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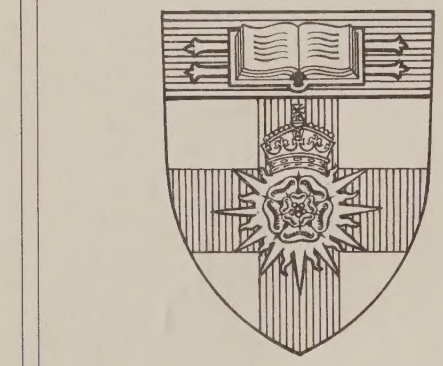

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

FORTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(39.)—

TRADE (GENERALLY).

Session

5 February —— 28 *July* 1863.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1863.

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STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOR THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN EACH OF THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS,

FROM

1848 TO 1862.

TENTH NUMBER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

6833. 1863.

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Statistical Department, Board of Trade,
Whitehall, July 1863.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &c.

No. 1.—Total Amount of the Estimated and Actual Revenue and Expendi of the United Kingdom, with the difference between the Estimated and Ac Amounts, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Income.

(In this Table, in accordance with the system upon which the *Budget* Estimates have been framed, the years *5th April* are given from 1849 to 1854, and the figures for the Revenue and Expenditure show the *Net* amou to the year ended 31st March 1856, and the *Gross* amounts after that period.)

Years ended	Revenue. Estimated in the Budgets.	Revenue. Actual Receipts at the Exchequer.	Revenue. More (+) or less (−) than Budget.	Expenditure. Estimated in the Budgets.	Expenditure. Actual Payments out of the Exchequer.	Expenditure. More (+) or less (−) than Budget.	Surplus(+) or Deficiency (−) of Income (irrespectively of Expenditure for Fortifications, under the Acts 23, 24, 25, and 26 Vict.)	Yea end
	NET AMOUNTS.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5 *April* 1849	52,130,000	53,017,733	+ 887,733	54,161,256	53,287,111	− 874,145	− 269,378	1849, 5
„ 1850	52,262,000	52,916,919	+ 654,919	52,157,696	50,378,417	−1,779,279	+ 2,538,502	1850
„ 1851	51,535,000	53,057,053	+1,522,053	50,763,582	49,882,322	− 881,260	+ 3,174,731	1851
„ 1852	51,172,000	52,468,319	+1,296,319	50,247,171	50,291,323	+ 44,152	+ 2,176,996	1852
„ 1853	51,625,000	53,243,218	+1,618,218	51,164,000	50,782,476	− 381,524	+ 2,460,742	1853
„ 1854	52,578,000	54,774,905	+2,196,905	52,083,000	51,250,120	− 832,880	+ 3,524,785	1854
31 Mar. 1855	59,496,000	59,496,154	+ 154	63,039,000	65,692,962	+2,653,962	− 6,196,808	1855, 3
„ 1856	67,139,000	65,704,491	−1,434,509	*86,034,000	*88,428,345	+2,394,345	−22,723,854	1856
	GROSS AMOUNTS.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
„ 1857	71,740,000	72,334,062	+ 594,062	81,113,000	75,588,667	−5,524,333	− 3,254,605	1857
„ 1858	66,365,000	67,881,513	+1,516,513	65,434,000	68,128,859	+2,694,859	− 247,346	1858
„ 1859	63,920,000	65,477,284	+1,557,284	63,610,000	64,663,882	+1,053,882	+ 813,402	1859
„ 1860	69,460,000	71,089,669	+1,629,669	69,207,000	†69,502,289	+ 295,289	+ 1,587,380	1860
„ 1861	72,248,000	70,283,674	−1,964,326	73,534,000	‡72,792,059	− 741,941	− 2,508,385	1861
„ 1862	70,283,000	69,674,479	− 608,521	§69,875,000	‡71,116,485	+1,241,485	− 1,442,006	1862
„ 1863	‖70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561	70,040,000	‡69,302,008	− 737,992	+ 1,301,553	1863

* 1855–56.—Excluding £1,000,000 to pay off Ways and Means Bills issued in 1854–5.
† 1859–60.—Including £858,057 for Operations in China, not provided for in the Budget Estimate.
‡ Exclusive of Expenditure for Fortifications, provided for by creation of Annuities, and not estimated in Budgets (*vide* p. 6).
§ 1861–62.—Exclusive of a Supplementary Estimate presented in 1862 on account of the Expedition to Canada.
‖ 1862–63.—After deducting £140,000 for the drawback upon Hops.

Years ended (as stated in the Finance Accounts)	Customs.	Excise.	Stamps.	Taxes.	Property and Income Tax.	Post Office.	Crown Lands.	Miscellaneous: Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments.	Miscellaneous: Surplus Fees, Extra Receipts, Civil Departments, Unclaimed Dividends, &c.	Total Gross Revenue.	Years ended (as stated in the Finance Accounts)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5 *January* 1849	22,645,493	15,170,834	6,799,474	4,319,351	5,347,365	2,218,251	81,000	308,416	720,713	57,966,898	1849, 5 *January*.
„ 1850	22,264,258	14,965,525	7,014,440	*356,001 4,308,499	5,408,160	2,156,563	160,000	421,036	332,309	57,385,658	1850 „
„ 1851	22,041,651	15,278,208	6,709,179	*354,868 4,365,033	5,383,037	2,277,363	160,000	472,395	293,721	57,323,983	1851 „
„ 1852	22,219,214	15,376,236	6,529,852	*343,396 3,568,472	5,304,923	2,373,164	150,000	413,156	285,040	56,576,840	1852 „
„ 1853	22,137,045	15,746,055	6,907,757	*356,783 3,382,351	5,509,637	2,373,907	260,000	478,683	409,236	57,535,215	1853 „
„ 1854	22,506,443	16,303,237	7,135,633	*330,544 3,158,590	5,588,172	2,522,680	402,888	484,309	476,598	58,903,495	1854 „
Quarter to 5 April 1854	5,122,041	2,573,913	1,834,349	*324,945 199,348	2,681,364	733,625	65,000	104,375	184,988	13,590,557	1854, Quarter to 5 April.
31 March 1855	21,630,081	16,695,538	7,093,777	*91,554 3,160,641	10,642,621	2,369,709	272,572	414,674	316,904	62,815,952	1855, 31 March.
„ 1856	23,241,063	17,117,373	7,076,011	*219,435 3,100,031	15,070,958	2,811,247	281,516	527,377	630,771	70,262,882	1856 „
„ 1857	23,531,746	18,165,000	7,372,209	*406,535 3,116,046	16,089,933	2,921,992	284,857	627,014	471,161	72,787,965	1857 „
„ 1858	23,109,105	17,825,000	7,415,719	*208,007 3,152,033	11,586,115	2,920,000	276,654	1,040,995	555,892	67,881,513	1858 „
„ 1859	24,117,943	17,902,000	8,005,769	3,162,000	6,683,587	3,200,000	280,040	1,194,090	931,855	65,477,284	1859 „
„ 1860	24,460,901	20,361,000	8,043,598	3,232,000	9,596,106	3,310,000	284,479	978,800	822,785	71,089,669	1860 „
„ 1861	23,305,777	19,435,000	8,348,412	3,127,000	10,923,816	3,400,000	290,568	656,593	796,508	70,283,674	1861 „
„ 1862	23,674,000	18,332,000	8,590,945	3,160,000	10,365,000	3,510,000	295,000	555,418	†1,192,116	69,674,479	1862 „
„ 1863	24,034,000	17,155,000	8,994,000	3,150,000	10,567,000	3,650,000	300,000	720,506	†2,033,055	70,603,561	1863 „

* These Amounts were paid out of the Revenue from the respective Branches, in its progress to the Exchequer, and cannot be separately apportioned.
† Including, as contributions from Revenue of India for Military and other Charges, £272,805 and £1,183,680 in the years ended 31st March 1862 and 1863 respectively.

No. 3.—Amount of the GROSS Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Principal Branches thereof. (Inclusive of Payments for Collection of Revenue.)

Years ended (as stated in the Finance Accounts)	Interest and Management of National Debt.					Civil List and Civil Charges of all kinds.	Forces.			Charges of Collection of Revenue.	Total Gross Expenditure.	Total Expenditure after deducting Charges of Collection.	Years ended (as stated in the Finance Accounts)
	Funded.			Unfunded.	Total of Funded and Unfunded.		Army, including Ordnance and all other Military Charges.	Navy.	Total.				
	Permanent.	Terminable Annuities.	Total.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5 *January* 1849	23,978,113	3,795,077	27,773,190	790,328	28,563,518	7,153,920	10,823,408	7,922,287	18,745,695	4,300,184	58,763,317	54,463,133	1849, 5 *January*.
1850	23,991,942	3,725,994	27,717,936	606,025	28,323,961	6,978,808	8,881,140	6,942,397	15,823,537	4,161,226	55,287,532	51,126,306	1850
1851	23,976,553	3,737,325	27,713,878	403,706	28,117,584	6,997,071	8,955,061	6,437,883	15,392,944	4,237,577	54,745,176	50,507,599	1851
1852	23,852,864	3,784,664	27,637,528	402,714	28,040,242	6,869,673	9,023,940	5,849,917	14,873,857	4,066,673	53,850,445	49,783,772	1852
1853	23,708,026	3,822,856	27,530,882	403,652	27,934,534	6,604,546	9,879,962	6,625,944	16,505,906	4,072,670	55,117,656	51,044,986	1853
1854	23,693,571	3,812,437	27,506,008	368,651	27,874,659	7,255,199	9,685,079	6,640,596	16,325,675	4,192,458	55,647,991	51,455,533	1854
Qr. to 5 Apr. 1854	5,829,822	576,850	6,406,672	159,589	6,566,260	2,050,344	2,220,000	2,007,769	4,227,769	1,167,791	14,012,164	12,844,373	1854, Qr. to 5 Apr.
31 March 1855	23,452,167	3,846,861	27,299,028	565,505	27,864,533	7,735,515	15,631,602	14,490,105	30,121,707	3,291,005	69,012,760	65,721,755	1855, 31 March.
1856	23,378,634	3,863,907	27,242,541	870,284	28,112,825	8,679,372	32,006,603	19,654,585	51,661,188	4,533,352	92,986,737	88,453,385	1856
1857	23,686,575	3,985,932	27,672,507	1,008,670	28,681,177	8,420,101	20,811,242	13,459,013	34,270,255	4,671,037	76,042,570†	71,371,533	1857
1858	23,662,504	3,979,956	27,642,460	984,643	28,627,103	10,146,917	14,405,850	10,590,000	24,995,850	4,358,989	68,128,859	63,769,870	1858
1859	23,586,561	3,972,739	27,559,300	968,183	28,527,483	9,116,130	13,294,814	9,215,487	22,510,301	4,515,969	64,663,883	60,147,914	1859
1860	23,880,512	4,320,385	28,200,897	437,829	28,638,726	9,685,913	14,915,243	11,823,859	26,739,102	4,438,548	69,502,289	65,063,741	1860
1861	23,884,299	1,946,633	25,830,932	400,087	26,231,019	10,728,028	18,063,896*	13,331,668	31,395,564	4,487,448	72,842,059*	68,354,611	1861
1862	23,703,738	1,837,968	25,541,706	600,900	26,142,606	10,821,957	17,824,299*	12,598,042	30,422,341	4,699,581	72,086,485*	67,386,904	1862
1863	23,825,627	1,910,364	25,735,991	495,666	26,231,657	10,881,512	17,314,790*	11,370,588	28,685,378	4,553,461	70,352,008*	65,798,547	1863

* Including expenditure for fortifications (provided for by creation of Annuities), viz.:—
In 1860-1 50,000*l.*
„ 1861-2 970,000*l.*
„ 1862-3 1,050,000*l.*

† Including £453,903 for the redemption of certain hereditary pensions, and the non-effective expenses of the Revenue Departments, which were this year for the last time

No. 4.—Amount of Taxes Repealed or Reduced, and Imposed.

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Estimated Amount.	Imposed.	Estimated Amount.
		£		£
1848	Customs:—			
	Copper Ore	35,745		
	Rum, British Possessions	69,353		
	Sugar and Molasses	258,854		
	Wood, Foreign	215,028		
	Other Articles	6,988		84
	Total	585,968		
1849	Customs:—			
	Sugar and Molasses	355,257		
	Oil and Sperm	29,327		
	Other Articles	4,214		
	Total	388,798		
1850	Customs:—			
	Sugar and Molasses	331,073		
	Other Articles	3,078		
	Stamps	520,000		
	Bricks	456,000		
	Total	1,310,151		
1851	Window Duty	1,878,800	Inhabited House Duty	600,000
	Customs:—			
	Coffee	149,161		
	Sugar and Molasses	359,804		
	Wood and Timber, Foreign	292,099		
	Total	2,679,864		
1852	Customs:—			
	Sugar and Molasses	95,928		
1853	Tea	968,877	Customs	16,383
	Butter and Cheese	106,535	Excise (Spirits)	590,000
	Sugar and Molasses	78,793	Stamps (Succession Tax)	2,000,000*
	Raisins	65,659	Property Tax	750,000
	Other Articles	279,610		
	Total Customs	1,499,474		
	Excise, Soap, &c.	1,171,000		
	Stamps	277,000		
	Taxes, Assessed	300,000		
	Total	3,247,474	Total	3,356,383
1854	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Tea	980,568	Spirits	16,694
	Platting of Chip, and other Articles	2,539	Sugar and Molasses	420,298
			Other Articles	3,651
		983,107		440,643
	Stamps—Bills of Exchange	11,000	Excise, Malt	2,450,000
	Taxes, Assessed	290,000	Spirits	450,000
			Income and Property Tax	6,614,000
	Total	1,284107	Total	9,954,643
1855	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Window Glass and other Articles		Sugar and Molasses	1,267,566
	Stamps:—	2,960	Tea	774,413
	Newspaper		Coffee	155,629
	Excise:	250,000	Spirits, Colonial	25,546
	Stage Carriages reduced	60,000	Other Articles	2,753
				2,225,907
			Excise, Spirits	1,000,000
			Income Tax	2,000,000
	Total	312,960	Total	5,225,907
1856	Customs	3,475		
	Excise:—			
	Malt War Tax	2,200,000		
	Total	2,203,475		
1857	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Coffee	145,816	Rice dust for Feeding Cattle	92
	Sugar and Molasses	418,988		
	Tea	1,054,637		
	Other Articles	9,141		
	Taxes:—	1,628,582		
	Property and Income Tax	9,125,000		
	Total	10,753,582		92

* Estimate when in full operation. The estimate for the first year was 500,000*l.*

Amount of Taxes Repealed or Reduced, and Imposed—*Continued.*

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Estimated Amount.	Imposed.	Estimated Amount.
	Taxes:—	£	Customs:—	£
	Property and Income Tax	2,100,000	Spirits, Colonial, consumed in Ireland	9,080
			Excise:—	
			Spirits	280,000
1858			Stamps:—	
			Draft Stamps	113,000
			Probate Court Stamps	53,000
			Matrimonial Causes Court Stamps	1,700
			Total	456,780
1859			Property and Income Tax	4,340,000
	Customs:—		Customs:—	
	Repealed:		Spirits, British Colonial	357,966
	Butter	104,331	General Rates and Charges, under Acts 23 Vict. c. 22. and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 110.	208,000
	Cheese	49,395	Other Customs Duties	11,938
	Eggs	24,721	Total	577,904
	Leather, Boots and Shoes, &c.	8,619		
	„ Gloves	64,794		
	Oranges and Lemons	35,656		
	Rice	25,060		
	Silk Manufactures	307,244		
	Tallow	74,942		
	Other Customs Duties	286,498		
	Total Repealed	981,250	Excise:—	
1860	Reduced:		Spirits	650,000
	Currants	210,580	Chicory	5,000
	Raisins	45,353	Licences to Keepers of Refreshment Houses, to Retailers of Wine, to Dealers in Sweets or made Wines, to Persons dealing in Wine and Spirits in Bond	75,000
	Spirits, Foreign	313,745	Licences to kill and to deal in Game transferred from Taxes with altered Rates	150,000
	Wine	831,694	Stamps	163,000
	Wood and Timber	429,436	Taxes:—	
	Other Customs Duties	28,873	Property and Income Tax	1,060,000
	Total Reduced	1,859,681		
	Total Customs	2,840,931		
	Excise:—			
	Hops, reduced	105,000		
	Taxes:—			
	Game Certificates transferred to Excise	140,000		
	Total	3,085,931	Total	2,680,904
	Customs:—			
	Repealed:		Customs:—	
	Hats or Bonnets of straw, chip, &c.	285	Chicory, raw or kiln-dried	15,000
	Paper, books, and prints	29,743		
	Reduced:			
	Hops	5,372	Excise:—	
1861	Wine	244,158	Duty on Chicory increased from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Licences to retail Spirits in bottles; to retail Table Beer; and to retail Methylated Spirits	5,000
	Total Customs	279,558	Stamps:—imposed	60,000
	Excise:			65,000
	Paper Duty repealed	1,350,000*		
	Taxes:			
	Income Tax reduced	1,060,000		
	Total	2,689,558	Total	80,000
	Customs:—		Excise:—	
	Hop Duty repealed	98,671	Brewers' Licences increased	230,000
1862	Excise:—		Victuallers' occasional Licences	2,000
	Hop Duty repealed	250,000	Duty on Chicory increased	
	Stamps	5,000	Stamps:—various, increased or imposed	20,500
	Total	353,671	Total	252,500

		Repealed or Reduced.	Imposed.	Diminution (−) or Addition (+).
		£	£	£
Total from 1848 to 1862.	Customs	9,539,589	3,285,093	− 6,254,496
	Excise	5,595,078	5,887,000	+ 291,922
	Property and Income Tax	12,285,000	14,764,000	+ 2,479,000
	Other Taxes	2,608,800	600,000	− 2,008,800
	Stamps (including Succession Tax)	1,063,000	2,411,200	+ 1,348,200
	Total	31,091,467	26,947,293	− 4,144,174

* Estimated amount for the *Year*; but as the Duty was not repealed until 1st October 1861, the actual amount repealed *within* the Year was 675,000*l.*

No. 5.—Balances in the Exchequer at the End of each Financial Year.

Financial Years ended	Amount.	Financial Years ended (*Cont.*)	Amount (*Cont.*)
	£		£
5 January 1849 -	8,105,562	31 March 1857 -	8,668,371
„ 1850 -	9,748,540	„ 1858 -	6,657,802
„ 1851 -	9,245,676	„ 1859 -	7,789,083
„ 1852 -	8,381,637	„ 1860 -	7,972,864
„ 1853 -	8,841,822	„ 1861 -	6,672,132
„ 1854 -	4,485,230	„ 1862 -	5,288,676
31 March 1855 -	3,949,775	„ 1863 -	7,263,839
„ 1856 -	5,600,621		

No. 6.—National Debt at the End of each Financial Year.

Financial Years ended	Description of Debt.		
	Funded.	Unfunded.	Total.
	£	£	£
5 January 1849 -	774,022,638	17,794,700	791,817,338
„ 1850 -	773,168,316	17,758,700	790,927,016
„ 1851 -	769,272,562	17,756,600	787,029,162
„ 1852 -	765,126,582	17,742,800	782,869,382
„ 1853 -	761,622,704	17,742,500	779,365,204
„ 1854 -	755,311,701	16,024,100	771,335,801
31 March 1855 -	752,064,119	23,151,400	775,215,519
„ 1856 -	775,730,994	28,182,700	803,913,694
„ 1857 -	780,119,722	27,989,000	808,108,722
„ 1858 -	779,225,495	25,911,500	805,136,995
„ 1859 -	786,801,154	18,277,400	805,078,554
„ 1860 -	785,962,000	16,228,300	802,190,300
„ 1861 -	785,119,609	16,689,000	801,808,609
„ 1862 -	784,252,338	16,517,900	800,770,238
„ 1863 -	783,306,739	16,495,400	799,802,139

No. 7.—Real Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Imports	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,355	210,530,873	217,485,024	226,592,720	Imports.
Exports—British Produce	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948	122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,520	135,891,227	125,102,814	124,137,812	Exports—British Produce.
Exports—Foreign and Colonial	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	43,051,586	Exports—Foreign and Colonial.
Exports—Total	115,821,092	116,691,300	139,220,353	146,174,301	139,782,779	155,692,975	164,521,351	159,632,498	167,189,398	Exports—Total.
Total of Imports and Exports	268,210,145	260,234,150	311,764,507	334,018,742	304,366,611	334,875,330	375,052,224	377,117,522	393,782,118	Total of Imports and Exports.

No. 8.—Real Value of Total Imports from, and of Total Exports to, the various Foreign Countries and British Possessions.
(The Exports in this Table include both British, and Foreign and Colonial Produce.)

Countries.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.*	Countries.
Foreign.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Foreign:
Russia—Northern Ports—Imports	1,299,547	20,173	9,999,579	9,929,104	8,452,979	9,683,575	11,082,798	8,360,521	10,381,090	Imports } Russia—Northern
Russia—Northern Ports—Exports	14,487	—	3,158,936	4,621,577	4,833,975	5,727,711	4,969,196	5,321,421	—	Exports } Ports.
———, Southern Ports—Imports	2,952,741	452,996	1,562,345	3,518,480	3,487,091	3,864,580	5,118,700	4,462,167	4,772,877	Imports } ———, Southern
———, Southern Ports—Exports	59,552	—	211,918	353,482	428,118	615,455	477,083	444,059	—	Exports } Ports.
Sweden and Norway—Imports	3,878,979	3,924,813	2,979,795	2,754,313	2,519,224	3,529,659	4,354,305	3,571,925	3,803,645	Imports } Sweden and Norway.
Sweden and Norway—Exports	1,092,844	1,414,850	1,562,061	1,280,636	1,043,885	1,424,240	1,571,386	1,750,523	—	Exports }
Denmark (including Iceland)—Imports	2,706,186	3,086,979	2,201,831	2,715,520	1,977,943	2,523,036	2,575,958	2,235,837	2,163,748	Imports } Denmark (including
Denmark (including Iceland)—Exports	989,728	1,020,282	1,387,087	1,007,180	783,928	933,409	915,912	1,141,894	—	Exports } Iceland).
Danish West Indies—Imports	101,552	104,131	46,528	55,577	95,586	124,822	66,997	379,204	75,397	Imports } Danish West Indies.
Danish West Indies—Exports	606,906	609,103	683,879	932,321	594,679	677,557	678,138	719,532	—	Exports }
Prussia—Imports	9,055,503	10,242,862	4,534,815	6,732,078	4,107,509	4,755,683	7,513,821	6,440,895	8,796,610	Imports } Prussia.
Prussia—Exports	2,315,719	3,116,671	1,558,623	2,637,468	2,674,601	2,236,820	2,879,446	4,057,850	—	Exports }
Hanover—Imports	399,117	358,316	377,040	405,827	239,363	159,771	357,251	284,934	276,053	Imports } Hanover.
Hanover—Exports	371,273	512,095	1,762,731	2,521,401	2,366,687	1,461,481	1,392,772	1,882,716	—	Exports }
Hanse Towns—Imports	6,221,524	4,816,298	5,302,739	5,822,188	4,319,067	5,241,687	7,027,741	6,058,490	5,847,875	Imports } Hanse Towns.
Hanse Towns—Exports	10,133,989	11,694,044	13,395,356	12,599,341	11,577,777	12,242,059	13,779,860	13,046,841	—	Exports }
Holland—Imports	6,731,141	6,460,932	7,433,442	7,203,785	6,265,271	6,712,585	8,256,690	7,692,895	7,859,601	Imports } Holland.
Holland—Exports	6,893,911	7,169,977	8,262,531	8,883,602	8,093,697	8,159,186	9,752,962	10,989,331	—	Exports }

Holland—*cont.* Java and Sumatra	Imports	214,384	172,433	40,893	151,684	67,861	250,321	349,319	191,203	96,026	Imports / Exports — Holland—*cont.* Java and Sumatra.
	Exports	641,912	533,752	776,275	754,347	836,062	1,150,407	1,425,724	1,096,004	—	
Belgium	Imports	3,631,161	2,533,732	2,936,796	3,392,046	3,060,654	3,532,891	4,079,245	3,817,800	4,858,990	Imports / Exports — Belgium.
	Exports	3,355,672	3,947,207	4,013,017	3,919,336	4,328,939	3,703,546	3,964,670	4,914,359	—	
France	Imports	10,447,774	9,146,418	10,386,522	11,965,407	13,271,890	16,870,858	17,774,037	17,826,646	21,662,676	Imports / Exports — France.
	Exports	6,391,465	10,421,881	10,471,077	11,326,823	9,242,201	9,561,956	12,701,372	17,427,271	—	
——, Algeria	Imports	68,861	19,127	16,174	17,236	17,234	5,212	1,572	30,322	47,264	Imports / Exports — ——, Algeria.
	Exports	12,367	21,268	20,233	19,406	21,106	21,980	43,754	20,955	—	
——, Possessions in Senegambia	Imports	401	—	—	7	1,417	—	—	—	2	Imports / Exports — ——, Possessions in Senegambia.
	Exports	9,141	11,380	5,463	10,500	15,845	10,891	877	4,017	—	
——, Possessions in India	Imports	56,982	46,122	103,011	129,126	79,165	24,653	110,625	79,752	166,176	Imports / Exports — ——, Possessions in India.
	Exports	—	—	—	3,060	831	—	1,472	—	—	
Portugal	Imports	2,101,126	1,962,044	2,164,090	2,148,723	1,079,775	1,510,740	1,880,149	1,962,899	2,040,489	Imports / Exports — Portugal.
	Exports	1,519,600	1,535,371	1,889,224	1,779,861	1,669,910	1,671,072	2,041,236	2,356,105	—	
——, Azores and Madeira	Imports	373,707	331,449	266,228	289,487	337,287	285,457	398,633	434,524	363,816	Imports / Exports — ——, Azores and Madeira.
	Exports	128,858	132,588	94,654	123,034	134,541	106,100	167,387	164,623	—	
Spain and Balearic Islands	Imports	3,594,501	4,799,728	3,645,083	3,684,787	2,258,288	3,285,394	3,991,730	4,458,373	3,766,437	Imports / Exports — Spain and Balearic Islands.
	Exports	1,436,106	1,293,992	2,112,303	2,545,288	2,366,562	2,125,586	2,623,291	3,386,434	—	
——, Canary Islands	Imports	83,339	133,439	162,729	131,723	117,141	177,999	118,715	174,347	164,746	Imports / Exports — ——, Canary Islands.
	Exports	88,920	116,942	130,018	115,278	116,848	144,714	141,670	132,460	—	
——, Fernando Po	Imports	125,801	158,136	11,169	23,182	3,199	8,767	24,054	25,607	14,030	Imports / Exports — ——, Fernando Po.
	Exports	67,045	54,527	17,806	12,716	12,257	6,858	24,574	15,049	—	
——, Cuba and Porto Rico	Imports	3,369,444	2,332,753	2,654,580	3,471,333	3,798,778	3,498,707	3,288,116	4,271,793	4,231,082	Imports / Exports — ——, Cuba and Porto Rico.
	Exports	1,078,588	1,100,678	1,424,027	1,917,189	1,916,320	1,752,660	1,609,696	1,460,269	—	
——, Phillippine Islands	Imports	652,133	619,179	866,530	881,648	745,178	756,776	606,798	846,369	708,866	Imports / Exports — ——, Phillippine Islands.
	Exports	354,972	400,482	426,641	538,432	549,399	690,690	679,320	791,988	—	
Italy: Sardinia	Imports	139,449	247,231	238,258	206,786	148,937	216,722	265,713	260,344	263,173	Imports / Exports — Italy: Sardinia.
	Exports	1,225,008	1,109,621	1,401,667	1,573,666	1,361,140	1,839,120	2,207,132	2,733,164	—	
Tuscany	Imports	751,595	747,957	554,437	534,494	538,500	648,420	575,064	560,917	441,109	Imports / Exports — Tuscany.
	Exports	637,786	835,171	1,045,540	903,061	1,086,670	943,529	1,198,257	1,264,998	—	
Two Sicilies	Imports	1,411,457	1,281,940	1,505,582	1,597,660	1,656,523	1,632,317	1,867,904	1,540,453	1,864,843	Imports / Exports — Two Sicilies.
	Exports	672,291	1,096,441	1,400,108	1,249,430	1,787,300	1,344,063	1,479,960	2,340,274	—	
Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna; Papal Ports on the Mediterranean	Imports	67,818	104,217	184,591	60,805	96,656	85,119	39,843	118,350	48,786	Imports / Exports — Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna; Papal Ports on the Mediterranean.
	Exports	156,631	148,410	322,577	326,884	420,666	265,601	302,371	454,113	—	
Austria	Imports	846,202	1,019,628	962,433	648,813	669,558	968,597	986,364	1,246,046	1,179,802	Imports / Exports — Austria.
	Exports	864,493	940,833	1,430,949	1,459,867	1,596,481	1,027,350	1,488,098	1,795,659	—	
Greece	Imports	95,607	731,515	1,427,289	570,915	671,936	696,352	677,341	789,544	797,561	Imports / Exports — Greece.
	Exports	94,573	238,558	280,271	219,405	289,551	305,596	374,211	324,196	—	

* The *Total* Exports cannot be given for 1862, as the Real Value of the *Foreign and Colonial Produce* exported to *each Country* has not yet been computed at the Custom House. The Value of British Produce exported to each country is shown in Table No. 16.

REAL VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from, and of TOTAL EXPORTS to, the various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*cont.*

COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)
FOREIGN—*cont.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN—*cont.*
Turkey	Imports	2,219,298	2,204,571	2,383,029	2,347,232	2,604,606	2,728,415	3,180,365	3,636,892	4,266,104	Imports } Turkey.
	Exports	3,076,081	6,059,017	4,708,020	3,263,295	4,576,488	4,042,509	4,588,108	3,103,975	—	Exports }
———, Wallachia and Moldavia	Imports	446,913	64,080	684,782	569,858	1,213,316	1,007,506	2,252,245	1,123,290	633,524	Imports } ———, Wallachia and Moldavia.
	Exports	16,615	47,037	172,074	222,283	216,263	127,921	201,273	196,438	—	Exports }
———, Syria and Palestine	Imports	108,971	103,819	134,747	130,526	150,150	84,779	72,880	77,425	126,242	Imports } ———, Syria and Palestine.
	Exports	383,253	976,137	773,420	711,559	774,416	638,437	668,458	884,544	—	Exports }
Egypt	Imports	3,355,928	3,674,682	5,753,518	7,353,876	6,026,191	8,572,311	10,347,642	8,398,493	12,225,392	Imports } Egypt.
	Exports	1,367,248	1,571,606	1,630,833	1,955,446	2,141,075	2,341,693	2,598,912	2,398,479	—	Exports }
Morocco	Imports	231,593	379,631	452,940	344,301	291,085	283,562	280,424	408,688	434,041	Imports } Morocco.
	Exports	92,556	160,288	162,321	190,097	120,344	114,868	214,510	187,726	—	Exports }
United States and California	Imports	29,795,302	25,741,752	36,047,773	33,647,227	34,257,515	34,294,042	44,727,202	49,389,584	27,692,364	Imports } United States and California.
	Exports	22,333,403	18,062,603	22,616,877	20,076,895	15,793,701	24,417,892	22,907,681	11,025,683	—	Exports }
Mexico	Imports	220,605	230,791	222,193	342,383	317,568	380,509	491,221	347,529	619,458	Imports } Mexico.
	Exports	463,884	614,873	929,640	611,643	450,606	647,358	538,949	652,862	—	Exports }
Central America	Imports	141,279	235,248	222,411	320,010	176,726	286,884	224,896	313,869	492,340	Imports } Central America.
	Exports	185,166	277,335	282,634	323,764	399,396	232,378	196,091	176,517	—	Exports }
Haiti	Imports	117,316	71,940	153,361	121,835	64,900	112,400	123,067	137,471	151,719	Imports } Haiti.
	Exports	198,099	161,208	187,942	271,994	114,699	204,395	417,072	310,555	—	Exports }
New Granada	Imports	376,065	440,492	486,453	478,765	495,528	562,124	555,190	433,060	811,304	Imports } New Granada.
	Exports	282,853	608,717	515,624	573,025	545,328	781,243	854,500	837,426	—	Exports }
Venezuela	Imports	41,996	47,012	36,860	29,505	39,141	21,036	24,940	24,556	9,397	Imports } Venezuela.
	Exports	307,033	386,515	363,200	384,801	320,704	326,848	327,357	434,086	—	Exports }
Ecuador	Imports	28,907	57,457	49,125	62,037	133,198	3,501	107,033	81,802	95,023	Imports } Ecuador.
	Exports	13,611	9,616	23,470	24,169	28,075	23,474	76,271	156,916	—	Exports }
Brazil	Imports	2,083,589	2,273,819	2,229,048	3,502,324	2,275,497	2,828,770	2,269,180	2,631,480	4,414,187	Imports } Brazil.
	Exports	3,011,822	3,441,278	4,264,516	5,762,682	4,161,887	3,840,904	4,571,308	4,090,875	—	Exports }
Uruguay (Monte Video)	Imports	386,996	430,292	576,247	742,769	532,370	711,105	867,328	639,717	992,328	Imports } Uruguay (Monte Video).
	Exports	471,240	302,528	404,614	532,968	529,786	714,000	944,002	602,087	—	Exports }
Argentine Confederation	Imports	1,285,186	1,052,033	981,193	1,573,558	1,194,977	1,663,792	1,097,755	1,471,649	1,133,071	Imports } Argentine Confederation.
	Exports	1,299,690	768,825	1,042,221	1,342,419	1,036,204	987,743	1,320,935	1,403,227	—	Exports }
Chili	Imports	1,380,563	1,925,271	1,700,776	1,932,682	1,900,322	1,969,547	2,586,217	2,416,895	2,863,434	Imports } Chili.
	Exports	1,465,444	1,387,073	1,460,938	1,568,853	1,156,556	1,510,176	1,737,929	1,380,533	—	Exports }
Peru	Imports	3,138,527	3,464,288	3,048,694	4,412,599	4,822,253	1,645,002	2,581,142	3,169,552	2,393,921	Imports } Peru.
	Exports	971,525	1,345,438	1,072,164	1,200,419	1,181,150	896,030	1,428,172	1,221,018	—	Exports }
China (including Hong Kong)	Imports	9,125,040	8,746,590	9,421,648	11,448,639	7,073,509	9,014,310	9,323,764	9,070,445	12,136,946	Imports } China (including Hong Kong).
	Exports	1,027,116	1,303,996	2,286,734	2,505,174	2,966,452	4,586,236	5,451,557	4,940,446	—	Exports }
Western Coast of Africa*	Imports	1,528,896	1,516,729	1,657,375	1,822,162	1,563,085	1,517,177	1,776,565	1,489,826	1,705,769	Imports } Western Coast of Africa.*
	Exports	820,941	1,059,658	890,216	1,017,575	841,755	906,091	1,145,434	1,076,452	—	Exports }
Other Countries	Imports	848,549	1,335,094	770,886	936,223	753,537	970,728	1,292,847	1,462,448	1,550,938	Imports } Other Countries.
	Exports	234,899	214,752	240,166	324,120	269,245	563,892	354,068	555,955	—	Exports }
TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES	Imports	118,239,554	109,959,539	129,517,568	141,661,245	125,969,434	139,708,200	167,571,386	164,946,878	161,440,272	Imports } TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
	Exports	79,446,217	88,235,224	103,362,596	106,497,772	97,774,106	108,053,725	120,524,414	116,271,905	—	Exports }

BRITISH POSSESSIONS:											BRITISH POSSESSIONS:
Channel Islands	Imports	330,121	244,501	294,673	377,738	414,698	478,055	696,462	638,772	653,014	Imports } Channel Islands.
	Exports	618,318	601,122	713,975	709,435	659,690	745,446	848,595	822,024	—	Exports }
Gibraltar	Imports	65,961	70,621	52,695	48,139	48,750	44,268	152,511	133,834	97,553	Imports } Gibraltar.
	Exports	830,579	906,185	960,395	720,415	923,375	795,739	1,244,253	1,169,142	—	Exports }
Malta	Imports	303,278	201,075	215,202	161,312	88,690	165,858	195,390	143,437	110,734	Imports } Malta.
	Exports	472,318	702,313	616,273	511,957	523,738	707,465	799,056	628,891	—	Exports }
Ionian Isles	Imports	164,913	184,632	307,975	208,571	322,589	199,640	267,731	213,157	339,245	Imports } Ionian Islands.
	Exports	146,850	231,246	401,045	278,149	389,941	313,440	376,464	325,982	—	Exports }
North American Colonies	Imports	7,192,134	4,693,065	6,854,324	6,399,110	4,679,486	5,474,025	6,826,962	8,667,920	8,499,327	Imports } North American Colonies
	Exports	6,281,303	3,089,170	4,378,507	4,668,360	3,448,336	3,965,942	3,986,810	4,156,352	—	Exports }
Belize	Imports	567,234	492,781	435,110	424,364	337,820	286,671	309,029	296,117	299,746	Imports } Belize.
	Exports	143,976	173,521	212,114	166,102	144,589	122,515	153,666	207,138	—	Exports }
West India Islands and Guiana	Imports	5,613,538	5,470,212	5,575,362	7,214,566	6,342,327	5,397,969	5,995,041	5,860,458	6,285,146	Imports } West India Islands and Guiana.
	Exports	2,069,143	1,982,601	2,095,444	2,600,795	2,477,127	2,425,275	2,638,394	2,677,770	—	Exports }
Australia	Imports	4,301,868	4,500,200	5,736,043	5,925,305	5,291,287	5,834,641	6,469,243	6,901,487	7,110,703	Imports } Australia.
	Exports	13,405,986	7,221,625	11,672,389	13,175,125	11,612,696	12,495,285	10,599,217	11,530,804	—	Exports }
British India†	Imports	10,672,862	12,668,732	17,262,851	18,650,223	14,989,030	15,244,869	15,106,597	21,968,752	34,149,597	Imports } British India.†
	Exports	9,620,710	10,353,475	11,024,518	12,191,960	17,394,400	20,782,853	17,684,598	17,053,355	—	Exports }
Singapore	Imports	794,105	615,738	806,499	940,181	763,489	1,108,235	1,054,041	1,913,425	2,375,813	Imports } Singapore.
	Exports	540,418	691,299	891,582	921,728	989,188	1,456,696	1,718,670	1,056,458	—	Exports }
Ceylon	Imports	1,506,646	1,474,251	1,304,174	1,503,897	1,679,852	1,654,391	2,274,648	2,251,019	2,488,262	Imports } Ceylon.
	Exports	413,504	325,897	411,095	549,054	570,404	697,825	711,582	508,349	—	Exports }
Mauritius	Imports	1,677,533	1,723,807	2,427,007	2,288,188	1,534,952	1,639,656	1,684,264	1,914,042	967,714	Imports } Mauritius.
	Exports	401,146	317,945	437,157	682,200	654,001	582,107	564,787	589,750	—	Exports }
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	Imports	691,352	949,640	1,502,828	1,793,717	1,723,445	1,684,646	1,713,502	1,421,647	1,517,761	Imports } Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
	Exports	985,266	836,750	1,417,465	1,949,224	1,812,881	2,045,425	2,162,731	2,101,616	—	Exports }
Possessions on the Gold Coast	Imports	71,253	113,287	75,531	86,509	31,829	42,763	51,577	74,466	91,836	Imports } Possessions on the Gold Coast.
	Exports	134,885	128,306	118,751	114,364	105,906	75,103	106,069	157,893	—	Exports }
——— on the River Gambia	Imports	28,002	29,326	19,522	23,273	31,368	22,555	26,300	47,015	45,246	Imports } ——— on the River Gambia.
	Exports	75,307	76,062	65,205	78,511	70,759	59,747	41,994	81,901	—	Exports }
Sierra Leone	Imports	153,559	141,167	99,982	107,062	145,050	98,728	63,261	72,732	97,627	Imports } Sierra Leone.
	Exports	130,814	177,000	198,456	258,119	142,204	184,963	238,793	203,305	—	Exports }
Other Possessions	Imports	15,140	3,323	8,383	31,041	189,736	97,185	72,928	19,866	23,124	Imports } Other Possessions.
	Exports	74,521	69,964	91,236	101,031	89,438	183,424	121,278	89,863	—	Exports }
Ports of the Crimea	Imports	- -	6,953	48,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	Imports } Ports of the Crimea.
	Exports	29,831	571,595	152,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exports }
TOTAL of BRITISH POSSESSIONS	Imports	34,149,499	33,583,311	43,026,586	46,183,196	38,614,398	39,471,155	42,959,487	52,538,146	65,152,448	Imports } TOTAL of BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
	Exports	36,374,875	28,456,076	35,857,757	39,676,529	42,008,673	47,630,250	43,996,937	43,360,593	—	Exports }
TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS	Imports	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,355	210,530,873	217,485,024	226,592,720	Imports } TOTAL of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
	Exports	115,821,092	116,691,300	139,220,353	146,174,301	139,782,779	155,692,975	164,521,351	159,632,498	—	Exports }

* Exclusive of French and Spanish possessions separately shown.

† Exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon.

No. 9.—Quantities of the Principal Articles

Articles.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Animals:—								
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves - *No.*	62,738	53,449	66,462	86,520	93,061	125,253	114,338	97,527
Sheep and Lambs - „	130,583	129,266	143,498	201,859	230,037	259,420	183,436	162,642
Bacon and Hams -*Cwts.*	219,033	396,447	352,461	192,118	81,436	205,667	423,510	241,494
Beef - - - „	121,980	149,962	135,414	117,384	124,693	183,285	192,274	230,755
Bones, except Whalefins *Tons*	32,582	29,424	27,198	31,956	48,884	37,785	56,422	65,055
Brimstone - -*Cwts.*	668,393	845,388	665,269	769,133	759,486	921,868	1,514,023	917,740
Bristles - - - *Lbs.*	2,064,739	2,504,676	2,305,685	2,238,710	1,953,488	3,237,059	1,807,765	2,531,007
Butter - - -*Cwts.*	294,427	281,969	330,579	353,718	285,497	403,289	482,514	447,266
Caoutchouc - - „	4,208	5,328	7,617	15,269	19,607	17,326	27,588	44,703
Cheese - - - „	441,635	390,147	347,803	338,659	289,458	396,404	388,714	384,192
Clocks and Watches - *Value £*	134,976	150,890	174,206	183,636	236,325	328,032	414,100	338,968
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust - - *Cwts.*	18,394	18,255	22,451	23,254	22,328	10,195	19,440	27,957
Cocoa - - - *Lbs.*	6,442,986	7,805,335	4,478,252	6,773,960	6,269,434	8,283,694	5,258,367	7,376,053
Coffee:—								
From British Possessions - - - *Lbs.*	35,970,507	40,339,245	36,814,036	35,972,163	42,523,968	38,305,969	48,935,753	46,895,791
From Foreign Countries „	21,082,943	22,976,542	13,989,116	17,138,497	12,411,542	17,328,764	17,564,605	17,165,688
Total of Coffee - „	57,053,450	63,315,787	50,803,152	53,110,660	54,935,510	55,634,733	66,500,358	64,061,479
Copper Ore and Regulus *Tons*	50,053	47,433	45,862	42,126	43,044	50,393	57,292	66,600
——, Unwrought, and part Wrought *Cwts.*	31,737	51,808	97,621	100,874	103,636	104,007	64,365	160,880
Corn, Wheat - - *Qrs.*	2,580,959	3,845,378	3,738,995	3,812,008	3,060,268	4,915,430	3,431,227	2,667,702
——, Other Kinds - „	4,364,533	5,806,578	4,181,869	4,281,393	3,581,461	3,932,178	3,419,271	3,061,539
Flour of Wheat -*Cwts.*	1,754,449	3,349,839	3,819,440	5,314,414	3,865,173	4,621,506	3,646,505	1,904,224
——, Other Kinds „	275,788	162,001	18,568	18,955	1,546	16,504	58,656	18,094
Cotton, Raw - - „	6,366,251	6,745,259	5,924,793	6,762,319	8,301,629	7,993,560	7,922,617	7,962,071
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—								
Cutch and Gambier - *Tons*	6,808	8,457	5,757	7,220	5,479	4,389	6,462	7,683
Indigo - - -*Cwts.*	59,127	81,332	70,482	89,944	83,565	66,409	70,173	59,760
Madder - - - „	81,261	92,736	100,223	92,925	84,385	111,563	102,723	100,251
Madder Root - - „	139,463	161,986	161,637	202,091	179,812	215,017	183,666	175,046
Shumac - - *Tons*	9,617	12,590	12,929	12,025	9,758	10,836	11,524	13,082
Valonia - - - „	10,237	16,671	12,526	10,639	13,870	17,179	19,886	10,838
Eggs - - - *No.*	88,012,585	97,745,849	105,689,060	115,526,245	108,281,233	123,450,678	121,946,801	99,732,800
Fish of Foreign taking (exclusive of Eels) - *Cwts.*	107,901	104,940	80,169	89,460	107,493	200,455	167,788	204,923
Flax, Dressed and Undressed - - - „	1,463,661	1,806,673	1,822,918	1,194,184	1,408,714	1,883,374	1,303,235	1,293,435
Fruits:—								
Currants - -*Cwts.*	402,267	457,592	429,607	721,119	347,088	267,265	120,253	163,729
Raisins - - - „	239,669	209,180	275,689	261,815	348,275	446,997	286,857	301,284
Oranges and Lemons *Bush.*	(Entered under various denominations of Quantities.)						814,065	806,152
Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass) - *Cwts.*	(Entered under various denominations of Quantities.)						54,040	45,899
Guano - - - *Tons*	71,414	83,438	116,925	243,014	129,889	123,166	235,111	305,061
Gutta Percha - -*Cwts.*	—	14,925	11,130	10,778	13,652	21,792	24,696	23,535
Hair:—								
Goats' Hair or Wool - *Lbs.*	896,865	2,536,135	2,805,705	2,124,600	2,564,330	3,251,806	1,335,319	2,928,411
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool - - *Val.£*	57,994	93,306	160,251	191,712	237,558	245,245	191,786	248,007

PORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		ARTICLES.
								Animals:—
83,306	92,963	89,001	85,677	104,569	107,096	97,887	*No.*	Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
145,059	177,207	184,482	250,580	320,219	312,923	299,472	,,	Sheep and Lambs.
372,793	366,934	196,685	107,251	326,106	515,953	1,345,694	*Cwts.*	Bacon and Hams.
187,838	151,174	168,558	219,589	262,194	152,635	189,761	,,	Beef.
70,949	63,951	85,293	84,820	62,321	66,509	67,271	*Tons*	Bones, except Whalefins.
1,410,607	987,811	1,156,476	1,164,099	1,007,503	865,646	1,067,387	*Cwts.*	Brimstone.
2,876,838	2,644,002	2,055,596	2,495,932	2,534,217	2,036,880	2,278,413	*Lbs.*	Bristles.
513,392	441,606	387,566	425,663	840,112	992,772	1,037,371	*Cwts.*	Butter.
28,765	22,000	25,135	21,311	43,039	57,834	59,703	,,	Caoutchouc.
406,323	393,323	364,087	406,547	583,283	706,395	703,909	,,	Cheese.
359,275	356,369	345,924	374,632	566,194	551,161	464,009	*Val.* £	Clocks and Watches.
18,626	23,608	22,764	28,268	23,430	30,896	24,394	*Cwts.*	Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
7,343,475	7,256,045	10,338,404	6,006,759	9,009,860	9,032,541	9,912,508	*Lbs.*	Cocoa.
								Coffee:—
2,143,939	40,612,054	50,587,123	51,708,903	70,800,862	67,585,304	72,886,485	*Lbs.*	From British Possessions.
4,848,177	18,280,672	10,110,142	13,644,127	11,996,884	15,947,221	21,323,874	,,	From Foreign Countries.
6,992,116	58,892,726	60,697,265	65,353,030	82,767,746	83,532,525	94,210,359	,,	Total of Coffee.
82,803	95,094	97,099	84,455	97,317	94,480	117,438	*Tons*	Copper Ore and Regulus.
76,257	128,700	128,280	218,060	235,060	315,760	268,666	*Cwts.*	——, Unwrought, and part Wrought.
4,072,883	3,437,957	4,241,719	4,000,922	5,880,958	6,912,815	9,469,270	*Qrs.*	Corn, Wheat.
4,124,420	5,107,225	5,946,546	5,317,761	7,125,661	7,366,239	6,905,922	,,	——, Other Kinds.
3,970,100	2,178,148	3,856,127	3,328,324	5,086,220	6,152,938	7,207,113	*Cwts.*	Flour of Wheat.
21,267	6,028	9,870	3,835	71,343	97,420	17,935	,,	——, Other Kinds.
9,141,842	8,654,633	9,235,198	10,946,331	12,419,096	11,223,078	4,678,333	,,	Cotton, Raw.
								Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—
8,536	11,047	11,205	13,462	11,718	11,726	13,755	*Tons*	Cutch and Gambier.
81,314	68,243	66,198	63,237	77,321	83,109	69,589	*Cwts.*	Indigo.
121,666	109,069	64,910	87,645	58,669	53,533	64,195	,,	Madder.
199,750	293,989	256,670	267,917	224,626	246,366	235,678	,,	Madder Root.
18,658	18,909	11,904	14,044	13,993	19,526	13,819	*Tons*	Shumac.
22,733	24,023	19,572	27,579	18,856	19,950	29,720	,,	Valonia.
17,230,600	126,818,600	134,685,000	148,631,000	167,695,400	203,313,360	235,230,360	*No.*	Eggs.
233,006	264,826	204,982	246,302	433,515	325,530	291,096	*Cwts.*	Fish, of Foreign taking (exclusive of Eels).
1,687,041	1,866,250	1,283,905	1,432,037	1,464,810	1,333,679	1,798,351	,,	Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
								Fruits:—
351,725	398,849	582,380	557,861	755,415	832,757	873,529	*Cwts.*	Currants.
266,593	326,852	357,485	429,059	242,770	390,084	278,750	,,	Raisins.
695,593	926,689	972,653	1,103,296	1,154,410	1,295,336	1,025,278	*Bush.*	Oranges and Lemons.
56,065	77,240	115,497	149,699	141,468	151,336	202,620	*Cwts.*	Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass).
191,501	238,362	353,541	84,122	141,435	178,423	141,636	*Tons*	Guano.
15,557	17,420	19,641	18,593	21,321	19,749	18,284	*Cwts.*	Gutta Percha.
								Hair:—
2,912,838	3,255,010	3,790,262	2,501,834	2,821,480	3,334,748	4,047,870	*Lbs.*	Goats' Hair or Wool.
267,349	233,200	249,433	287,827	491,114	363,941	397,454	*Val.* £	Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICL

ARTICLES—*Cont.*	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed - *Cwts.*	845,771	1,061,893	1,048,635	1,293,412	1,068,155	962,294	729,564	728,8
—, Jute, Undressed-						275,578	481,733	539,2
Hides, Tanned and Untanned - - „	558,636	694,920	608,856	692,978	569,034	815,368	638,523	654,7
Hops - - - - „	385	5,265	6,479	462	309	42,344	119,040	24,6
Iron in Bars, Unwrought *Tons*	23,869	29,396	34,066	40,279	33,376	44,776	41,745	37,4
Lard - - - *-Cwts.*	312,040	186,373	229,614	120,409	63,340	118,851	274,505	118,1
Lead, Pig and Sheet - *Tons*	3,789	7,216	11,876	14,591	13,257	17,564	11,858	7,2
Leather Gloves - *-Pairs*	3,039,550	3,656,752	3,260,101	2,853,071	2,655,729	3,476,341	3,781,624	3,610,2
Oil, Fish - - - *Tuns*	21,966	20,012	21,360	22,219	20,019	20,937	18,832	17,3
—, Palm - - *-Cwts.*	510,218	493,331	447,797	608,550	523,813	636,628	752,618	810,3
—, Cocoa - - - „	85,453	64,452	98,040	55,994	101,863	164,196	208,827	252,5
—, Olive - - - *Tuns*	10,086	16,964	20,784	11,503	8,898	10,102	12,888	25,4
—, Seed - - - „	3,033	3,402	4,690	4,122	9,225	12,589	13,405	7,3
—, Turpentine - *-Cwts.*	23,513	13,707	14,246	16,341	12,643	37,575	80,832	81,9
Oil Seed Cake - *Tons*	73,029	59,462	65,145	55,076	53,939	64,475	76,230	80,6
Pork - - - *-Cwts.*	254,132	348,275	211,254	154,800	95,555	152,731	160,898	204,3
Potatoes - - - „	940,707	1,417,867	1,348,883	636,771	773,619	1,133,609	16,446	58,2
Rags and other Materials for making Paper - - - *Tons*	7,196	6,954	8,130	10,639	7,696	9,687	11,415	9,4
Rice - - - *-Cwts.*	996,372	976,195	785,451	744,847	987,813	1,504,629	1,342,748	2,238,1
—— in the Husk - *Qrs.*	34,627	31,828	37,150	31,481	23,670	19,477	18,956	18,6
Rosin - - - - „	144,231	236,519	286,768	197,865	273,245	448,395	651,289	711,9
Saltpetre - - *-Cwts.*	313,197	309,244	271,139	253,817	297,505	297,234	478,706	188,0
——— Cubic Nitre - „	201,879	257,550	257,873	211,190	268,084	343,780	414,638	318,0
Seeds:—								
Clover - - - „	99,813	130,254	93,649	144,567	124,629	214,695	141,114	173,6
Flax and Linseed - *Qrs.*	799,650	626,495	608,984	630,471	799,402	1,035,335	828,513	756,9
Rape - - - - „	79,970	29,480	107,029	82,394	146,230	86,815	103,155	162,3
Silk, Raw - - - *Lbs.*	4,471,735	4,991,472	4,942,407	4,608,336	5,832,551	6,480,724	7,535,407	6,618,8
——, Thrown - - „	1,070,989	614,770	469,527	412,636	426,463	828,493	1,021,832	929,8
Silk Manufactures:—								
Of Europe—Broad Stuffs - - „	399,307	421,606	343,769	221,863	204,169	273,922	273,830	276,3
Ribbons - - - „	358,991	416,296	343,682	219,887	249,662	323,517	398,719	353,7
Of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties - *Pieces*	308,586	518,748	717,444	444,731	511,043	476,389	496,459	480,6
Silver Ore - - *Tons*	—	—	—	—	— *	2,567	7,967	8,5
Skins:—								
Sheep, Undressed - *No.*	259,223	237,458	389,557	392,292	317,443	429,428	779,373	464,4
——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - „	14,127	26,293	95,237	343,912	318,785	428,148	621,423	518,4
Lamb, Undressed - „	1,337,687	1,809,824	1,893,730	1,521,138	1,377,608	2,385,120	1,926,148	769,4
——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - „	43,837	8,715	25,283	78,971	55,541	130,159	83,217	58,5
Seal, in the Hair, Undressed - - „	706,267	470,834	779,924	769,756	811,530	850,550	661,552	601,0
Goat, Undressed - „	241,333	256,897	479,541	675,988	592,042	427,958	585,143	261,4
——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed - „	61,339	72,596	78,994	113,967	147,833	233,126	326,782	242,5

* Not distinguished in the Entr

ORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	ARTICLES—*Cont.*
771,533	782,271	886,631	1,059,119	768,033	769,355	915,807	*Cwts.* Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute), Undressed.
731,093	618,833	738,085	1,061,288	816,787	904,092	963,774	„ ——, Jute, Undressed.
686,636	1,016,784	762,977	905,992	891,224	876,513	992,413	„ Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
15,987	18,711	13,000	2,220	68,918	149,176	133,791	„ Hops.
51,935	50,163	25,464	42,713	54,061	35,489	49,662	*Tons* Iron in Bars, Unwrought.
136,650	182,860	121,367	93,597	198,030	324,691	530,090	*Cwts.* Lard.
10,254	12,768	14,139	23,620	22,171	23,109	23,693	*Tons* Lead, Pig and Sheet.
089,574	4,189,252	3,637,178	4,590,261	5,318,397	6,126,360	6,876,720	*Pairs* Leather Gloves.
18,294	21,175	19,445	20,606	17,029	19,176	18,384	*Tuns* Oil, Fish.
736,701	854,791	778,230	685,794	804,326	740,332	865,890	*Cwts.* —, Palm.
130,630	207,239	197,788	184,758	194,309	274,992	170,485	„ —, Cocoa.
21,415	18,862	25,121	19,786	20,859	17,325	21,095	*Tuns* —, Olive.
8,287	13,110	9,170	10,617	12,995	8,873	11,201	„ —, Seed.
71,584	108,336	93,823	118,961	130,010	100,296	66,632	*Cwts.* Turpentine.
83,256	99,265	80,629	95,208	108,826	113,725	101,156	*Tons* Oil Seed Cake.
156,266	88,752	89,765	163,330	173,325	136,416	227,758	*Cwts.* Pork.
109,838	955,057	1,721,953	588,910	560,762	385,446	1,354,636	„ Potatoes.
10,284	12,196	11,379	14,598	16,155	20,485	23,942	*Tons* Rags and other Materials for making Paper.
692,001	3,432,154	3,692,023	1,450,092	1,535,575	3,305,632	3,919,189	*Cwts.* Rice.
82,694	20,900	25,877	10,001	516	8,037	1,782	*Qrs.* —— in the Husk.
554,539	593,579	701,430	886,789	612,705	598,080	339,011	„ Rosin.
387,639	454,143	334,218	445,237	329,206	313,803	443,248	*Cwts.* Saltpetre.
309,722	354,503	484,988	519,722	745,559	512,860	794,318	„ ———— Cubic Nitre.
							Seeds :—
169,449	171,585	150,377	138,100	264,902	198,120	168,974	„ Clover.
180,180	1,051,113	1,017,844	1,270,911	1,330,623	1,160,270	1,088,472	*Qrs.* Flax and Linseed.
264,920	220,495	216,927	412,174	269,403	249,635	189,507	„ Rape.
383,672	12,077,931	6,277,576	9,920,891	9,178,647	8,710,681	10,372,123	*Lbs.* Silk, Raw,
853,015	640,936	358,269	327,462	224,335	124,574	62,227	„ ——, Thrown.
							Silk Manufactures :—
270,097	231,895	309,926	347,434	539,947	1,140,267	1,475,715	„ Of Europe—Broad Stuffs.
463,780	375,890	383,619	479,106	530,796	854,223	793,209	„ Ribbons.
601,461	370,295	207,081	343,034	233,910	130,769	199,422	*Pieces* Of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties.
6,567	5,711	3,949	6,451	5,931	4,412	6,565	*Tons* Silver Ore.
							Skins :—
064,409	1,189,835	1,434,562	1,559,617	1,784,965	1,506,891	1,508,179	*No.* Sheep, Undressed.
778,725	840,204	954,914	981,023	1,472,953	1,048,003	1,279,458	„ ——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
215,037	1,600,308	1,269,663	1,639,907	1,186,090	1,080,147	1,094,538	„ Lamb, Undressed.
26,512	55,288	45,755	23,667	8,502	6,050	73,724	„ ——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
681,234	803,438	719,926	565,813	561,666	494,079	480,526	„ Seal, in the Hair, Undressed.
632,755	491,202	568,854	571,348	595,550	466,736	722,575	„ Goat, Undressed.
535,793	667,075	672,516	858,274	1,512,721	1,151,067	1,674,288	„ ——, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.

ously to 6th June 1853.

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLE

ARTICLES—*Cont.*	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Spices:—								
Cassia Lignea - - *Lbs.*	510,247	472,693	1,050,008	267,462	496,833	220,586	513,754	797,87
Cinnamon - - „	347,368	759,088	700,095	530,826	541,853	721,676	778,194	761,48
Cloves - - - „	117,433	274,713	749,646	253,438	313,950	472,997	1,252,526	864,33
Nutmegs - - - „	336,420	224,021	315,126	358,320	357,939	300,563	438,312	335,62
Pepper - - - „	8,125,545	4,796,042	8,082,319	3,996,295	6,631,700	5,496,885	9,428,882	6,489,00
Spirits:—								
Rum - - - *Gals.*	6,858,981	5,306,827	4,194,683	4,745,244	5,490,224	4,206,248	8,625,907	8,714,33
Brandy - - - „	2,429,089	4,479,549	3,237,464	2,930,967	3,959,452	5,005,911	2,963,027	1,943,90
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - „	464,896	723,440	720,625	298,771	219,929	434,940	359,882	315,78
Sugar, Raw:—								
Of or from British Possessions - *Cwts.*	5,014,342	5,212,200	4,941,012	5,636,230	5,828,196	5,306,890	5,892,612	5,022,89
Of or from Foreign Countries - „	1,855,589	1,725,149	1,350,523	2 296,304	1,068,565	1,977,400	3,219,752	2,301,23
Total of Sugar, Raw „	6,869,931	6,937,349	6,291,535	7,932,534	6,896,761	7,284,290	9,112,364	7,324,13
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy „	226,757	304,392	257,870	448,541	303,918	335,095	405,514	424,42
——, Molasses - - „	517,534	1,062,837	904,950	791,783	543,519	912,307	1,023,172	879,66
Tallow - - - „	1,498,359	1,465,629	1,240,645	1,221,066	1,049,703	1,175,754	749,721	952,33
Tea - - - *Lbs.*	47,774,755	53,459,469	50,512,384	71,466,421	66,360,535	70,735,135	85,792,032	83,259,65
Teeth, Elephants, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse - - *Cwts.*	5,146	7,457	9,396	6,356	9,515	10,388	9,299	8,87
Timber and Wood:—								
Not Sawn or Split:								
Of Foreign Countries - *Loads*	332,450	238,403	249,774	445,912	340,644	588,083	523,972	450,71
Of British Possessions - „	596,291	579,506	618,405	656,157	583,326	592,052	692,237	457,80
Total of Wood, not Sawn or Split - „	928,741	817,909	868,179	1,102,069	923,970	1,180,135	1,216,920	908,51
„ Sawn or Split:								
Of Foreign Countries - „	368,077	340,687	359,073	498,294	550,866	738,099	520,402	434,07
Of British Possessions - „	496,516	469,096	435,105	511,414	567,484	607,294	742,059	500,50
Total of Wood, Sawn or Split - „	864,593	809,783	794,178	1,009,708	1,118,350	1,345,393	1,262,461	934,57
Staves - - - „	54,306	79,917	82,587	92,555	87,864	123,386	109,998	67,74
Mahogany - - *Tons*	31,668	29,012	33,650	27,545	41,090	27,495	37,676	37,95
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs - *Cwts.*	5,975	35,826	33,711	51,747	47,443	49,740	45,021	32,24
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff *Lbs.*	1,512,714	1,913,474	1,557,518	2,331,862	2,948,515	4,312,087	2,709,872	2,651,54
——, Unmanufactured „	34,090,360	42,098,126	35,166,358	31,049,654	33,185,035	40,670,032	32,492,848	36,820,84
Wine - - - *Gals.*	7,536,530	7,970,067	9,304,312	9,008,151	6,793,304	11,029,568	10,875,855	8,946,76
Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca- *Lbs.*	70,864,847	76,768,647	74,326,778	83,311,975	93,761,458	119,396,449	106,121,995	99,300,44
Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool - *Tons*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woollen Manufactures not made up - - *Value*	684,320	625,540	535,461	598,522	655,050	982,007	1,120,562	946,98
Yeast, Dried - - *Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	—	†26,547	55,391	60,56

* Not distinguished previously to 1st January 1861, but generally entered, it is believed, under t

IMPORTED into the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		ARTICLES—*Cont.*
								Spices:—
1,408,021	454,538	819,198	989,729	580,560	283,869	580,141	*Lbs.*	Cassia Lignea.
781,231	745,315	651,057	726,828	782,486	760,740	867,622	„	Cinnamon.
1,502,315	900,057	1,832,670	727,519	981,308	595,526	838,811	„	Cloves.
462,600	462,972	421,785	451,561	532,208	574,164	511,023	„	Nutmegs.
10,810,398	5,463,738	12,357,508	8,719,266	12,810,040	14,684,389	18,115,975	„	Pepper.
								Spirits:—
7,169,005	6,515,683	7,311,219	7,078,586	7,319,673	8,114,823	7,765,099	*Gals.*	Rum.
2,540,438	2,899,952	1,064,663	4,030,175	2,342,543	2,097,934	2,375,835	„	Brandy.
317,799	1,083,568	1,245,106	1,461,986	1,802,243	666,245	417,279	„	Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
								Sugar Raw:—
5,695,363	5,325,975	5,381,884	5,249,381	5,321,385	5,964,835	4,982,950	*Cwts.*	Of or from British Possessions.
2,065,877	3,064,721	3,628,912	3,849,163	3,495,892	4,434,570	4,901,241	„	Of or from Foreign Countries.
7,761,240	8,390,696	9,010,796	9,098,544	8,817,277	10,399,405	9,884,191	„	Total of Sugar, Raw.
187,211	329,122	386,839	262,461	345,011	245,854	324,462	„	Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy.
942,645	1,005,798	775,657	549,391	606,503	1,294,572	1,126,455	„	——, Molasses.
1,122,736	1,210,347	1,235,789	1,074,336	1,430,108	1,309,574	1,103,247	„	Tallow.
86,200,414	64,493,989	75,432,535	75,077,451	88,946,532	96,577,383	114,787,361	*Lbs.*	Tea.
9,866	9,890	12,279	10,821	10,854	11,163	11,605	*Cwts.*	Teeth, Elephants, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
								Timber and Wood:—
								Not Sawn or Split:
509,432	555,860	488,745	626,293	690,956	705,102	818,071	*Loads*	Of Foreign Countries.
571,791	622,829	483,081	515,666	584,153	629,419	504,931	„	Of British Possessions.
1,081,223	1,178,689	971,826	1,141,959	1,275,109	1,334,521	1,323,002	„	Total of Wood, not Sawn or Split.
								„ Sawn or Split:
706,616	596,832	642,450	739,875	768,424	876,298	962,884	„	Of Foreign Countries.
645,640	719,443	612,980	732,792	684,382	850,319	600,142	„	Of British Possessions.
1,352,256	1,316,275	1,255,430	1,472,667	1,452,806	1,726,617	1,563,026	„	Total of Wood, Sawn or Split.
82,182	112,385	105,509	115,616	76,869	48,518	51,908	„	Staves.
39,751	41,038	33,481	35,701	44,710	53,108	53,798	*Tons*	Mahogany.
69,282	54,173	59,115	54,006	58,220	73,062	87,873	*Cwts.*	Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
1,855,031	1,699,131	2,573,925	2,064,686	2,727,255	2,110,430	2,323,912	*Lbs.*	Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
44,809,634	42,048,828	59,643,780	48,606,579	48,936,471	50,761,116	39,982,123	„	——, Unmanufactured.
9,481,880	10,336,845	5,791,636	8,195,513	12,475,001	11,052,436	11,960,664	*Gals.*	Wine.
116,211,392	129,749,898	126,738,723	133,284,634	148,396,577	147,172,841	171,943,472	*Lbs.*	Wool,—Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca.
—	—	—	—	—	*7,602	8,972	*Tons*	Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool.
1,298,073	1,267,608	817,112	865,673	1,097,071	987,731	1,174,583	*Value*	Woollen Manufactures, not made up.
70,307	77,582	82,425	78,606	84,652	92,199	102,202	*Cwts.*	Yeast, Dried.

enomination of "Wool." † Not distinguished in the Entries previously to 6th June 1853.

No. 10.—Computed Real Value of the Principal and Other Articles Imported into the United Kingdom.

Articles.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Articles.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Animals, Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	1,163,016	1,333,763	1,152,013	1,290,676	962,090	1,175,712	1,533,330	1,558,065	1,301,602	Animals, Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves.
—— Sheep and Lambs	271,605	282,844	262,203	415,960	410,631	445,208	553,963	616,020	569,315	—— Sheep and Lambs.
Bacon and Hams	892,462	617,423	1,077,908	1,053,729	480,330	289,148	961,485	1,341,192	2,477,005	Bacon and Hams.
Beef	377,809	482,802	356,500	374,847	326,819	451,443	418,049	262,168	339,508	Beef.
Bones, except Whalefins	296,215	409,847	363,613	396,496	466,760	421,207	306,765	332,247	369,001	Bones, except Whalefins.
Brimstone	392,704	233,940	377,845	400,278	493,040	475,116	495,574	340,064	385,913	Brimstone.
Bristles	230,287	313,228	357,181	349,489	262,068	322,258	351,398	251,191	275,305	Bristles.
Butter	2,171,194	2,049,522	2,635,182	2,661,280	1,842,155	2,080,143	4,078,017	4,902,394	4,925,100	Butter.
Caoutchouc	250,362	261,352	163,421	128,453	132,377	212,602	470,518	435,923	483,934	Caoutchouc.
Cheese	906,078	1,027,774	1,094,280	975,862	850,397	1,039,180	1,597,569	1,636,799	1,550,094	Cheese.
Clocks and Watches	414,100	338,968	359,275	356,369	345,924	374,632	566,194	551,161	464,009	Clocks and Watches.
Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust	424,281	609,837	393,715	493,912	470,854	532,060	410,356	451,209	331,749	Cochineal, Granilla, and Dust.
Cocoa	73,124	142,644	167,878	267,853	259,739	142,415	274,541	241,480	267,562	Cocoa.
Coffee, from British Possesions	1,197,690	1,316,278	1,162,791	1,265,699	1,508,449	1,598,417	2,200,474	2,195,703	2,660,825	Coffee, from British Possessions.
—— —— Foreign Countries	377,495	375,343	335,317	454,766	233,803	357,175	342,833	433,073	642,043	—— —— Foreign Countries.
Total of Coffee	1,575,185	1,691,621	1,498,108	1,720,465	1,742,252	1,955,592	2,543,307	2,628,776	3,302,868	Total of Coffee.
Copper Ore and Regulus	1,236,132	1,433,693	1,929,683	2,157,558	2,138,880	1,812,023	2,211,558	2,008,246	2,631,056	Copper Ore and Regulus.
——Unwrought, and part Wrought	388,090	975,196	423,627	733,953	644,854	1,124,979	1,138,701	1,413,652	1,204,687	——Unwrought and part Wrought
Corn, Wheat	11,693,737	9,679,578	12,716,349	9,563,099	9,050,467	8,713,532	16,554,083	19,051,464	23,203,800	Corn, Wheat.
—— Other kinds	6,065,129	5,514,936	6,234,464	7,851,167	7,908,268	6,934,760	10,753,995	10,861,297	9,172,620	—— Other kinds.
—— Flour, of Wheat	3,970,549	2,304,106	4,077,728	1,963,622	3,189,636	2,392,295	4,320,558	4,945,635	5,387,084	—— Flour, of Wheat.
—— —— of other kinds	30,868	10,080	10,881	2,679	4,270	1,476	43,282	60,243	8,690	—— —— of other kinds.
Total of Corn	21,760,283	17,508,700	23,039,422	19,380,567	20,152,641	18,042,063	31,671,918	34,918,639	37,772,194	Total of Corn.
Cotton, Raw	20,175,395	20,848,515	26,448,224	29,288,827	30,106,968	34,559,636	35,756,889	38,653,398	31,093,045	Cotton, Raw.
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—										Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs:—
Cutch and Gambier	203,767	157,039	198,674	303,585	204,240	282,867	220,381	219,301	242,256	Cutch and Gambier.
Indigo	1,670,117	1,629,055	2,453,633	2,185,452	2,292,257	1,928,726	2,528,888	2,977,079	2,445,934	Indigo.
Madder	224,802	220,062	290,643	289,243	159,756	216,521	146,870	131,468	147,902	Madder.
Madder Root	411,369	381,745	520,537	766,361	590,861	631,514	546,757	512,813	465,538	Madder Root.
Shumac	157,397	163,348	210,824	209,673	127,218	155,960	168,851	232,571	152,016	Shumac.
Valonia	258,518	147,707	300,793	336,397	268,989	397,054	272,258	299,816	462,196	Valonia.

Eggs	228,650	236,865	278,422	317,046	303,617	336,662	478,658	550,557	601,136	Eggs.
Fish, entered by Weight, exclusive of Eels	146,065	164,036	205,427	269,349	208,973	241,889	368,182	340,747	270,155	Fish, entered by Weight, exclusive of Eels.
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	3,384,216	3,317,122	3,633,194	3,524,767	3,020,879	3,769,058	3,836,770	3,423,137	5,205,912	Flax, Dressed and Undressed.
Fruit, Currants	130,672	529,093	971,782	739,676	765,195	835,586	852,863	917,408	871,807	Fruit, Currants.
—— Raisins	452,532	444,069	607,598	739,607	521,847	762,933	400,807	557,687	355,731	—— Raisins.
—— Oranges and Lemons	367,074	439,349	426,745	561,303	525,970	599,558	590,333	669,058	631,396	—— Oranges and Lemons.
Glass of all kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass)	92,040	83,315	116,716	119,503	146,958	230,533	243,021	341,974	400,752	Glass of all kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass).
Guano	2,530 272	3,137,160	2,136,431	3,613,074	4,084,170	769,333	1,557,895	2,022,283	1,635,322	Guano.
Gutta Percha	115,248	75,900	62,228	95,810	127,908	156,113	161,170	130,602	195,399	Gutta Percha.
Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool	127,968	289,790	315,557	393,314	572,361	378,688	424,801	456,542	676,649	Hair, Goats' Hair or Wool.
—— Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool	191,786	248,007	267,349	233,200	249,433	287,827	491,114	363,941	397,454	—— Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool.
Hemp, Undressed, except Jute	1,817,905	1,471,049	1,319,907	1,216,664	1,222,393	1,469,360	1,147,193	1,090,838	1,541,547	Hemp, Undressed, except Jute.
——— Jute, Undressed	553,993	447,167	612,290	646,356	619,668	790,383	660,913	709,961	930,634	——— Jute, Undressed.
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	1,899,130	2,085,556	2,814,743	4,493,490	2,493,604	3,385,279	3,314,321	2,903,309	3,204,436	Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
Hops	1,133,649	171,955	39,967	54,965	36,618	4,991	568,901	657,763	723,034	Hops.
Iron, in Bars, Unwrought	528,074	542,401	775,908	668,184	320,268	543,279	659,620	395,060	545,747	Iron, in Bars, Unwrought.
Lard	707,082	310,036	423,443	599,867	324,181	257,941	587,079	864,144	1,121,059	Lard.
Lead, Pig, and Sheet	254,917	161,828	237,380	288,058	294,265	504,396	463,435	440,092	460,536	Lead, Pig and Sheet.
Leather Gloves	243,338	227,001	300,272	350,516	365,963	497,793	576,354	663,692	744,982	Leather Gloves.
Oil, Fish	1,076,692	1,117,286	1,165,41	1,112,923	921,259	1,108,052	878,868	1,014,585	1,014,981	Oil, Fish.
—— Palm	1,731,021	1,762,607	1,691,407	1,868,484	1,513,109	1,545,089	1,796,465	1,579,953	1,724,310	—— Palm.
—— Cocoa Nut	511,626	555,610	274,449	490,289	375,870	380,875	458,143	645,778	445,621	—— Cocoa Nut.
—— Olive	745,828	1,411,950	1,124,755	1,044,054	1,201,561	1,001,041	1,247,902	984,985	1,211,306	—— Olive.
—— Seed	622,182	416,753	407,210	587,156	371,721	392,660	546,174	360,520	530,677	—— Seed.
—— Turpentine	179,851	142,776	120,797	205,838	187,035	216,961	218,988	237,471	300,544	—— Turpentine.
Oil Seed Cakes	697,504	814,655	716,001	826,760	665,292	728,064	910,840	970,682	829,192	Oil Seed Cakes.
Pork	379,135	489,935	384,963	233,565	202,453	383,015	405,950	345,594	409,018	Pork.
Potatoes	17,467	10,196	19,222	175,094	337,821	101,038	136,576	112,374	333,842	Potatoes.
Rags and other Materials for making Paper	255,910	219,323	230,116	272,848	246,133	323,529	323,044	346,006	388,690	Rags, and other Materials for making Paper.
Rice	946,852	1,635,574	1,987,039	1,963 856	1,663,519	806,899	1,026,518	2,130,393	2,401,748	Rice.
—— in the Husk	36,466	30,511	44,608	35,261	23,727	11,824	656	16,421	3,092	—— in the Husk.
Rosin	184,532	243,242	249,542	333,888	314,715	343,468	182,328	391,331	330,805	Rosin.

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

ARTICLES—*Continued.*	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	ARTICLES—*Continued.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Saltpetre	658,221	269,571	678,368	905,068	645,025	830,202	663,729	509,698	768,815	Saltpetre.
——— Cubic Nitre	357,625	262,359	263,264	355,835	386,893	387,434	502,086	334,162	540,353	——— Cubic Nitre.
Seeds, Clover	365,893	590,573	655,203	613,416	433,512	468,417	824,784	523,785	450,091	Seeds, Clover.
——— Flax and Linseed	2,545,107	2,544,708	3,195,634	3,061,684	2,710,078	3,041,707	3,391,938	3,108,055	3,210,869	——— Flax and Linseed.
——— Rape	300,523	579,178	784,122	653,305	571,931	925,059	770,373	711,144	595,651	——— Rape.
Silk, Raw	5,321,432	4,584,733	7,289,730	13,143,889	5,661,387	10,069,903	9,936,087	7,705,277	9,824,148	Silk, Raw.
—— Thrown	1,132,925	908,571	1,206,415	1,084,728	449,189	526,773	336,991	201,885	100,240	—— Thrown.
Silk Manufactures:—										Silk Manufactures:—
Of Europe, Broad Stuffs	491,334	509,183	500,577	423,024	653,340	809,540	1,303,612	2,919,276	3,768,553	Of Europe, Broad Stuffs.
——— Ribbons	1,136,140	975,003	1,229,793	963,269	986,533	1,185,138	1,332,905	2,331,363	2,080,626	——— Ribbons.
Of India; viz. Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	296,039	313,285	401,645	265,314	132,665	241,640	162,620	105,765	159,058	Of India; viz. Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties.
Silver Ore	521,330	564,580	354,970	299,511	209,154	342,637	382,806	289,373	331,564	Silver Ore.
Skins, Sheep, Undressed	40,404	27,733	109,362	133,721	117,113	161,259	177,152	169,131	140,456	Skins, Sheep, Undressed.
—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	25,578	23,478	37,567	48,246	33,405	37,279	56,266	37,914	54,018	—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
—— Lamb, Undressed	96,307	34,091	72,015	69,131	73,081	129,966	72,458	63,576	54,689	—— Lamb, Undressed.
—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	7,117	4,591	2,462	4,620	3,054	2,135	707	459	5,885	—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
—— Seal in the Hair, Undressed	185,717	201,720	278,450	273,654	274,658	194,967	229,680	115,753	107,316	—— Seal, in the Hair, Undressed.
—— Goat, Undressed	39,006	22,745	66,133	47,546	62,146	69,500	68,676	53,165	75,827	—— Goat, Undressed.
—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	10,212	21,326	52,826	63,580	57,065	90,386	122,321	79,039	134,095	—— —— Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed.
Spices, Cassia Lignea	26,376	28,179	46,575	20,575	35,705	32,780	22,142	11,247	20,180	Spices, Cassia Lignea.
——— Cinnamon	51,723	50,307	56,815	54,762	40,742	46,937	52,585	55,244	64,770	——— Cinnamon.
——— Cloves	52,189	34,801	32,569	18,393	25,746	12,237	16,582	9,952	14,486	——— Cloves.
——— Nutmegs	55,109	38,151	54,602	51,738	39,695	39,176	42,157	33,440	32,223	——— Nutmegs.
——— Pepper	194,204	134,236	224,746	110,824	221,691	161,463	236,600	248,089	305,828	——— Pepper.
Spirits, Rum	1,490,661	1,188,142	882,366	927,022	836,604	801,056	757,981	790,010	660,920	Spirits, Rum.
——— Brandy	1,225,332	933,998	1,279,315	1,836,654	390,009	1,420,942	1,088,177	960,538	1,031,182	——— Brandy.
——— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	75,954	66,601	90,515	157,823	122,578	140,839	219,969	93,475	76,078	——— Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
Sugar, Raw, of or from British Possessions	6,189,903	6,522,422	8,437,503	9,562,348	7,362,337	6,796,316	7,110,203	7,062,478	5,631,104	Sugar, Raw, of or from British Possessions.
——— Foreign Countries	3,425,899	3,119,416	2,992,289	5,181,330	4,960,041	4,992,510	4,727,658	5,100,830	5,298,847	——— Foreign Countries.
Total of Sugar, Raw	9,615,802	9,641,838	11,429,792	14,743,678	12,322,378	11,788,826	11,837,861	12,163,308	10,929,951	Total of Sugar, Raw.

Sugar, Refined and Candy	579,180	722,325	337,406	756,655	753,681	472,420	590,096	425,922	547,573	Sugar, Refined and Candy.
—— Molasses	580,468	611,654	736,930	907,040	391,787	275,156	378,112	661,156	541,645	—— Molasses.
Tallow	2,348,311	2,647,173	2,926,275	3,285,048	3,042,381	2,933,066	4,014,280	3,311,717	2,508,319	Tallow.
Tea	5,540,735	5,225,411	5,248,934	4,677,470	5,206,618	5,812,545	6,911,943	6,850,562	9,175,940	Tea.
Teeth, Elephant's, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	230,420	219,964	343,517	421,318	410,608	336,147	332,166	297,491	262,962	Teeth Elephant's, Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse.
Timber and Wood:—										Timber and Wood:—
Not Sawn or Split, of Foreign Countries	1,991,417	1,645,108	1,620,673	1,736,466	1,341,391	1,882,274	2,238,021	2,270,444	2,557,411	Not Sawn or Split, of Foreign Countries
—— of British Possessions	2,993,925	1,922,762	2,430,114	1,995,196	1,435,417	1,804,006	2,190,310	2,340,442	1,903,712	—— of British Possessions
Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split	4,985,342	3,567,870	4,050,787	3,731,662	2,776,808	3,686,280	4,428,331	4,610,886	4,461,123	Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split.
,, Sawn or Split, of Foreign Countries	2,341,725	1,964,202	2,363,728	1,819,901	1,739,889	2,283,546	2,660,173	2,905,414	3,210,284	,, Sawn or Split of Foreign Countries.
—— of British Possessions	2,671,413	1,376,378	2,114,470	2,012,646	1,447,311	2,193,156	2,193,615	2,414,635	1,621,544	—— of British Possessions.
Total of Timber, Sawn or Split	5,013,138	3,340,580	4,478,198	3,832,547	3,187,200	4,476,702	4,853,788	5,320,049	4,831,828	Total of Timber, Sawn or Split.
Staves	676,757	559,935	642,575	885,598	780,106	862,445	605,196	346,708	408,815	Staves.
Mahogany	401,852	362,310	419,936	424,030	347,224	399,431	503,451	568,916	497,139	Mahogany.
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	267,312	190,257	469,963	349,162	351,924	370,976	387,307	435,277	508,919	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	279,755	237,721	243,490	287,483	300,516	263,841	283,201	277,479	351,667	Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars, and Snuff.
—— Unmanufactured	1,068,694	1,303,004	1,980,672	1,895,104	2,230,323	1,563,330	1,494,517	1,919,815	1,999,401	—— Unmanufactured.
Wine	3,616,369	3,072,747	3,740,767	4,080,744	2,040,552	2,781,040	4,200,929	3,802,233	3,649,053	Wine.
Wool—Sheep and Lambs (including Alpaca and Llama Wool)	6,499,004	6,527,325	8,664,420	9,681,541	8,972,218	9,826,882	11,031,479	9,717,686	11,773,943	Wool—Sheep and Lambs (including Alpaca and Llama Wool).
Woollen Rags torn up, to be used as Wool	Not distinguished previously to 1st Jan. 1861, but generally entered, it is believed, under the denomination of "Wool."							283,794	334,958	Woollen Rags, torn up, to be used as Wool.
Woollen Manufactures not made up	1,120,562	946,988	1,298,073	1,267,608	817,112	865,673	1,097,071	987,731	1,174,583	Woollen Manufactures not made up
Yeast, dried	152,324	143,851	171,374	180,378	111,539	172,215	184,079	186,337	204,404	Yeast, dried.
All Other Articles	14,467,471	12,816,712	15,478,756	16,838,038	15,397,763	17,894,832	19,880,663	20,275,962	23,727,264	All Other Articles.
TOTAL	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,355	210,530,873	217,485,024	226,592,720	TOTAL.

Note.—The Computed Real Value of Imports was not ascertained before 1854.

No. 11.—Average Prices, as Fixed for the Comput

Principal Articles.	Principal Countries whence Imported.	Average Prices (exclusive of Duty).			
		1854.	1855.	1856.	185
Animals:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Oxen and Bulls	Denmark and Holland - *Each*	12 0 0	17 0 0	17 10 0	18 15
Sheep	Holland - - - „	1 10 0	1 15 6	1 17 0	2 8
Bacon and Hams:					
Bacon	Hanse Towns - - *per Cwt.*	2 16 0	3 7 6	3 10 6	3 8
	United States - - „	2 0 0	2 7 9	2 15 0	2 14
Hams	Hanse Towns - - „	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 9 6	3 8
	United States - - „				
Beef, Salted	Hanse Towns - - „	2 4 0	2 3 8	2 1 0	2 7
	United States - - „	1 18 0	2 1 6	1 17 6	2 11
Butter	Hanse Towns - - „	4 18 0	4 15 4	5 12 6	5 1
	Holland and Belgium - „	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 3 8	4 14
	France - - - „	4 4 0	3 18 9	4 5 0	3 19
	United States - - „	3 8 4	3 10 0	3 12 6	4 0
Cheese	Holland - - - „	2 6 0	2 13 7	2 14 0	2 10
	United States - - „	2 11 9	2 12 10	2 13 0	2 7
Cochineal	Canary Islands - - „	22 8 0	21 18 0	21 14 0	22 17
Cocoa, in the Nut	Brazil - - - *per Lb.*	0 0 2½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0
	British West India Islands:				
	Grenada - - „	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 5½	0 0
	Trinidad - - „	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 5½	0 0
Coffee	Brazil - - - *per Cwt.*	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 9	2 8
	British India - - - „	2 18 9	3 3 0	3 11 8	3 15
	Ceylon - - - „	2 14 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	3 9
	British West Indies - - „	3 0 6	3 3 0	3 4 4	3 9
Copper: Ore	Cuba - - - - *per Ton*	17 0 0	16 10 0	15 0 0	15 0
	Chili - - - - „	24 0 0	21 6 0	23 0 0	17 0
	Australia - - - „	24 0 0	22 7 9	29 0 0	19 10
„ Regulus	Chili - - - - „	45 0 0	51 0 0	51 10 0	47 12
Corn, Grain, and Meal:					
Wheat	Russia - - - *per Qr.*	3 6 8	2 19 8	3 1 0	2 11
	Prussia - - - „	3 13 6	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 0
	Egypt - - - „	2 3 4	2 10 0	2 2 6	1 19
	United States - - „	3 11 3	4 3 9	3 10 0	2 18
Barley	Russia, Ports on Black Sea - „	1 6 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 5
	Denmark and Prussia - „	1 12 6	1 13 8	1 13 0	1 15
	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia „	1 6 6	1 4 4	1 8 0	1 5
Oats	Russia - - - - „	1 4 0	1 5 6	1 4 0	1 3
	Sweden - - - „	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 3
Peas	Denmark and Prussia - „	2 6 8	2 7 10	2 2 6	1 18
	British North America - „	2 9 6	2 10 6	2 2 6	1 18
Beans	Egypt - - - „	2 0 9	1 18 6	1 12 6	1 15
Maise	Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia „	2 0 0	2 4 3	1 12 0	1 15
	United States - - „	2 1 0	2 3 9	1 12 0	1 15
Wheat Meal and Flour	France - - - *per Cwt.*	1 2 2	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 0
	Spain - - - „	1 3 2	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 1
	United States - - „	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 17
	British North America - „				0 16

VALUE, of some of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

58.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY). 1859.	1860.	1861.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
d.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
6	17 8 9	18 3 6	17 11 0	*Each* Denmark and Holland -	ANIMALS: Oxen and Bulls.
0	2 2 4	2 3 0	2 5 0	„ Holland - - -	Sheep.
6	2 17 7	3 4 2	3 6 4	*per Cwt.* Hanse Towns - -	BACON AND HAMS: Bacon.
0	2 7 6	2 13 5	2 8 2	„ United States - -	
0	2 16 7	3 8 9	3 3 9	„ Hanse Towns - -	Hams.
			2 7 0	„ United States - -	
2	2 2 7	1 16 9	1 13 10	„ Hanse Towns - -	BEEF, Salted.
9	2 0 11	1 11 4	1 12 6	„ United States - -	
6	5 6 3	5 3 2	5 3 4	„ Hanse Towns - -	BUTTER.
2	4 19 2	5 0 0	5 1 1	„ Holland and Belgium -	
11	4 2 10	4 9 2	4 18 4	„ France - - -	
6	3 11 0	4 4 8	4 10 4	„ United States -	
11	2 11 0	2 13 10	2 6 8	„ Holland - - -	CHEESE.
3	2 11 1	2 16 10	2 5 10	„ United States -	
9	20 5 8	18 10 0	15 6 10	„ Canary Islands - -	COCHINEAL.
	0 0 $5\frac{9}{16}$	0 0 6	0 0 $6\frac{1}{8}$	*per Lb.* Brazil - - -	COCOA, in the Nut.
	0 0 $5\frac{11}{16}$	0 0 $6\frac{11}{16}$	0 0 $5\frac{11}{16}$	British West India Islands: „ Grenada - -	
	0 0 6	0 0 $8\frac{3}{16}$	0 0 7	„ Trinidad - -	
6	2 10 9	2 18 6	2 15 6	*per Cwt.* Brazil - - -	COFFEE.
7	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 16 2	„ British India - -	
4	3 8 7	3 8 6	3 12 4	„ Ceylon - - -	
6	3 9 4	3 10 4	3 11 2	„ British West Indies -	
0	14 7 2	14 13 9	13 3 9	*per Ton* Cuba - - -	COPPER: Ore.
3	19 4 3	18 11 10	17 14 3	„ Chili - - -	
0	18 10 6	20 10 11	20 6 9	„ Australia - -	
6	44 13 11	42 16 1	40 13 3	„ Chili - - -	„ Regulus.
4	2 2 4	2 14 7	2 13 9	*per Qr.* Russia - - - -	CORN, GRAIN, and MEAL: Wheat.
9	2 8 8	2 19 4	3 0 2	„ Prussia - - - -	
5	1 11 3	2 4 8	1 19 9	„ Egypt - - - -	
1	2 3 10	2 17 8	2 15 2	„ United States - - -	
9	1 2 7	1 8 8	1 7 7	„ Russia, Ports on Black Sea -	Barley.
0	1 8 6	1 13 0	1 12 6	„ Denmark and Prussia -	
6	1 0 4	1 8 6	1 7 6	„ Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia	
8	0 19 9	1 1 11	1 1 8	„ Russia - - - -	Oats.
0	1 1 11	1 3 8	1 2 5	„ Sweden - - - -	
7	1 17 6	1 19 11	1 17 6	„ Denmark and Prussia -	Peas.
0	1 15 0	1 19 6	1 13 9	„ British North America -	
2	1 13 9	1 15 0	1 14 6	„ Egypt - - - -	Beans.
7	1 8 8	1 14 6	1 12 0	„ Turkey, Wallachia, & Moldavia	Maize.
6	1 8 1	1 13 3	1 11 3	„ United States - - -	
$7\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 6	0 18 2	0 18 8	*per Cwt.* France - - - -	Wheat Meal and Flour.
8	0 14 2	0 18 2	0 18 0	„ Spain - - - -	
1	0 11 0	0 16 2	0 15 5	„ United States - - -	
$6\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 9	0 16 6	0 15 3	„ British North America -	

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL VA

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Continued.*	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of Duty).			
		1854.	1855.	1856.	18
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
COTTON, RAW	Egypt - - - *per Cwt.*	2 18 4	2 19 6	3 2 0	4
	United States - - - - „	2 13 7	2 15 5	3 0 8	3 1
	Brazil - - - - „	3 2 10	2 19 6	3 2 6	3 1
	British India - - - - „	1 11 6	1 15 0	2 4 4	2
EGGS	France - - - - *per* 120	0 4 6	0 5 8	0 5 8	0
FLAX, Rough or Undressed	Russia and Prussia - - *per Cwt.*	2 11 3	2 11 0	2 4 0	1 1
	Holland - - - - „	2 15 0	3 6 0	2 7 4	2 1
	Belgium - - - - „	3 4 6	2 18 3	2 13 6	2 1
FRUIT: Currants, Dried -	Greece - - - - „	0 10 0	3 1 3	2 15 4	1 1
Oranges and Lemons -	Azores - - - *per Bushel*	0 9 3	0 10 10	0 13 0	0 1
Raisins - - -	Spain - - - - *per Cwt.*	1 12 6	1 13 0	2 7 8	2
GUANO - - - -	Peru - - - - *per Ton*	11 0 0	11 4 6	11 12 0	13
HEMP, Rough or Undressed	Russia - - - - *per Cwt.*	2 19 2	2 3 0	1 15 0	1 1
	Austrian Italy - - - „	2 9 6	2 3 0	1 17 3	1 1
	Philippine Islands - - - „	2 18 0	2 5 0	2 3 4	1 1
	British India - - - - „	1 5 0	0 19 6	0 17 6	1
„ Jute, undressed - -	British India - - - - „	1 3 0	0 16 7	0 16 9	1
HIDES, UNTANNED: Dry - - -	British India - - - - „	2 16 0	3 7 8	4 6 4	4 1
Wet - - - -	Argentine Confed^{n} & Uruguay „	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 14 8	4
	Brazil - - - - „				3 1
	Australia - - - - „	1 17 4	2 4 4	2 16 0	2 1
HOPS - - - -	Hanse Towns - - - „	10 0 0	6 18 0	2 10 0	2 1
	Holland and Belgium - - „		8 15 0		
	United States - - - „	7 0 0	6 3 0		
INDIGO - - - -	British India - - - - „	23 16 0	27 8 0	30 11 4	33
LARD - - - -	United States - - - - „	2 11 6	2 12 6	3 2 3	3
LEATHER GLOVES - -	France - - - - *per Pair*	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 6	0
MADDER ROOT - - -	Italy: Naples - - - *per Cwt.*	1 15 0	1 11 6	2 4 9	2 1
	Turkey Proper - - - „	2 15 0	2 12 6	3 0 0	3
„ Garancine - -	Holland and France - - „	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7
NITRE, CUBIC - - -	South America - - - „	0 17 3	0 16 6	0 17 0	1
OIL, Cocoa Nut - -	British India - - - - „	2 9 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2
„ Olive - - -	Italy: Two Sicilies - - *per Tun*	57 2 6	55 2 6	51 10 0	54
	Morocco - - - - „	53 8 9	51 16 6	48 10 0	51 1
„ Palm - - -	West Coast of Africa - - *per Cwt.*	2 6 0	2 3 6	2 3 0	2
„ Rape Seed - -	Prussia, Holland, and France *per Tun*	47 11 9	57 10 0	51 10 0	47
„ Train or Blubber -	British North America - - „	40 12 0	46 7 0	47 0 0	42
„ Spermaceti or Head Matter - - -	United States - - - - „	107 15 0	125 7 0	106 10 0	80
OIL SEED CAKES: (Linseed only in 1861)	Russia, Denmark, & Prussia - *per Ton*	9 3 0	10 2 0	8 12 0	8
	France - - - - - „				
	United States - - - - „				

of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).			PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Continued.*
1859.	1860.	1861.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
3 13 10	3 15 6	4 4 9	*per Cwt.* Egypt	COTTON, RAW.
3 5 10	3 0 4	3 12 5	„ United States	
3 14 2	3 12 10	4 9 5	„ Brazil	
2 5 10	1 17 0	2 17 5	„ British India	
0 5 5	0 6 11	0 6 5	*per* 120 France	EGGS.
2 12 4	2 10 3	2 8 5	*per Cwt.* Russia and Prussia	FLAX, Rough or Undressed.
3 5 11	3 4 0	3 6 11	„ Holland	
3 9 0	3 10 3	3 11 5	„ Belgium	
1 10 9	1 2 6	1 2 5	„ Greece	FRUIT: Currants, Dried.
0 11 9	0 10 6	0 11 3	*per Bushel* Azores	Oranges and Lemons.
1 17 2	1 13 10	1 8 6	*per Cwt.* Spain	Raisins.
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	*per Ton* Peru	GUANO.
1 7 10	1 10 0	1 10 7	*per Cwt.* Russia	HEMP, Rough or Undressed.
1 18 0	1 16 10	1 19 0	„ Austrian Italy	
1 4 8	1 3 10	*1 1 8	„ Philippine Islands	
0 19 3	1 0 0	1 2 8	„ British India	
0 14 11	0 16 2	0 15 9	„ British India	„ Jute, undressed.
3 14 5	3 15 6	3 11 7	„ British India	HIDES, UNTANNED: Dry.
3 15 3	3 12 6	3 0 4	„ Argentine Confed^{a} & Uruguay	Wet.
3 15 3	3 12 0	3 0 6	„ Brazil	
2 7 8	2 6 11	2 0 9	„ Australia	
2 5 0	10 14 2	4 3 10	„ Hanse Towns	HOPS.
	8 16 0	4 2 6	„ Holland and Belgium	
	6 19 6	4 17 2	„ United States	
31 8 9	33 13 4	37 8 7	„ British India	INDIGO.
2 16 7	2 19 3	2 13 0	„ United States	LARD.
0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	*per Pair* France	LEATHER GLOVES.
2 0 5	2 3 10	1 19 6	*per Cwt.* Italy: Naples	MADDER ROOT.
2 10 5	2 10 9	2 5 1	„ Turkey Proper	
7 2 4	6 7 3	6 15 4	„ Holland and France	„ Garancine.
0 14 11	0 13 6	0 13 0	„ South America	NITRE, CUBIC.
2 1 8	2 7 6	2 7 3	„ British India	OIL, Cocoa Nut.
50 8 9	59 7 6	59 2 7	*per Tun* Italy: Two Sicilies	„ Olive.
45 7 8	55 11 0	49 6 9	„ Morocco	
2 5 1	2 4 8	2 2 8	*per Cwt.* West Coast of Africa	„ Palm.
38 9 2	42 4 0	43 1 4	*per Tun* Prussia, Holland, and France	„ Rape Seed.
33 8 4	35 4 10	36 7 7	„ British North America	„ Train or Blubber.
95 4 3	101 2 7	95 18 0	„ United States	„ Spermaceti or Head Matter.
		8 5 0	*per Ton* Russia, Denmark, & Prussia	OIL SEED CAKES: (Linseed only in 1861.)
7 13 0	8 7 5	9 12 0	„ France	
		10 5 0	„ United States	

AVERAGE PRICES, as FIXED for the COMPUTED REAL V

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES—*Continued.*	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of Duty). 1854.	1855.	1856.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PORK, Salted (except Hams)	Hanse Towns - - - *per Cwt.*	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 13 6
	United States - - - „	2 5 0	2 4 6	2 5 6
POTATOES - - -	Holland - - - „	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6
	France - - - - „			
RICE, not Rough nor in the Husk - - - -	British India - - - „	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 10 6
	United States - - - „	1 0 0	1 9 0	1 5 6
SALTPETRE - - -	British India - - - „	1 7 6	1 8 8	1 15 0
SEEDS, Clover - - -	Hamburg, France, & United States „	2 12 3	3 8 0	3 17 4
„ Linseed - - -	Russia (Baltic) - - *per Qr.*	3 1 3	3 3 0	2 9 8
	„ Black Sea - - „		3 7 0	3 1 9
	British India - - „		3 11 6	2 18 0
„ Rape - - -	Prussia - - - - „	3 3 6	4 1 10	3 12 9
	British India - - - „	2 15 9	3 9 8	2 18 6
SILK: Knubs or Husks and Waste - - -	France, Italy, India, & China *per Cwt.*	4 4 0	5 12 0	16 16 0
„ Raw - - -	France - - - - *per Lb.*	1 1 6	1 2 9	1 12 6
	British India - - - „	0 11 9	0 12 9	0 18 10
	China - - - - „	0 14 6	0 13 7	0 19 7
	Japan - - - - „	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded - -	France - - - - „	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4
„ Ribbons of Silk or Satin	France - - - - „	3 0 0	3 1 4	3 1 6
of Velvet -	Belgium - - - „	1 19 9	1 17 0	1 15 8
SPELTER or ZINC, in Cakes -	Prussia and Hanse Towns - *per Ton*	23 10 0	23 12 4	25 17 0
SPICES, Pepper - - -	India - - - - *per Lb.*	0 0 5	0 0 5½	0 0 5
SPIRITS:				
Rum - - -	India and Mauritius - *per prf. Gal.*	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 2 2
	British W.I. Islands & Guiana „	0 3 8	0 3 4	0 3 2
Brandy - - -	France - - - - „	0 8 4	0 9 9½	0 10 2
SUGAR:				
Refined - - -	Holland and Belgium - *per Cwt.*	1 9 0	1 14 3	1 16 0
Unrefined, White Clayed or equal in quality thereto - -	Cuba - - - - „	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 13 0
	Mauritius - - - „	1 7 9	1 6 6	1 13 0
	India - - - - „	1 8 0	1 11 4	1 15 6
„ Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar -	Cuba - - - - „	1 2 9	1 6 6	1 11 0
	Porto Rico - - - „			
	Mauritius - - - „	1 2 9	1 5 8	1 9 6
	India - - - - „	1 5 0	1 9 8	1 12 6
	British West Indies - - „	1 2 6	1 7 4	1 11 0
„ Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed - -	Philippine Islands - - „	0 18 6	1 1 2	1 8 6
	Cuba - - - - „	1 0 0	1 5 3	1 9 8
	Brazil - - - - „	0 18 6	1 4 0	1 5 8
	Mauritius - - - „	0 17 6	1 4 4	1 8 0
	India - - - - „	0 18 0	1 2 8	1 8 0
	British West Indies - - „	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 8 6

of the Principal Articles Imported—*Continued.*

Average Prices (exclusive of Duty).			Principal Countries whence Imported.	Principal Articles—*Continued.*
1859.	1860.	1861.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2 10 11	2 8 4	2 11 6	*per Cwt.* Hanse Towns - - -	Pork, Salted (except Hams).
2 1 4	2 3 5	2 5 3	„ United States - - -	
0 3 11	0 4 1	0 6 3	„ Holland - - -	Potatoes.
0 3 2	0 4 11	0 5 4	„ France - - -	
0 10 9	0 13 0	0 12 8	„ British India - - -	Rice, not Rough nor in the Husk.
1 1 1	1 3 4	1 1 9	„ United States - - -	
1 17 4	2 0 4	1 12 6	„ British India - - -	Saltpetre.
3 7 10	3 2 3	2 13 0	„ Hamburg, France, & United States	Seeds, Clover.
2 2 1	2 8 3	2 11 2	*per Qr.* Russia (Baltic) - -	„ Linseed.
2 8 0	2 11 4	2 12 7	„ „ Black Sea - -	
2 9 9	2 12 9	2 15 10	„ British India - - -	
2 9 10	2 19 7	2 17 0	„ Prussia - - - -	„ Rape.
2 4 8	2 16 11	2 19 6	„ British India - - -	
14 16 6	17 10 8	15 14 8	*per Cwt.* France, Italy, India, and China	Silk: Knubs or Husks and Waste.
1 11 11	1 14 7	1 8 3	*per Lb.* France - - - -	„ Raw.
0 19 1	1 0 2	0 16 10	„ British India - - -	
0 19 2	1 0 11	0 17 1	„ China - - - -	
0 19 3	1 0 6	0 19 0	„ Japan - - - -	
2 5 4	2 5 7	2 10 3	„ France - - - -	„ Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured or Brocaded.
2 13 2	2 14 2	2 18 0	„ France - - - -	of Silk or Satin Ribbons.
2 6 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	„ Belgium - - -	of Velvet Ribbons.
20 13 10	20 3 8	17 12 6	*per Ton.* Prussia and Hanse Towns -	Spelter or Zinc, in Cakes.
0 0 $4\frac{7}{16}$	0 0 $4\frac{7}{16}$	0 0 $4\frac{3}{16}$	*per Lb.* India - - - -	Spices, Pepper.
0 1 $8\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	*per prf. Gal.* India and Mauritius -	Spirits: Rum.
0 3 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 $11\frac{3}{8}$	0 2 $6\frac{3}{8}$	„ British W. I. Islands & Guiana	
0 6 $11\frac{5}{8}$	0 9 $6\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 1	„ France - - - -	Brandy.
1 16 4	1 14 3	1 15 0	*per Cwt.* Holland and Belgium -	Sugar: Refined.
1 10 4	1 11 3	1 10 10	„ Cuba - - - -	Unrefined, White Clayed or equal in quality thereto.
1 10 4	1 10 9	1 9 9	„ Mauritius - - -	
1 9 8	1 11 4	1 8 11	„ India - - - -	
1 9 5	1 9 7	1 4 9	„ Cuba - - - -	„ Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar.
1 9 9	1 9 7	1 6 0	„ Porto Rico - - -	
1 8 1	1 8 0	1 6 5	„ Mauritius - - -	
1 7 9	1 7 1	1 8 5	„ India - - - -	
1 8 3	1 8 10	1 5 0	„ British West Indies - -	
1 2 8	1 4 8	1 0 9	„ Philippine Islands - -	„ Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed.
1 4 8	1 6 7	1 1 11	„ Cuba - - - -	
1 2 7	1 3 10	1 0 6	„ Brazil - - - -	
1 4 0	1 4 3	1 0 9	„ Mauritius - - -	
0 19 6	1 1 3	0 19 0	„ India - - - -	
1 5 3	1 6 2	1 2 7	„ British West Indies - -	

Average Prices, as Fixed for the Computed Real V

Principal Articles—*Continued.*	Principal Countries whence Imported.	Average Prices (exclusive of Duty).								
		1854.			1855.			1856.			18
Sugar—*cont.*		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Molasses	Cuba *per Cwt.*	0	11	0	0	13	8	0	15	6	0
	British West Indies „	0	11	9	0	14	7	0	16	0	0
Tallow	Russia „	3	3	0	2	17	0	2	12	6	2
	Australia „	3	0	0	2	13	0	2	12	6	2
	Argentine Confederation „	3	3	0	2	12	0	2	9	6	2
	United States „	3	3	0	2	12	0	2	14	0	2
Tea	China *per Lb.*	0	1	3½	0	1	3 1/16	0	1	2⅝	0
	India (Assam) „							0	2	4¼	0
	Japan „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco, Unmanufactured:											
„ Stemmed or Stripped	United States „	0	0	8¼	0	0	8¼	0	1	0⅜	0
„ Unstemmed	Holland „	0	0	9½	0	0	10	0	0	8	0
	United States „	0	0	5⅜	0	0	6¼	0	0	8¼	0
„ Manufactured: Cigars	Cuba „	0	10	6	0	11	6½	0	11	0	0
Wine:											
Red — Of British Possessions	South Africa *per Gall.*	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	3	11	0
	Australia „	0	3	6	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
Red — Foreign	France „	0	12	4	0	13	4	0	14	9	0
	Portugal „	0	6	2	0	6	9	0	7	9	0
White — Of British Possessions	South Africa „	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	3	6	0
	Australia „				0	3	0	0	4	0	0
White — Foreign	Holland „	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	France „	0	12	4	0	16	8	0	17	0	0
	Spain „	0	6	0	0	6	6	0	7	6	0
	Italy: Sicily „	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	4	3	0
Wood and Timber:											
Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn	Russia and Prussia *per Load*	3	16	0	3	13	0	3	2	0	3
	Sweden „										
	British North America „	4	6	6	4	4	0	4	5	0	3
	United States „	3	16	0	3	13	0	4	14	4	3
Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split	Russia „	4	10	0	4	10	6	3	6	9	3
	Sweden and Norway „										
	British North America „	3	12	0	2	15	0	3	5	6	2
	United States „	4	10	0	4	10	6	4	0	0	2
Staves	Prussia „	8	0	0	8	19	0	9	0	0	8
	United States „										
	British North America „	7	0	0	7	8	6	6	0	0	6
Wool:											
Alpaca	South America *per Lb.*	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	8½	0
Sheep and Lambs'	Russia „	0	0	8½	0	0	8	0	0	9⅜	0
	Hanse Towns „	0	1	9	0	1	8¾	0	1	10⅞	0
	Argentine Confederation „	0	0	9½	0	0	10	0	1	0⅛	0
	British Possessions in S. Africa „	0	1	2⅝	0	1	2⅝	0	1	5¼	0
	British India „	0	0	6¼	0	0	8½	0	0	9	0
	Australia „	0	1	6	0	1	6½	0	1	9	0

e of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY).									PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.		PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. *Continued.*
1859.			1860.			1861.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
											SUGAR—*cont.*
0	10	0	0	12	3	0	9	11	*per Cwt.*	Cuba	Molasses.
0	10	2	0	12	8	0	11	2	„	British West Indies	Molasses.
2	14	9	2	16	2	2	10	9	„	Russia	TALLOW.
2	14	1	2	16	5	2	7	8	„	Australia	TALLOW.
2	14	1	2	15	2	2	10	3	„	Argentine Confederation	TALLOW.
2	15	9	2	16	4	2	11	2	„	United States	TALLOW.
0	1	6½	0	1	6⅝	0	1	5	*per Lb.*	China	TEA.
0	2	0	0	1	9	0	1	9½	„	India (Assam)	TEA.
0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	5	„	Japan	TEA.
											TOBACCO, Unmanufactured:
0	0	8 3/16	0	0	7 5/16	0	0	11⅜	„	United States	„ Stemmed or Stripped.
0	0	6⅜	0	0	6 1/16	0	0	7 1/16	„	Holland	„ Unstemmed.
0	0	6½	0	0	6¼	0	0	8	„	United States	„ Unstemmed.
0	11	0	0	11	7	0	13	0	„	Cuba	„ Manufactured: Cigars.
											WINE:
0	4	3	0	3	5	0	2	2	*per Gall.*	South Africa	Of British Possessions — Red.
0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	„	Australia	Of British Possessions — Red.
0	8	6	0	6	1	0	7	3	„	France	Foreign — Red.
0	6	8	0	7	1	0	7	4	„	Portugal	Foreign — Red.
0	3	0	0	2	5	0	2	1	„	South Africa	Of British Possessions — White.
0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	„	Australia	Of British Possessions — White.
0	17	6	0	16	0	0	9	6	„	Holland	Foreign — White.
0	15	0	0	15	2	0	12	7	„	France	Foreign — White.
0	6	10	0	6	10	0	7	1	„	Spain	Foreign — White.
0	4	1	0	4	11	0	5	0	„	Italy: Sicily	Foreign — White.
						Fir.	Oak.				WOOD and TIMBER:
2	18	4	3	3	0	3 6 5	5 4 10		*per Load*	Russia and Prussia	Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.
						2 11 5	4 9 0		„	Sweden	Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.
3	10	0	3	15	0	3 12 9	5 2 5		„	British North America	Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.
3	14	6	4	3	2	4 6 5	5 8 4		„	United States	Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn.
						Fir.					
3	1	10	3	9	0	3 11	6		„	Russia	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
3	1	7	3	8	8	3 1	5		„	Sweden and Norway	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
2	19	10	3	4	1	2 16	7		„	British North America	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
3	3	6	4	4	10	4 0	6		„	United States	Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split.
5	10	3	0	10	1	7	8	18	6	„	Staves.
0	7	0	0	6	12	3	6	8	5	„	Staves.
6	4	15	6	5	19	6	6	6	5	„	Staves.
											WOOL:
4⅝	0	2	2⅜	0	2	3	0	2	3⅜	*per Lb.*	Alpaca.
8⅛	0	0	10	0	0	9⅞	0	0	10 5/16	„	Sheep and Lambs'.
0	0	1	11⅜	0	1	11⅞	0	1	9	„	Sheep and Lambs'.
0⅛	0	1	2⅜	0	1	3½	0	0	11	„	Sheep and Lambs'.
4½	0	1	5⅞	0	1	5½	0	1	1 1/16	„	Sheep and Lambs'.
6⅛	0	0	7¾	0	0	8¼	0	0	7⅞	„	Sheep and Lambs'.
8⅜	0	1	8⅞	0	1	9⅞	0	1	7⅞	„	Sheep and Lambs'.

No. 12.—Quantities of the Principal Articles (paying Duty

Articles.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Cocoa - - - *Lbs.*	2,919,591	3,206,746	3,080,641	2,978,344	3,328,527	3,997,198	4,452,52
Coffee :—							
Of or from British Possessions - "	30,123,035	29,739,754	28,850,035	27,940,715	27,667,608	28,054,552	30,808,22
" Foreign Countries "	6,954,511	4,659,620	2,316,323	4,563,830	7,310,824	8,928,570	6,542,69
Total of Coffee - "	37,077,546	34,399,374	31,166,358	32,504,545	34,978,432	36,983,122	37,350,92
Corn :—							
Wheat - - - *Qrs.*	1,848,879	4,477,866	3,758,487	3,778,038	3,050,073	4,826,077	3,346,44
Other Kinds - - "	3,989,152	6,144,084	4,168,780	4,266,191	3,573,021	3,908,119	3,382,07
Wheatflour - - *Cwts.*	1,207,067	3,901,547	3,805,785	5,241,734	3,798,561	4,500,788	3,585,43
Fruit :—							
Currants - - - "	380,080	433,044	405,077	454,276	362,337	185,718	170,13
Raisins - - - "	227,956	193,315	217,803	208,509	228,402	251,055	236,81
Spices : Pepper - - *Lbs.*	3,185,337	3,257,911	3,170,883	3,302,151	3,522,438	3,451,180	3,716,65
Spirits :—							
Rum - - - *Galls.*	2,986,979	3,039,862	2,902,064	2,880,425	2,899,684	3,232,457	3,226,59
Brandy - - - "	1,609,004	2,187,358	1,860,809	1,859,273	1,924,395	1,869,343	1,862,189
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - - "	31,959	38,868	40,539	38,112	38,188	40,816	39,36
Sugar, Raw :—							
Of or from British Possessions - *Cwts.*	4,921,332	5,409,209	5,188,097	4,854,506	6,216,341	5,740,854	5,589,46
" Foreign Countries "	1,220,964	496,478	903,395	1,379,041	682,526	1,531,979	2,439,29
Total of Sugar, Raw - "	6,142,296	5,905,687	6,091,492	6,233,547	6,898,867	7,272,833	8,028,75
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy - - "	46,191	75,137	116,335	338,079	273,991	214,756	303,64
—— Melasses - - "	636,658	811,218	917,185	772,890	799,287	844,034	927,26
Tea - - - - *Lbs.*	48,734,789	50,021,576	51,172,302	53,949,059	54,713,034	58,834,087	61,953,04
Timber, not Sawn or Split :—							
Of Foreign Countries - *Loads*	354,955	260,644	273,217	409,133	392,000	492,089	581,79
Of British Possessions - "	594,458	582,233	618,759	652,344	582,982	595,231	692,00
Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split - "	949,413	842,877	891,976	1,061,477	974,982	1,087,320	1,273,80
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff. - *Lbs.*	206,750	204,819	196,446	209,337	199,711	216,127	206,19
—— Unmanufactured - "	26,987,618	27,348,419	27,387,960	27,705,687	28,218,857	29,348,568	30,185,64
Wine - - - *Galls.*	6,136,547	6,251,862	6,437,222	6,279,759	6,346,061	6,813,830	6,776,08

Note.—The Quantities of the several Articles *Retained* for actual consumption in the United Kingdom are ascertain
Quantities *Entered* for Ho

TAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION in the UNITED KINGDOM.

55.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	ARTICLES.
3,023	3,634,135	2,647,470	2,860,034	3,013,859	3,230,978	3,407,672	3,622,433	*Lbs.* Cocoa.
								Coffee :—
4,056	28,405,023	27,357,789	28,796,282	29,987,686	31,712,249	32,309,731	31,571,593	„ Of or from British Possessions.
0,508	6,590,921	6,995,334	6,412,650	4,341,190	3,785,711	2,892,309	2,880,173	„ „ Foreign Countries.
4,564	34,995,944	34,353,123	35,208,932	34,328,876	35,497,960	35,202,040	34,451,766	„ Total of Coffee.
								Corn :—
5,120	3,982,664	3,371,009	4,236,864	3,990,521	5,875,963	6,677,371	9,458,578	*Qrs.* Wheat.
6,419	4,087,988	5,014,393	5,929,071	5,205,082	7,122,216	7,353,896	6,895,819	„ Other Kinds.
5,391	3,873,763	2,095,570	3,839,750	3,313,676	5,078,487	5,861,429	7,173,542	*Cwts.* Wheatflour.
								Fruit :—
3,565	223,986	254,905	383,702	431,326	640,731	625,729	700,095	„ Currants.
9,549	266,505	184,095	257,030	302,346	282,348	280,821	278,138	„ Raisins.
9,569	3,760,490	3,647,468	4,026,533	4,232,624	3,741,850	3,787,972	4,029,362	*Lbs.* Spices : Pepper.
								Spirits :—
3,575	3,423,407	3,396,587	3,427,039	3,575,139	3,728,801	3,451,384	3,319,579	*Galls.* Rum.
5,578	1,533,762	1,289,615	1,107,298	1,305,969	1,461,552	1,598,270	1,698,426	„ Brandy.
9,534	46,141	45,824	47,976	51,540	331,570	143,416	175,324	„ Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
								Sugar, Raw :—
7,714	5,104,720	4,505,418	5,373,129	5,129,058	5,010,934	5,389,295	4,651,762	*Cwts.* Of or from British Possessions.
1,434	1,618,750	2,616,172	3,117,127	3,512,862	3,495,948	3,548,007	4,460,117	„ „ Foreign Countries.
9,148	6,813,470	7,121,590	8,490,256	8,641,920	8,506,882	8,937,302	9,111,879	„ Total of Sugar, Raw.
8,009	258,045	297,928	256,240	242,379	265,114	243,678	268,198	„ Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy.
0,940	940,463	596,501	814,404	678,763	557,402	1,079,232	1,112,928	—— Melasses.
9,286	63,278,212	69,132,101	73,195,685	76,303,661	76,816,394	77,927,750	78,793,978	*Lbs.* Tea.
								Timber, not Sawn or Split:—
2,785	505,139	514,606	485,775	551,835	837,137	686,306	801,077	*Loads* Of Foreign Countries.
6,842	570,180	621,667	480,055	511,330	578,227	612,594	502,131	„ Of British Possessions.
9,627	1,075,319	1,136,273	965,830	1,063,165	1,415,364	1,298,900	1,303,208	„ Total of Timber, not Sawn or Split.
7,927	249,038	252,646	259,296	297,826	304,797	301,317	331,544	*Lbs.* Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff.
4,730	32,163,962	32,424,182	33,669,333	34,341,326	34,923,097	34,527,124	35,093,444	„ —— Unmanufactured.
0,439	7,004,953	6,601,690	6,268,685	6,775,992	6,718,585	10,683,071	9,764,155	*Galls.* Wine.

educting the Quantities Over-Entered, and those Exported subsequently to the payment of the Duties, from the umption in the first instance.

No. 13.—Quantities of Wheat and of Other Kinds of Grain, and of Wheat and Other Kinds of Meal and Flour, Imported into the United Kingdom from Various Countries.

Countries.	Grain, Wheat.															Countries.
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
Russia, North[n] Ports	195,177	47,311	68,809	35,213	26,949	251,971	21,042	- -	467,617	296,906	160,281	204,309	218,885	156,260	154,553	Russia, North[n] Ports.
—— South[n] Ports	327,260	546,501	569,479	663,959	706,622	818,930	485,797	- -	291,842	409,469	451,936	681,151	1,082,261	885,201	1,172,605	—— South[n] Ports.
Sweden - -	5,346	6,475	354	- -	516	3,639	15,596	35,624	10,708	4,766	10,126	34,444	32,926	15,131	4,428	Sweden.
Denmark, and the Duchies - -	191,735	241,403	161,790	168,688	218,833	292,915	248,451	313,747	177,216	287,466	299,783	304,223	264,850	228,157	145,338	Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia - -	522,049	614,906	832,731	696,175	451,938	1,144,702	672,842	536,123	222,681	866,311	625,978	771,713	1,149,532	1,027,733	1,450,484	Prussia.
Hanse Towns -	359,598	328,083	214,412	97,254	44,311	203,461	315,386	224,818	137,326	231,575	155,295	84,671	174,914	214,146	156,701	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts) - -	171,659	167,423	158,655	163,733	130,144	185,417	154,922	199,549	71,886	145,542	138,546	125,827	185,385	129,929	94,708	Germany (Other Parts).
Holland - -	163,584	302,010	277,995	61,910	124,274	57,574	33,226	59,621	28,129	45,034	82,113	49,067	29,538	11,181	1,960	Holland.
France - -	216,524	451,331	595,356	510,100	207,751	97,235	143,078	26,159	10,007	37,178	818,251	1,096,672	552,602	180,903	224,835	France.
Spain - -	916	496	2,090	20	201	29,781	64,392	201,716	49,719	3,746	5,197	818	44,600	164,404	2	Spain.
Italian States -	82,888	278,636	113,981	236,798	54,203	143,248	88,964	128,295	160,105	9,101	42,584	21,888	83,864	206,929	217,114	Italian States.
Wallachia & Moldavia - -	7,169	46,972	70,035	164,374	86,139	227,143	119,504	9,830	124,671	24,377	133,557	30,304	97,400	136,498	109,609	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom[s], not otherwise specified - - -	16,000	116,415	65,522	175,564	52,716	249,317	163,294	84,428	149,020	16,348	74,928	44,114	66,599	94,910	296,409	Turkish Dom[s], not otherwise specified.
Egypt - -	17,158	128,273	247,235	533,191	392,746	357,903	302,905	437,241	534,603	204,236	464,644	377,199	197,265	339,811	759,036	Egypt.
British N. America	27,120	10,298	8,774	21,634	34,534	84,571	18,150	14,570	111,819	114,795	100,821	6,721	183,422	549,525	861,452	British N. America.
United States -	78,184	108,142	100,699	202,436	483,569	713,182	417,607	248,906	1,279,150	650,754	594,644	36,906	1,499,385	2,507,744	3,724,770	United States.
Other Countries -	198,592	450,703	251,078	80,959	44,822	54,441	166,071	147,075	246,334	90,353	83,035	130,865	17,530	64,353	95,266	Other Countries.
Total - -	2,580,959	3,845,378	3,738,995	3,812,008	3,060,268	4,915,430	3,431,227	2,667,702	4,072,833	3,437,957	4,241,719	4,000,922	5,880,958	6,912,815	9,469,270	Total.

QUANTITIES of WHEAT and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, and WHEAT and OTHER KINDS of MEAL and FLOUR, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	GRAIN, OTHER KINDS.															COUNTRIES.
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
Russia, North[n] Ports	175,606	292,916	294,694	534,855	316,833	382,159	147,805	- -	413,014	667,370	803,493	816,098	951,408	511,840	321,669	Russia, North[n] Ports.
—— South[n] Ports	15,561	26,234	19,721	98,176	251,255	251,553	53,551	- -	35,980	625,370	866,454	702,826	510,744	396,888	459,445	—— South[n] Ports.
Sweden - -	133,112	209,893	138,110	121,366	57,083	127,298	222,635	374,177	207,618	289,028	482,090	538,006	714,668	595,504	566,279	Sweden.
Denmark, and the Duchies - -	809,192	1,069,327	915,525	674,231	551,357	652,190	623,921	712,194	457,381	696,771	567,519	714,925	632,535	576,876	636,010	Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia - -	339,504	734,990	508,130	233,993	102,410	31,919	53,919	65,750	129,239	833,157	371,962	239,059	616,239	502,958	403,368	Prussia.
Hanse Towns -	307,085	265,435	170,467	42,399	118,336	81,082	80,717	45,603	221,940	333,532	96,376	146,677	269,134	194,898	179,238	Hanse Towns,
Germany (Other Parts) - -	237,203	248,568	299,189	172,956	209,590	177,658	209,652	211,451	170,751	196,684	70,146	46,564	102,240	108,146	98,552	Germany (Other Parts).
Holland - -	271,697	280,303	202,147	87,359	96,588	113,024	216,820	91,480	257,366	176,174	64,709	142,280	184,913	150,209	198,057	Holland.
France - -	172,507	280,195	183,489	397,915	285,682	372,755	18,837	58,247	31,297	43,513	411,155	381,848	393,519	107,645	336,554	France.
Spain - -	10,032	25,858	19,992	34,710	9,630	40,387	29,400	2,717	10	1,313	17,580	1,178	269	2,760	1,671	Spain.
Italian States -	105,932	126,327	92,925	314,052	128,863	73,500	11,093	122,594	97,433	44,982	226,351	174,710	40,474	106,694	6,262	Italian States.
Wallachia & Moldavia - -	220,166	278,156	147,470	459,869	627,737	437,963	27,586	13,368	207,841	245,943	649,720	674,986	1,218,470	489,445	248,860	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom[s] not otherwise specified - -	172,583	307,561	211,004	299,372	159,680	492,741	139,717	75,518	194,347	196,303	388,359	268,790	395,519	754,394	729,550	Turkish Dom[s], not otherwise specified.
Egypt - -	341,311	264,454	310,828	425,803	383,077	285,223	286,061	309,560	271,640	217,118	315,618	297,056	278,322	526,089	538,332	Egypt.
British N. America	13,545	16,583	15,217	12,771	16,081	21,131	33,715	13,361	63,357	32,253	55,849	43,211	168,917	378,164	463,796	British N. America.
United States -	941,225	1,171,937	538,941	296,070	168,317	234,228	967,786	674,734	1,009,166	417,863	399,807	9,948	475,178	1,779,652	1,540,721	United States.
Other Countries -	98,272	207,841	114,030	75,496	98,942	157,367	296,058	290,785	356,040	89,821	159,358	119,599	173,113	184,077	177,558	Other Countries.
Total - -	4,364,533	5,806,578	4,181,869	4,281,393	3,581,461	3,932,178	3,419,273	3,061,539	4,124,420	5,107,225	5,946,546	5,317,761	7,125,662	7,366,239	6,905,922	Total.

QUANTITIES of WHEAT and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, and WHEAT and OTHER KINDS of MEAL and FLOUR, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	GRAIN, TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.															COUNTRIES.
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
Russia, North[n] Ports	370,783	340,227	363,503	570,068	343,782	634,130	168,847	- -	880,631	964,276	963,774	1,020,407	1,170,293	668,100	476,222	Russia, North[n] Ports.
—— South[n] Ports	342,821	372,735	589,200	762,135	937,877	1,070,483	339,348	- -	327,822	1,034,839	1,318,390	1,383,977	1,593,005	1,282,089	1,632,050	—— South[n] Ports.
Sweden - -	138,458	216,368	138,464	121,366	57,599	130,937	238,231	409,801	218,326	293,794	492,216	572,450	747,594	610,635	570,707	Sweden.
Denmark and the Duchies - -	1,000,927	1,310,730	1,077,315	842,919	770,190	945,105	872,372	1,025,941	634,597	984,237	867,302	1,019,148	897,385	805,033	781,348	Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia - -	861,553	1,349,896	1,340,861	930,168	554,348	1,176,621	726,761	601,873	351,920	1,699,468	997,940	1,010,772	1,765,771	1,530,691	1,853,852	Prussia.
Hanse Towns -	666,683	593,518	384,869	139,653	162,647	284,543	396,103	270,421	359,266	565,107	251,671	231,348	444,048	409,044	335,939	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts) - -	408,862	415,991	457,844	336,689	339,754	363,075	364,574	411,000	242,637	342,226	208,692	172,391	287,625	238,075	193,260	Germany (Other Parts).
Holland - -	435,281	582,313	480,142	149,269	220,862	170,598	250,046	151,101	285,195	221,208	146,822	191,347	214,451	161,390	200,017	Holland.
France - -	389,031	731,526	778,845	908,015	493,433	469,990	161,915	84,406	41,304	80,691	1,229,406	1,478,520	946,121	288,548	561,389	France.
Spain - -	10,948	26,354	22,082	34,730	9,831	70,163	93,792	204,433	49,720	5,089	22,777	1,996	44,869	167,164	1,073	Spain.
Italian States -	188,820	404,963	263,906	550,850	183,066	216,748	100,057	250,889	257,538	54,083	268,935	196,598	124,338	313,623	223,376	Italian States.
Wallachia & Moldavia - -	227,335	325,128	217,505	624,243	713,876	665,106	147,090	23,198	332,512	270,320	783,277	705,290	1,315,870	625,943	358,469	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom[s], not otherwise specified - -	188,583	423,976	276,526	474,936	212,396	712,058	303,011	159,946	343,367	212,651	463,287	312,934	462,118	849,304	1,025,959	Turkish Dom[s], not otherwise specified.
Egypt - -	358,469	392,727	558,063	958,994	775,823	643,126	588,966	746,801	806,243	421,354	780,262	674,255	475,587	865,900	1,207,368	Egypt.
British N. America	40,665	26,881	23,991	34,405	50,615	105,702	51,865	27,931	175,176	147,048	156,670	49,932	352,339	927,689	1,325,248	British N. America.
United States -	1,019,409	1,280,079	639,640	498,506	651,886	947,410	1,385,393	923,640	2,288,316	1,068,617	994,451	46,854	1,974,563	4,287,396	5,265,491	United States.
Other Countries -	296,864	658,544	365,108	156,455	143,764	211,808	462,129	437,860	602,374	180,174	242,393	250,464	190,643	248,430	272,824	Other Countries.
Total - -	6,945,492	9,651,956	7,920,864	8,093,401	6,641,729	8,847,608	6,850,500	5,729,211	8,197,253	8,545,182	10,188,265	9,318,683	13,006,620	14,279,054	16,375,192	Total.

QUANTITIES of WHEAT and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, and WHEAT and OTHER KINDS of MEAL and FLOUR, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	COUNTRIES.
MEAL AND FLOUR—WHEAT.																
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Russia, North^{n} Ports	2,449	1,417	964	1,704	570	948	3	4	23,608	6,703	754	184	15,440	21,854	3,769	Russia, North^{n} Ports.
——— South^{n} Ports	2	- -	176	89	- -	- -	1,778	18	625	205	- -	185	1,898	134	48	——— South^{n} Ports.
Denmark and the Duchies	181	1,219	1,459	281	3	7,038	13,486	15,100	3,014	4,368	5,877	10,873	27,678	20,357	13,563	Denmark and the Duchies.
Prussia	21,374	5,970	10,217	1	1,241	3,999	7,743	13,167	255	12,821	10,595	969	7,945	7,250	2,483	Prussia.
Hanse Towns	4,667	4,502	27,569	13,065	18,115	71,586	85,255	103,675	130,014	139,990	167,113	234,898	270,980	279,609	256,972	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts)	- -	89	- -	2	1	- -	2,157	66	190	1,150	1,680	8,351	10,850	12,468	3,245	Germany (Other Parts).
Holland	1,380	15,402	54,146	15,765	2,412	554	997	6,217	2,805	853	2,089	4,909	1,448	1,937	3,441	Holland.
France	362,202	1,006,258	1,925,175	2,391,666	880,833	854,730	219,783	88,196	69,841	327,114	1,628,248	2,698,186	1,751,043	460,775	790,040	France.
Spain	1	5	332	334	21,422	258,416	481,987	847,558	460,823	17,003	584	5,526	284,126	467,872	253,498	Spain.
Italian States	987	3,662	11,700	17,688	38,154	73,525	62,613	50,100	14,110	1,222	2,434	1,504	11,110	103,166	44,252	Italian States.
British N. America	556,971	458,386	250,672	378,166	264,247	292,076	115,030	10,928	304,115	179,077	212,758	113,358	412,658	805,339	1,108,591	British N. America.
United States	762,712	1,769,107	1,527,158	2,482,964	2,619,135	3,043,107	2,570,970	684,126	2,892,518	1,461,867	1,764,795	216,462	2,254,232	3,794,865	4,499,534	United States.
Other Countries	41,523	83,822	9,872	12,689	19,040	15,527	84,703	85,069	68,182	22,775	59,200	32,919	36,812	177,312	227,677	Other Countries.
Total Cwts.	1,754,449	3,349,839	3,819,440	5,314,414	3,865,173	4,621,506	3,646,505	1,904,224	3,970,100	2,178,148	3,856,127	3,328,324	5,086,220	6,152,938	7,207,113	Total Cwts.
=Imp. Qrs.	501,271	957,097	1,091,268	1,518,404	1,104,335	1,320,430	1,041,858	544,064	1,134,314	622,328	1,101,750	950,949	1,453,205	1,757,982	2,059,175	=Imp. Qrs.
MEAL AND FLOUR—OTHER KINDS.																
Total Imported. Cwts.	275,788	162,001	18,568	18,955	1,546	16,504	58,655	18,094	21,267	6,028	9,869	3,835	71,344	97,421	17,935	Total Imported. Cwts.
=Imp. Qrs.	81,709	60,608	7,458	6,221	605	5,097	17,186	5,508	7,858	1,670	3,090	1,142	35,150	57,878	5,124	=Imp. Qrs.
MEAL AND FLOUR—TOTAL.																
Total Imported. Cwts.	2,030,237	3,511,840	3,838,008	5,333,369	3,866,719	4,638,010	3,705,160	1,922,318	3,991,367	2,184,176	3,865,996	3,332,159	5,157,564	6,250,359	7,225,048	Total Imported. Cwts.
=Imp. Qrs.	582,980	1,017,705	1,098,726	1,524,625	1,104,940	1,325,527	1,059,044	549,572	1,142,172	623,998	1,105,440	952,091	1,488,355	1,815,860	2,064,299	=Imp. Qrs.

Quantities of Wheat and of Other Kinds of Grain, and of Wheat and Other Kinds of Meal and Flour, Imported into the United Kingdom from Various Countries—*Continued.*

Countries.	Grain and Meal in Imperial Quarters—Wheat.															Countries.
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
Russia, North[n] Ports	195,877	47,716	69,084	35,700	27,112	252,243	21,042	1	474,362	298,821	160,496	204,362	223,296	102,504	155,630	Russia, North[n] Ports.
——— South[n] Ports	327,260	546,501	569,529	663,984	706,622	818,930	486,305	5	292,020	409,527	451,936	681,204	1,082,803	885,239	1,172,619	——— South[n] Ports.
Sweden - -	5,346	6,479	354	7	517	3,643	15,796	35,855	10,708	5,731	10,126	34,448	32,930	15,310	4,449	Sweden.
Denmark, and the Duchies - -	191,786	241,751	162,207	168,768	218,834	294,926	252,304	318,061	178,078	288,714	301,463	307,330	272,758	233,973	149,213	Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia - -	528,156	616,612	835,650	696,175	452,293	1,145,845	675,054	539,885	222,754	869,974	629,005	771,989	1,151,802	1,029,805	1,451,193	Prussia.
Hanse Towns -	360,931	329,369	222,289	100,987	49,487	223,914	339,745	254,439	174,472	271,572	203,041	151,785	252,337	294,034	230,122	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts) - -	171,659	167,448	158,655	163,734	130,144	185,417	155,538	199,567	71,940	145,871	139,026	128,213	188,485	133,491	95,635	Germany (Other Parts).
Holland - -	163,978	306,411	293,465	66,414	124,963	57,732	33,511	61,397	28,930	45,278	82,710	50,470	29,952	11,734	2,943	Holland.
France - -	320,010	738,833	1,145,146	1,193,433	159,418	341,444	205,874	51,358	29,962	130,639	1,283,465	1,807,582	1,052,900	312,353	450,561	France.
Spain - -	916	498	2,185	115	6,321	103,614	202,103	443,876	181,383	8,604	5,364	2,396	125,779	208,082	72,430	Spain.
Italian States,	83,170	279,680	117,323	241,852	65,104	164,255	106,853	142,609	161,137	9,450	43,279	22,318	87,038	236,405	220,757	Italian States.
Wallachia & Moldavia - -	7,169	46,972	70,035	164,374	86,139	227,143	119,504	9,831	124,671	24,377	133,574	30,304	97,400	136,498	109,610	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom[s], not otherwise specified - -	16,000	116,415	65,523	175,565	40,341	251,343	163,566	84,691	152,151	16,359	74,928	44,141	66,599	94,910	296,443	Turkisk Dom[s], not otherwise specified.
Egypt - -	17,171	128,273	247,235	533,191	394,668	357,906	302,908	437,241	534,729	204,236	464,652	377,201	198,124	340,260	762,561	Egypt.
British N. America	186,254	141,266	80,394	129,680	110,033	168,021	51,016	17,693	198,709	165,960	161,609	39,108	301,324	779,622	1,178,192	British N. America.
United States -	296,102	613,601	537,030	911,855	1,231,893	1,582,641	1,152,170	444,614	2,105,584	1,069,288	1,098,871	98,752	2,143,451	3,591,991	5,010,351	United States.
Other Countries -	210,445	474,650	254,159	84,578	60,714	56,843	189,996	170,640	262,557	95,884	99,924	140,265	27,186	114,386	156,736	Other Countries.
Total -	4,082,230	4,802,475	4,830,263	5,330,412	4,164,603	6,235,860	4,473,085	3,211,766	5,207,147	4,060,285	5,343,469	4,951,871	7,334,164	8,670,797	11,528,445	Total.

QUANTITIES of WHEAT and of OTHER KINDS of GRAIN, and of WHEAT and OTHER KINDS of MEAL and FLOUR, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	GRAIN and MEAL in IMPERIAL QUARTERS—TOTAL of WHEAT and OTHER KINDS.															COUNTRIES.
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
Russia, North[n] Ports	371,829	340,633	363,779	572,257	343,949	634,404	168,847	1	887,706	976,320	963,990	1,020,461	1,179,288	674,371	477,307	Russia, North[n] Ports.
——— South[n] Ports	342,823	572,735	589,250	762,160	957,877	1,070,483	539,856	173	328,008	1,034,897	1,318,403	1,384,030	1,593,547	1,282,127	1,632,064	——— South[n] Ports.
Sweden - -	138,458	216,372	138,464	121,373	57,600	130,941	238,482	410,032	218,326	294,759	492,217	572,454	748,207	610,817	570,729	Sweden.
Denmark, and the Duchies - -	1,002,313	1,311,086	1,077,735	843,007	770,194	947,116	876,269	1,030,402	635,459	985,486	868,986	1,022,255	905,296	810,849	785,224	Denmark, and the Duchies.
Prussia - -	871,777	1,354,691	1,343,780	930,168	554,703	1,177,764	728,974	605,635	351,993	1,703,131	1,001,563	1,011,048	1,768,276	1,532,783	1,854,561	Prussia.
Hanse Towns -	669,353	596,673	392,853	143,476	167,858	305,011	420,489	300,337	397,209	605,226	299,445	298,494	521,551	489,079	409,518	Hanse Towns.
Germany (Other Parts) - -	407,932	416,023	457,844	336,691	339,734	363,075	365,190	411,018	242,691	342,555	209,172	175,034	290,725	241,637	194,364	Germany (Other Parts).
Holland - -	436,129	586,739	495,614	153,774	221,563	170,762	230,358	152,894	286,333	221,509	147,549	192,808	214,907	161,991	201,105	Holland.
France - -	494,288	1,019,410	1,328,922	1,591,377	745,162	714,242	224,712	110,065	61,268	174,158	1,695,405	2,249,430	1,446,421	420,215	787,142	France.
Spain - -	11,004	26,370	22,177	34,825	15,951	144,008	231,503	446,593	181,393	9,947	22,945	3,574	126,049	300,843	74,101	Spain.
Italian States -	189,102	406,034	210,249	555,905	193,974	237,755	117,947	265,479	261,572	54,434	269,641	197,041	127,512	343,099	236,019	Italian States.
Wallachia & Moldavia - -	227,335	325,128	217,505	624,242	713,876	665,106	147,090	23,199	332,512	270,320	783,295	705,290	1,315,870	625,943	358,470	Wallachia & Moldavia.
Turkish Dom[s], not otherwise specified - -	188,583	423,976	276,528	474,937	200,021	744,084	303,083	161,222	346,840	212,664	463,288	312,934	462,118	840,304	1,025,994	Turkish Dom[s], not otherwise specified.
Egypt - -	358,482	392,727	558,063	958,995	777,745	643,129	588,969	746,801	806,369	421,354	780,270	674,257	476,446	806,349	1,300,893	Egypt.
British N. America	203,914	181,622	95,860	143,378	126,240	189,357	84,757	31,110	265,379	198,222	217,631	82,499	494,402	1,188,839	1,646,146	British N. America.
United States -	1,290,303	1,816,425	1,082,755	1,211,365	1,400,420	1,821,484	2,136,223	1,122,073	3,117,678	1,487,464	1,500,481	109,275	2,624,005	5,398,176	6,553,712	United States.
Other Countries -	324,847	683,017	368,212	160,096	159,802	214,414	486,845	461,779	618,689	185,734	259,424	259,890	200,356	298,492	334,442	Other Countries.
Total -	7,528,472	10,669,661	9,019,590	9,618,026	7,746,669	10,173,135	7,909,544	6,278,813	9,339,425	9,169,180	11,293,705	10,270,774	14,494,976	16,094,914	18,441,791	Total.

No. 14.—Quantities of Raw Cotton Imported into the United Kingdom from various Countries, and Total Exported, and Excess of Imports.

Years.	The United States.	Brazil.	The Mediterranean.	British Possessions in the East Indies.	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Other Countries.	Total Imported.	Exported.	Excess of Imports.	Years.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1848	600,247,488	19,971,378	7,231,861	84,101,961	640,437	827,936	713,020,161	74,019,790	639,000,371	1848
1849	634,504,050	30,738,133	17,369,843	70,838,515	941,307	1,074,164	755,469,012	98,893,508	656,575,504	1849
1850	493,153,112	30,299,982	18,031,414	118,872,742	228,913	2,090,698	663,576,861	102,469,717	561,107,144	1850
1851	596,638,962	19,339,104	16,950,525	122,626,976	446,529	1,377,653	757,379,749	111,980,391	645,399,355	1851
1852	765,630,544	26,506,144	48,058,640	84,922,432	793,696	3,960,992	929,782,448	111,884,321	817,898,127	1852
1853	658,451,796	24,190,628	28,353,575	181,848,160	350,428	2,084,162	895,278,749	148,569,721	746,709,028	1853
1854	722,151,346	19,703,600	23,503,003	119,836,009	409,110	1,730,081	887,333,149	123,326,112	764,007,037	1854
1855	681,629,424	24,577,952	32,904,153	145,179,216	468,452	6,992,755	891,751,952	124,368,160	767,383,792	1855
1856	780,040,016	21,830,704	34,616,818	180,496,624	462,784	6,439,328	1,023,886,304	146,660,864	877,225,440	1856
1857	654,758,048	20,910,832	24,882,144	250,338,144	1,443,568	7,986,160	960,318,896	131,927,600	837,391,296	1857
1858	833,237,776	18,617,872	38,248,112	132,722,576	367,808	11,148,032	1,034,342,176	149,609,600	884,732,576	1858
1859	961,707,264	22,478,960	38,106,096	192,330,880	592,256	10,773,616	1,225,989,072	175,143,136	1,050,845,936	1859
1860	1,115,890,608	17,286,864	44,036,608	204,111,168	1,050,784	8,532,720	1,390,938,752	250,339,040	1,140,599,712	1860
1861	819,500,528	17,290,336	41,479,200	369,040,448	486,304	9,187,920	1,256,984,736	298,287,920	958,696,816	1861
1862	13,524,224	23,339,008	65,238,320	392,654,528	5,563,376	23,653,840	523,973,296	214,711,528	309,258,768	1862

TOTAL EXPORTED, and EXCESS of IMPORTS.

YEARS.	Spain.	Germany, viz., Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hanse Towns.	Other Countries of Europe.	British Possessions in South Africa.	British Possessions in the East Indies.	British Settlements in Australia.	South America.	Other Countries.	TOTAL IMPORTED.	EXPORTED (Foreign and Colonial only).	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	YEARS.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1848	106,638	14,429,161	7,024,098	3,497,250	5,987,435	30,034,567	8,851,211	924,487	70,864,847	6,575,585	64,289,262	1848
1849	127,559	12,750,011	11,432,354	5,377,495	4,182,853	35,879,171	6,014,525	1,004,679	76,768,647	12,450,497	64,318,150	1849
1850	440,751	9,166,731	8,703,252	5,709,529	3,478,252	39,018,221	5,296,648	2,518,394	74,326,778	14,388,674	59,938,104	1850
1851	383,150	8,219,236	14,263,156	5,816,591	4,549,520	41,810,117	4,850,018	3,420,157	83,311,975	13,729,987	69,581,988	1851
1852	233,413	12,765,253	13,382,140	6,383,796	7,880,784	43,197,301	6,252,689	3,661,082	93,761,458	11,316,933	82,444,525	1852
1853	154,146	11,584,800	26,861,166	7,221,448	12,400,869	47,076,010	9,710,032	4,357,978	119,366,449	11,725,369	107,671,080	1853
1854	424,300	11,448,518	14,481,483	8,223,598	14,965,191	47,480,650	6,134,224	2,954,021	106,121,995	24,509,263	81,612,732	1854
1855	68,750	6,128,626	8,119,408	11,075,965	14,283,535	49,142,306	7,106,708	3,375,148	99,300,446	29,453,466	69,846,980	1855
1856	55,090	8,687,781	14,480,869	14,305,188	15,386,578	52,052,169	8,076,317	3,167,430	116,211,392	26,679,793	89,531,599	1856
1857	397,238	6,088,002	23,802,520	14,287,828	19,370,711	49,209,655	9,306,886	7,287,028	129,749,898	36,487,219	93,262,679	1857
1858	110,510	10,595,186	17,926,859	16,597,504	17,333,507	51,104,560	10,046,381	3,024,216	126,738,723	26,701,542	100,037,181	1858
1859	153,874	12,036,125	27,145,518	14,269,343	14,363,403	53,700,542	9,759,779	1,856,050	133,284,634	29,106,750	104,177,884	1859
1860	1,000,227	9,292,942	28,570,342	16,574,345	20,214,173	59,166,616	8,950,629	4,627,303	148,396,577	30,761,867	117,634,710	1860
1861	630,554	3,344,928	20,432,505	18,676,286	19,161,001	68,506,222	12,351,777	4,069,565	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795,737	1861
1862	395,699	8,378,329	34,755,393	18,930,886	17,959,404	71,339,842	12,663,805	7,520,114	171,943,472	48,076,499	123,866,973	1862

No. 16.—Total Declared Real Value of British an

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
52,819,445	63,596,025	71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085

No. 17.—Declared Real Value of British and Irish Produce Exported fro

Countries.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854
Foreign:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia - Northern Ports	1,692,006	1,379,179	1,297,660	1,157,543	994,330	1,106,766	4,78
Russia - Southern Ports	233,220	186,996	157,111	132,161	105,587	121,638	49,50
Sweden and Norway	312,336	367,363	362,947	447,133	439,010	556,183	736,8
Denmark	296,466	353,599	454,304	445,500	452,436	569,733	759,7
— Danish West Indies	175,734	392,090	592,528	577,807	537,882	511,520	569,4
Prussia	404,144	428,748	424,480	503,531	581,884	579,588	798,4
Hanover	141,249	150,927	231,987	227,288	365,843	472,179	238,5
Hanse Towns	4,668,259	5,386,246	6,755,545	6,920,078	6,872,753	7,093,314	7,413,7
Holland	2,823,258	3,499,937	3,542,632	3,542,673	4,109,976	4,452,955	4,573,0
— Java and Sumatra	337,235	382,055	507,499	759,698	619,185	558,212	636,8
Belgium	823,846	1,457,584	1,136,237	984,501	1,076,499	1,371,817	1,406,9
France	1,025,521	1,951,269	2,401,956	2,023,463	2,731,286	2,636,330	3,175,2
— Algeria	8,890	12,551	15,069	6,917	6,800	11,262	12,3
— French Poss[s] in Senegambia	5,619	9,096	2,545	4,361	2,633	1,725	8,1
— French Possessions in India	- -	- -	1,746	443	- -	- -	-
Portugal	1,175,748	979,597	1,029,204	1,048,356	1,104,213	1,210,411	1,370,6
— Azores and Madeira	96,182	93,415	89,185	101,576	105,304	124,971	118,7
Spain and the Balearic Islands	616,878	623,136	864,997	1,015,493	1,253,957	1,360,719	1,270,4
— Canary Islands	45,832	58,378	61,754	49,827	39,641	107,638	82,1
— Fernando Po	5,445	3,197	3,668	31,535	18,018	49,478	46,1
— Cuba	733,169	1,036,153	849,278	1,164,177	1,033,396	1,124,864	1,038,1
— Porto Rico	1,017	2,910	45,205	63,353	35,069	12,187	35,7
— Philippine Islands	143,897	80,997	193,269	202,585	115,303	386,552	350,2
Italy, Sardinia	611,992	740,806	774,512	706,108	924,225	1,114,447	1,054,5
— Tuscany	751,953	777,273	769,409	869,131	693,749	639,794	505,8
— Two Sicilies	695,666	1,115,260	1,026,456	1,266,211	911,658	639,544	563,0
— Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna. Papal Ports on the Mediterranean	152,746	202,518	222,559	266,633	188,231	207,491	149,8
Austrian Territories	494,525	658,992	607,755	812,942	674,423	637,353	635,9
Greece	284,834	288,847	202,228	220,592	152,527	135,315	80,1
Turkey	2,664,281	2,373,669	2,515,821	1,937,011	2,079,913	2,029,305	2,758,6
— Wallachia and Moldavia	193,898	218,577	294,604	284,348	269,533	179,510	16,4
— Syria and Palestine	258,186	338,366	303,254	359,871	511,096	306,580	366,9
Egypt	509,876	638,411	648,801	968,729	955,701	787,111	1,253,3
Morocco	21,996	65,101	31,799	40,783	110,126	75,257	75,0
United States and California	9,564,909	11,971,028	14,891,961	14,362,976	16,567,737	23,658,427	21,410,3
Mexico	945,937	779,059	451,820	577,901	366,020	791,940	430,9
Central America	75,066	117,933	251,073	319,814	260,699	186,908	175,6
Haiti	88,067	109,306	274,918	239,146	251,409	133,804	195,0
New Granada	247,916	331,112	330,810	319,889	502,128	450,804	270,7
Venezuela	56,066	178,998	301,094	349,701	273,738	248,190	300,8

...H PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5,326,948	122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	124,137,812

...UNITED KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

...55.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	COUNTRIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	FOREIGN:
-	1,446,542	2,828,287	2,724,609	3,491,808	2,885,576	2,661,487	1,746,188	Russia - Northern Ports.
-	148,695	270,532	367,890	546,888	382,903	379,961	328,485	Russia - Southern Ports.
2,784	1,118,186	1,001,403	723,432	1,042,441	1,044,717	1,087,463	1,107,492	Sweden and Norway.
9,658	1,084,914	886,760	595,309	723,933	731,162	912,807	933,753	Denmark.
...321	618,942	888,045	568,379	652,252	658,457	706,981	728,226	— Danish West Indies.
0,021	933,715	1,741,044	1,956,199	1,492,088	1,884,403	2,493,976	2,045,860	Prussia.
7,354	1,021,485	1,637,741	1,640,189	998,477	1,107,570	1,029,293	758,614	Hanover.
...228	10,134,813	9,595,962	9,031,877	9,178,399	10,364,237	9,298,463	9,717,178	Hanse Towns.
8,210	5,728,253	6,384,394	5,473,312	5,375,468	6,114,862	6,434,919	6,055,067	Holland.
...815	764,282	744,492	832,045	1,135,071	1,413,624	1,091,511	777,247	— Java and Sumatra.
7,693	1,689,975	1,727,204	1,815,257	1,479,270	1,610,144	1,925,852	1,828,696	Belgium.
2,658	6,432,650	6,213,358	4,863,131	4,754,354	5,249,980	8,895,558	9,210,523	France.
1,248	20,233	19,406	21,033	21,977	43,754	20,955	46,278	— Algeria.
1,270	5,424	10,187	13,353	10,740	862	3,638	7,671	— French Poss^ns in Senegambia.
-	- -	3,060	831	- -	1,416	—	—	— French Possessions in India.
0,791	1,455,754	1,458,321	1,432,238	1,306,105	1,698,931	1,987,456	1,536,397	Portugal.
4,922	83,004	110,766	115,969	91,606	147,609	147,866	138,303	— Azores and Madeira.
8,800	1,734,483	2,012,528	2,071,219	1,945,482	2,471,447	2,919,501	2,872,551	Spain and the Balearic Islands.
0,015	118,248	108,010	107,907	135,287	131,210	122,691	137,853	— Canary Islands.
8,816	13,492	10,816	10,765	5,422	20,166	8,371	14,551	— Fernando Po.
9,606	1,317,962	1,714,095	1,797,219	1,526,525	1,418,475	1,273,078	1,664,431	Cuba.
8,139	81,775	151,572	79,863	149,071	111,537	90,335	191,048	— Porto Rico.
8,037	621,945	534,234	541,475	685,490	674,235	784,564	448,574	— Philippine Islands.
3,916	1,143,689	1,350,210	1,174,580	1,404,982	1,864,338	2,198,948	2,150,728	Italy, Sardinia.
0,307	736,538	807,069	933,921	801,705	1,034,435	1,062,881	951,975	— Tuscany.
1,220	1,202,183	1,088,982	1,569,166	1,162,335	1,321,339	2,071,521	1,529,823	— Two Sicilies.
7,013	311,114	318,797	409,543	260,077	294,175	447,719	495,380	— Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna. Papal Ports on the Mediterranean.
7,713	968,145	1,112,559	1,298,199	789,881	993,669	967,901	787,561	Austrian Territories.
2,460	261,777	200,666	249,462	262,074	343,500	286,393	248,314	Greece.
9,898	4,416,029	3,107,401	4,255,612	3,750,996	4,408,910	2,987,800	3,484,070	Turkey.
5,337	142,964	201,466	175,986	111,031	172,872	162,606	175,448	— Wallachia and Moldavia.
6,604	757,774	703,375	760,497	622,457	655,323	876,035	588,566	— Syria and Palestine.
4,371	1,587,682	1,899,289	1,985,829	2,175,651	2,479,737	2,278,843	2,405,720	Egypt.
3,697	131,042	148,809	84,076	96,399	171,424	148,306	156,235	Morocco.
18,086	21,918,105	18,985,939	14,491,448	22,553,405	21,667,065	9,064,504	14,398,801	United States and California.
5,898	887,862	567,311	411,831	597,899	462,604	583,657	758,319	Mexico.
6,191	275,516	313,371	393,179	226,720	182,282	172,431	166,604	Central America.
0,128	184,667	269,025	112,746	198,791	412,939	304,982	473,402	Haiti.
8,935	488,589	550,730	505,749	729,468	810,970	826,186	782,806	New Granada.
8,491	353,590	377,711	316,738	317,716	323,656	426,858	224,825	Venezuela.

Declared Real Value of British and Irish Produce Exported from t

Countries—*Cont.*	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Foreign—*Cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ecuador	6,094	9,689	33,289	54,099	3,163	31,747	11,9
Brazil	2,067,299	2,444,715	2,544,837	3,518,684	3,464,394	3,186,407	2,891,8
Uruguay (Monte Video)	156,759	36,666	60,480	218,078	615,453	529,883	462,2
Argentine Confederation	449,194	1,362,909	848,800	458,329	837,513	551,035	1,267,1
Chili	967,303	1,089,914	156,266	1,181,837	1,167,494	1,264,942	1,421,8
Peru	853,129	878,251	845,639	1,208,253	1,024,007	1,246,730	949,2
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	795,465	885,140	975,954	1,528,869	1,918,244	1,373,689	532,6
Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	373,163	377,426	433,960	373,642	313,748	617,764	646,8
Other Countries	111,136	176,122	120,089	191,312	154,647	158,978	209,7
Total of Foreign Countries	39,163,407	47,001,511	51,938,994	54,049,888	57,792,581	65,601,057	63,332,5
British Possessions:							
Channel Islands	598,887	634,193	506,415	613,724	564,453	470,107	486,3
Gibraltar	751,948	533,480	388,141	481,286	510,889	670,840	754,3
Malta	379,467	387,744	314,386	301,443	256,867	297,906	413,2
Ionian Islands	178,831	165,805	135,912	223,096	138,642	116,567	128,9
North American Colonies: British Columbia / Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements	69,541	61,795	102,225	72,827	90,822	85,858	102,7
Newfoundland	232,352	297,350	343,120	334,730	299,719	324,529	358,8
Canada	1,155,809	1,324,931	1,993,511	2,451,534	1,820,222	3,244,290	3,957,0
New Brunswick	231,960	279,280	411,151	442,198	435,633	770,275	863,7
Prince Edward Island	23,410	41,421	56,867	57,109	49,338	75,246	100,6
Nova Scotia	277,587	276,106	328,177	455,309	370,130	398,346	597,7
Total of North American Colonies	1,990,659	2,280,883	3,235,051	3,813,707	3,065,364	4,898,544	5,980,8
Honduras (British Settlements)	112,352	206,244	183,352	232,633	122,806	105,493	137,7
West India Islands and Guiana	1,434,510	1,820,418	2,030,229	2,201,032	1,998,552	1,801,146	1,870,6
Australia:							
West Australia	18,614	12,519	36,981	34,726	55,647	100,917	58,4
South Australia	151,586	315,648	417,809	375,035	276,545	1,182,885	1,146,1
Victoria			589,278	604,403	1,615,135	7,062,387	5,741,3
New South Wales	857,166	1,330,847					
Queensland			1,005,452	1,201,261	1,632,137	4,527,775	3,648,9
Tasmania	356,818	315,021	440,566	420,922	493,772	1,408,927	1,051,4
New Zealand	79,653	106,434	112,167	171,009	148,969	230,809	286,0
Total of Australia	1,463,837	2,080,469	2,602,253	2,807,356	4,222,205	14,513,700	11,931,3
Hong Kong	650,495	651,969	598,191	632,899	585,355	375,908	468,9
India	4,551,449	6,149,842	7,242,194	7,022,296	6,483,627	7,824,147	9,127,5
Singapore	357,099	494,080	562,139	608,886	637,981	595,566	516,1
Ceylon	168,598	159,351	218,332	175,414	231,299	265,982	382,2
Mauritius	169,308	234,022	368,726	232,955	229,693	385,879	383,2
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	645,618	520,961	796,600	752,393	1,064,283	1,212,630	921,9
Possessions on the Gold Coast	85,509	134,591	87,871	107,653	47,566	55,862	117,4
Possessions on the River Gambia	32,621	35,770	43,700	47,197	50,784	52,106	55,3
Sierra Leone	68,665	60,290	70,230	94,546	103,609	126,192	93,0
Other Possessions	46,185	44,402	45,169	50,818	60,298	64,149	63,0
Ports of the Crimea	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	26,5
Total of British Possessions	13,686,038	16,594,514	19,428,891	20,398,834	20,284,273	33,332,724	33,852,1
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	52,849,445	63,596,025	71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,7

ED KINGDOM to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Continued.*

55.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	COUNTRIES—*Cont.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
,854	22,878	23,731	26,963	22,261	74,149	154,173	1,076	Ecuador.
,728	4,084,537	5,541,710	3,984,817	3,685,718	4,446,776	4,552,165	3,735,878	Brazil.
,938	391,323	515,902	522,670	693,622	922,733	581,638	453,784	Uruguay (Monte Video).
,442	998,329	1,287,006	1,008,819	958,677	1,782,447	1,383,529	855,999	Argentine Confederation.
,385	1,396,446	1,520,678	1,117,580	1,474,606	1,702,800	1,362,451	884,140	Chili.
,160	1,046,010	1,171,864	1,163,155	857,568	1,381,337	1,194,873	822,511	Peru.
,679	1,415,478	1,728,885	1,730,778	2,525,997	2,872,045	3,114,694	2,030,343	China (exclusive of Hong Kong).
,831	666,374	766,517	667,287	696,027	951,295	841,259	888,538	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated.
,542	218,996	300,199	252,177	543,336	326,275	528,279	407,308	Other Countries.
,210	82,526,509	84,911,419	76,386,299	84,267,533	92,226,392	82,857,437	82,153,140	Total of Foreign Countries.
								BRITISH POSSESSIONS:
,073	533,319	539,768	508,264	615,330	655,948	666,087	854,324	Channel Islands.
,354	866,479	655,661	852,728	713,295	1,159,313	1,015,606	997,852	Gibraltar.
,823	541,097	458,547	433,066	624,110	704,073	564,110	432,899	Malta.
,886	351,344	253,202	337,905	250,949	345,055	296,570	282,525	Ionian Islands.
								North American Colonies:
,963	110,049	98,568	158,482	54,282	37,084	231,644	199,650	British Columbia.
				72,810	79,936	34,715	42,156	Hudson's Bay Co. Settlements.
,152	420,939	565,176	426,507	472,694	466,572	391,876	331,453	Newfoundland.
,823	2,418,250	2,467,810	1,737,751	1,856,051	2,137,827	2,081,446	2,238,703	Canada.
,560	572,542	548,022	323,867	504,708	403,056	334,836	385,752	New Brunswick.
,688	76,284	85,128	39,428	56,777	73,781	75,529	72,830	Prince Edward Island.
,145	522,313	564,331	473,810	598,914	529,094	539,907	722,132	Nova Scotia.
,331	4,120,377	4,329,035	3,159,845	3,616,236	3,727,350	3,689,953	3,992,676	Total of North American Colonies.
,566	205,000	156,877	136,717	115,699	142,544	201,328	108,263	Honduras (British Settlements).
,390	1,873,397	2,349,041	2,252,066	2,163,649	2,416,939	2,464,654	3,078,953	West India Islands and Guiana.
								Australia:
,241	60,242	65,740	82,234	118,045	98,680	90,021	106,042	West Australia.
,788	809,237	913,117	979,973	653,148	810,983	1,085,280	895,649	South Australia.
,776	5,495,764	6,649,286	5,417,601	6,467,652	5,377,740	5,528,331	5,700,043	Victoria.
,735	2,584,879	3,130,709	2,919,544	2,876,353	2,429,851	2,725,148	3,518,047	New South Wales.
					53,297	74,050	195,086	Queensland.
,957	624,819	509,242	573,175	481,343	367,644	324,114	287,229	Tasmania.
,469	337,634	364,430	490,505	632,907	569,066	865,827	1,227,966	New Zealand.
,966	9,912,575	11,632,524	10,463,032	11,229,448	9,707,261	10,692,771	11,930,062	Total of Australia.
,265	800,645	721,097	1,145,669	1,931,576	2,445,991	1,733,963	1,115,154	Hong Kong.
,154	10,546,130	11,666,714	16,782,386	19,844,920	16,965,292	16,411,756	14,636,940	India.
,964	872,814	896,282	960,335	1,421,067	1,671,092	1,027,334	1,065,283	Singapore.
,576	388,435	516,657	541,131	607,387	671,219	486,655	574,635	Ceylon.
,173	420,180	663,554	603,103	567,159	538,303	551,727	520,614	Mauritius.
,313	1,344,338	1,860,638	1,703,397	1,934,970	2,065,523	1,984,705	1,922,255	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
,182	93,445	91,743	94,932	65,905	97,069	144,194	126,739	Possessions on the Gold Coast.
,641	46,580	55,576	49,398	43,206	27,774	56,872	52,436	Possessions on the River Gambia.
,271	165,444	223,495	119,395	169,860	215,523	180,065	170,391	Sierra Leone.
,544	79,035	84,277	79,088	169,230	108,566	76,977	122,671	Other Possessions.
,398	139,725	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ports of the Crimea.
,875	33,300,439	37,154,688	40,222,457	46,143,996	43,664,835	42,245,377	41,984,672	Total of British Possessions.
,085	115,826,948	122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	124,137,812	Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

No. 18.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of British and Ir

Principal Articles.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855
Alkali Soda - - *Cwts.*	526,857	689,833	827,403	838,848	980,417	1,070,624	1,100,315	1,045,
Arms and Ammunition:								
Firearms (Small) *No.*	264,958	236,275	235,144	252,569	189,776	261,002	237,679	187,
Gunpowder - *Lbs.*	6,839,188	7,960,277	8,501,274	8,335,338	7,140,133	9,410,891	8,715,213	8,576,
Bacon and Hams - *Cwts.*	6,586	7,926	9,962	12,727	14,546	38,368	23,935	40,
Bags, Empty - - *Dozs.*	138,748	163,216	206,483	241,191	307,807	376,006	412,580	407,
Beef and Pork - *Brls.*	5,262	8,695	9,577	14,332	11,509	14,737	30,140	43,
Beer and Ale - - „	136,724	135,692	182,480	190,077	244,115	416,422	398,941	384,
Books, Printed - *Cwts.*	12,286	13,295	16,350	19,732	20,579	32,781	32,350	24,
Butter - - „	45,649	64,831	60,639	67,028	95,039	93,724	92,269	129,
Candles, Stearine - *Lbs.*	492,035	813,337	992,513	1,140,336	1,104,301	2,094,004	2,856,622	4,110,
Carriages - - *No.*	601	584	849	808	1,016	1,951	1,799	1,
Cement - - *Cwts.*	59,690	95,524	156,777	222,760	303,143	413,366	453,759	703,
Cheese - - „	5,645	6,759	8,643	9,493	17,164	32,650	16,987	22,
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	2,785,301	2,828,039	3,351,880	3,468,545	3,640,194	3,935,062	4,309,255	4,976,
Cordage and Twine - *Cwts.*	50,863	84,110	100,247	117,090	93,527	119,077	116,338	110,
Corn: Wheat - *Qrs.*	343	575	747	10,962	28,793	35,833	38,185	106,
—— Wheat Flour - *Cwts.*	1,682	2,335	7,610	21,477	19,241	67,371	38,190	71,
Cotton Yarn - - *Lbs.*	135,831,162	149,502,281	131,370,368	143,966,106	145,478,302	147,539,302	147,128,498	165,493,
Cotton Manufactures:								
Piece Goods, White or Plain *Yds.*	653,932,705	800,866,988	772,161,813	965,474,560	953,022,042	936,228,566	1,101,471,222	1,243,517,
——, Printed, Dyed, or Coloured „	442,819,118	536,669,128	586,021,128	577,687,229	571,234,872	658,364,093	591,427,900	694,216,
Total of Piece Goods „	1,096,751,823	1,337,536,116	1,358,182,941	1,543,161,789	1,524,256,914	1,594,592,659	1,692,899,122	1,937,734,
Stockings - *Doz. Prs.*	210,136	303,507	237,828	506,062	683,911	1,353,477	950,766	552,
Thread for Sewing *Lbs.*	3,728,909	4,955,259	4,357,195	4,392,176	4,600,239	4,885,322	4,622,404	4,855,
Fish: Herrings - *Brls.*	207,131	336,400	260,105	239,330	275,033	319,397	285,453	381,
Glass: Flint - - *Cwts.*	15,296	18,184	23,870	25,900	33,165	47,548	53,072	39,
—— Window - - „	19,708	17,386	15,517	16,459	22,168	39,158	34,522	21,
—— Common Bottles - „	194,755	233,108	296,065	329,025	385,014	457,787	481,262	513,
Hats of all Sorts - *Dozs.*	40,736	56,001	93,744	104,896	92,318	142,960	138,060	83,
Horses - - *No.*	806	1,186	1,823	1,526	2,485	1,902	2,346	3,
Leather, Tanned, Unwrought *Cwts.*	9,436	16,395	32,205	25,610	31,978	23,740	29,601	31,
——, Wrought Boots and Shoes —— —— of other Sorts *Lbs.*	1,033,708	1,554,107	1,650,587	1,649,949	2,516,930	5,435,616	4,876,080	3,406,
Linen Yarn - - *Lbs.*	11,722,182	17,264,033	18,220,688	18,841,326	23,928,592	22,893,586	17,696,567	18,177,
Linen Manufactures:								
White or Plain and Damask - *Yds.*	83,152,636	101,933,563	111,968,991	120,016,642	125,316,228	126,217,483	103,810,355	111,160,
Printed, Checked or Dyed - „	1,599,667	4,474,919	4,115,362	4,692,111	4,117,166	4,042,858	4,043,774	3,027,
Sailcloth - - „	4,249,128	4,850,701	6,258,163	4,398,000	3,759,233	3,904,950	3,794,528	3,851,
Total - „	89,002,431	111,259,183	122,342,516	129,106,753	133,192,627	134,165,291	111,648,657	118,039,
Thread for Sewing *Lbs.*	1,991,672	2,874,038	3,360,120	2,739,812	3,852,083	4,348,827	3,190,223	3,068,

CE (Entered by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
1,538,988	1,618,289	2,029,761	2,049,582	1,420,327	2,093,286	*Cwts.* Alkali and Soda.
310,763	223,718	171,529	272,948	315,509	699,718	Arms and Ammunition: *No.* Firearms (Small).
11,274,875	2,840,647	10,523,260	11,078,436	11,751,095	16,245,373	*Lbs.* Gunpowder.
68,351	45,089	65,256	69,993	40,708	64,750	*Cwts.* Bacon and Hams.
696,669	769,439	671,058	623,752	642,848	788,774	*Dozs.* Bags, Empty.
25,663	18,744	33,142	29,063	9,667	10,823	*Brls.* Beef and Pork.
435,834	533,828	614,136	534,827	378,461	464,279	„ Beer and Ale.
30,501	27,385	33,543	35,128	30,863	27,711	*Cwts.* Books, Printed.
110,974	112,296	139,768	125,352	96,969	81,473	„ Butter.
3,605,335	3,068,595	3,861,209	4,953,979	5,928,699	4,905,480	*Lbs.* Candles, Stearine.
1,991	2,125	2,161	1,964	2,663	3,079	*No.* Carriages.
1,070,225	1,116,313	1,293,201	1,584,353	1,564,896	1,598,007	*Cwts.* Cement.
28,278	23,488	34,428	28,700	31,724	32,141	„ Cheese.
6,737,718	6,529,483	7,006,949	7,321,832	7,855,115	8,317,913	*Tons* { Coals, Cinders, and Culm.
141,243	103,876	122,052	117,835	105,847	125,990	*Cwts.* Cordage and Twine.
117,676	11,043	41,127	7,428	349,051	11,112	*Qrs.* Corn: Wheat.
75,458	9,051	20,513	15,920	104,314	14,155	*Cwts.* —— Wheat Flour.
176,821,338	200,016,902	192,206,643	197,343,655	177,348,353	93,236,459	*Lbs.* Cotton Yarn.
1,159,885,575	1,527,184,498	1,699,105,334	1,805,092,537	1,734,585,085	996,681,892	Cotton Manufactures: *Yds.* { Piece Goods, White or Plain.
819,385,205	796,954,587	863,440,142	971,125,890	828,873,922	684,691,810	„ { ——, Printed Dyed or Coloured.
1,979,270,780	2,324,139,085	2,562,545,476	2,776,218,427	2,563,459,007	1,681,373,702	„ Total of PieceGoods.
1,015,960	498,133	907,705	1,055,984	698,300	895,415	*Doz. Prs.* Stockings.
4,404,705	4,517,730	5,436,150	6,297,554	5,100,900	4,642,963	*Lbs.* Thread for Sewing.
369,114	336,560	266,615	341,508	364,118	510,411	*Brls.* Fish: Herrings.
64,292	56,644	59,102	79,544	79,204	88,361	*Cwts.* Glass: Flint.
32,026	26,008	27,697	33,408	35,732	48,040	„ —— Window.
577,209	542,457	621,112	629,511	546,216	542,276	„ { —— Common Bottles.
149,946	121,215	138,741	168,781	189,502	225,471	*Dozs.* Hats of all Sorts.
1,574	2,072	4,410	3,199	2,954	4,348	*No.* Horses.
33,766	37,484	42,351	45,951	40,216	43,028	*Cwts.* Leather, Unwrought.
Lbs. 7,885,080	*Lbs.* 6,364,858	*Lbs.* 6,671,247	*Lbs.* 6,470,701	*Lbs.* 6,672,305	*Prs.* 6,764,881	{ ——, Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
					Lbs. 828,538	——, other Sorts.
28,847,811	32,047,492	27,290,387	31,210,612	27,981,042	32,487,706	*Lbs.* Linen Yarn.
122,033,187	113,302,877	132,555,906	136,936,104	110,576,802	145,101,443	Linen Manufactures: *Yds.* { White or Plain, and Damask.
6,364,079	5,008,075	2,833,681	3,203,382	2,165,772	6,510,472	„ { Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
5,442,327	3,629,339	2,730,911	3,857,287	3,579,895	5,059,105	„ Sailcloth.
133,839,593	121,940,291	138,120,498	143,996,773	116,322,469	156,671,020	„ Total of PieceGoods.
3,361,498	3,176,134	2,885,789	3,229,815	2,390,461	3,944,322	*Lbs.* Thread for Sewing.

Quantities of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Pro

Principal Articles —*Continued.*	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	18
Metals:								
Iron, Pig and Puddled - *Tons*	175,650	161,775	141,973	201,264	240,491	333,585	293,432	2
—, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod } —, Railroad, of all sorts - } „	338,038	402,200	469,434	538,411	567,692	653,902	616,718	5
—, Wire - - „	1,913	3,442	4,035	4,576	5,271	9,912	7,937	
—, Cast - - „	19,371	16,549	21,093	24,128	61,865	60,979	69,338	
— Hoops, Sheets and Boiler Plates - } —, Wrought, of all sorts - } „	83,606	117,431	136,296	139,299	144,752	182,606	188,445	1
—, Steel, unwrought - } „	6,913	8,095	10,593	11,801	15,813	20,288	20,793	
Total of Iron & Steel „	626,141	709,492	783,424	919,479	1,035,884	1,261,272	1,196,663	1,0
„ Copper:								
Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs - } *Cwts.*	85,224	146,997	154,678	112,245	118,266	95,623	60,817	1
Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c. - } „	139,307	197,997	184,495	137,692	116,072	118,833	102,220	1
Mixed or Yellow Metal - } „	39,640	58,540	78,513	83,321	85,815	77,256	88,465	
Of other Sorts „	5,156	6,069	8,468	17,853	18,568	20,935	22,063	
„ Brass, of all Sorts „	13,094	23,811	26,413	20,379	17,177	17,248	18,888	
„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot } *Tons*	6,129	17,026	21,916	19,488	19,996	16,242	19,605	
„ — Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge } „	2,428	3,979	4,884	3,919	3,585	3,358	3,395	
„ Tin, Unwrought - *Cwts.*	36,033	35,339	31,840	20,284	18,931	25,540	28,114	
„ — Plates - „	- - -	(Quantities not specified in the Entries previously to 1862.)					- -	
„ Zinc, Wr. and Unwr. „	11,249	17,208	23,038	25,900	26,992	63,638	60,600	
Oil, Seed - - *Galls.*	2,784,868	2,732,620	3,300,045	3,382,128	3,906,107	4,401,664	3,870,050	4,5
Paper (other than Hangings) - } *Cwts.*	- - -	(Not separately entered previously to 1858.)					- - -	
Salt - - - *Tons*	473,983	463,497	395,492	455,835	495,584	521,274	488,584	6
Silk, Thrown - - *Lbs.*	45,693	106,869	69,993	72,760	229,958	272,293	205,186	2
— Twist and Yarn „	149,122	369,801	474,349	389,753	476,215	377,907	483,153	5
Silk Manufactures: Broad Piece Goods Handkerchiefs and Shawls - Ribbons - }	*Lbs.*411,147	*Lbs.*817,650	*Lbs.*1,185,723	*Lbs.*1,181,455	*Lbs.*1,131,477	*Lbs.*1,376,890	*Lbs.*1,000,379	*Lbs.*
Soap - - - *Cwts.*	100,623	101,222	124,366	132,959	152,786	185,941	202,317	2
Spirits, British - *Galls.*	123,543	322,587	308,914	229,650	323,719	827,912	680,564	3,8
Sugar, Refined - *Cwts.*	248,702	223,273	209,148	258,726	213,563	179,254	125,139	
Wool, Sheep and Lambs - } *Lbs.*	3,978,842	11,200,472	12,002,773	8,573,103	13,919,277	6,734,129	12,901,294	16,1
Woollen and Worsted Yarn - } „	8,429,152	11,773,020	13,794,225	14,670,880	14,220,192	13,964,944	15,733,200	20,4
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:								
Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed - } *Pieces*	242,733	387,589	651,314	596,470	628,734	645,372	726,579	5
Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes } *Yds.*	6,053,051	7,974,984	9,295,122	9,068,549	9,046,677	13,788,258	12,767,186	7,6
Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed - } *Pieces*	2,408,491	3,507,716	4,000,029	4,117,735	4,563,234	4,415,436	3,785,335	3,5
Carpets and Druggets - } *Yds.*	1,106,261	1,565,745	1,868,675	1,814,284	2,280,373	4,035,268	4,052,588	3,3

by Quantity), EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
						Metals:
422,086	363,143	316,376	342,566	388,004	445,093	*Tons* Iron, Pig and Puddled.
301,871	254,061	300,786	311,459	258,074	305,295	„ —, Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod.
457,660	433,250	528,927	453,445	377,565	402,411	„ —, Railroad, of all Sorts.
11,333	10,220	12,391	13,957	11,811	14,333	„ —, Wire.
72,835	78,192	81,302	74,971	75,055	65,205	„ —, Cast.
106,995	86,708	104,058	108,503	83,885	104,099	„ —Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates.
137,232	107,106	96,607	104,971	106,490	136,640	„ —, Wrought, of all Sorts.
22,374	16,378	24,744	32,173	21,810	24,989	„ —, Steel, Unwrought.
1,532,386	1,349,058	1,465,191	1,442,045	1,322,694	1,498,065	„ Total of Iron and Steel.
						Copper:
142,920	134,385	126,984	139,611	87,351	101,455	*Cwts.* Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs.
147,990	184,420	153,342	211,593	166,146	223,208	„ Bars, Rods, Sheets Nails, &c.
126,546	118,896	133,568	133,019	134,906	195,984	„ Mixed or Yellow Metal.
65,419	58,056	40,561	38,113	47,171	26,059	„ Of other Sorts.
21,960	26,629	25,654	36,662	30,435	38,329	„ Brass, of all Sorts.
22,088	19,555	20,571	23,797	19,295	36,348	*Tons* Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot.
6,616	5,819	6,943	5,935	5,851	7,590	„ —— Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge.
43,758	46,542	56,079	54,811	56,673	81,913	*Cwts.* Tin, Unwrought.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,001,532	„ —— Plates.
62,470	79,704	97,495	105,429	87,746	101,050	„ Zinc, Wr. and Unwr.
4,080,523	6,515,333	7,588,177	9,287,926	8,229,401	6,524,210	*Galls.* Oil, Seed.
- - -	106,557	126,454	112,514	91,958	129,440	*Cwts.* Paper (other than Hangings).
643,189	592,719	565,644	696,725	703,132	669,838	*Tons* Salt.
641,204	551,281	524,914	435,818	538,954	649,661	*Lbs.* Silk, Thrown.
577,116	440,349	360,054	461,584	452,723	611,122	„ —— Twist and Yarn.
						Silk Manufactures:
					Yds. 2,639,563	Broad Piece Goods.
Lbs. 1,195,624	*Lbs.* 963,931	*Lbs.* 1,183,940	*Lbs.* 1,307,293	*Lbs.* 1,060,463	*Dozs.* 176,445	Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
					Lbs. 116,583	Ribbons.
180,216	163,007	173,740	195,183	187,317	173,905	*Cwts.* Soap.
4,829,209	1,325,311	1,941,051	2,058,269	4,085,617	3,756,101	*Galls.* Spirits, British.
119,830	127,260	119,996	84,722	141,659	214,215	*Cwts.* Sugar, Refined.
15,144,342	13,455,984	9,054,151	11,252,924	15,715,288	10,097,100	*Lbs.* Wool, Sheep and Lambs.
24,654,448	24,069,808	22,849,344	27,533,968	27,512,352	27,905,296	„ Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
						Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:
715,143	565,709	574,240	570,671	580,270	845,687	*Pieces* Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
13,011,038	10,478,787	14,526,320	12,641,689	13,403,882	17,840,420	*Yds.* Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
4,629,741	4,549,897	5,372,620	5,310,183	4,376,986	3,858,593	*Pieces* Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
4,452,428	4,506,064	4,609,919	5,076,542	4,067,351	5,379,681	*Yds.* Carpets and Druggets.

No. 19.—Declared Real Value of Principal Articles of British

Principal Articles.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements	17,249	29,644	47,368	58,655	59,241	77,379	116,338	112,301
Alkali—Soda	236,277	302,052	375,351	360,521	396,196	474,162	463,546	395,959
Apparel and Slops	584,668	772,838	909,498	997,628	1,246,677	2,766,696	2,266,274	1,286,374
Arms and Ammunition:								
Fire Arms (small)	375,136	282,304	236,331	219,206	184,700	272,853	211,374	163,284
Gunpowder	167,587	202,866	207,819	198,177	169,054	232,452	249,414	251,763
Of all other Kinds	52,836	64,140	53,974	50,471	45,093	45,169	87,018	88,672
Bacon and Hams	24,193	29,114	38,287	41,883	49,512	138,491	96,534	149,370
Bags, empty	79,023	94,649	154,568	147,831	150,294	187,336	265,084	233,101
Beef and Pork	17,647	31,507	29,211	44,298	37,929	61,875	132,315	210,237
Beer and Ale	410,472	418,325	553,794	577,142	754,627	1,291,357	1,314,810	1,398,885
Books, Printed	192,152	205,266	229,399	268,032	289,433	452,062	440,523	370,922
Butter	186,991	217,844	210,926	235,803	335,800	401,242	424,192	570,506
Candles, Stearine	22,174	36,631	43,173	48,800	44,504	87,946	131,785	206,242
Carriages	65,941	47,803	60,975	63,244	70,865	159,790	177,956	126,230
Cement	12,298	17,099	26,468	36,452	49,862	64,217	63,211	99,530
Cheese	21,550	24,921	30,629	32,963	57,519	119,414	64,588	88,142
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	1,088,221	1,087,122	1,284,224	1,302,473	1,372,114	1,604,591	2,127,156	2,446,341
Cordage and Twine	114,536	180,794	211,979	240,727	200,699	283,464	365,435	328,243
Corn, Wheat	1,421	1,454	1,766	19,841	57,993	97,154	122,405	413,029
—— Wheat Flour	1,271	1,765	5,521	15,359	13,834	59,356	39,452	96,070
—— Of other Kinds	23,138	27,619	35,044	45,109	83,618	235,155	383,046	493,534
Cotton Yarn	5,927,831	6,704,089	6,383,704	6,634,026	6,654,655	6,895,653	6,691,330	7,200,395
Cotton Manufactures:								
Piece Goods, White or Plain	8,005,545	9,598,204	9,935,831	11,789,581	11,596,380	12,072,039	13,129,155	14,527,055
—— Printed, Dyed, or Coloured	7,705,312	9,196,760	10,594,601	10,259,621	10,052,078	11,829,901	10,352,351	11,596,422
—— Of other Kinds	1,042,512	1,276,082	1,343,362	1,405,608	1,574,974	1,915,309	1,573,021	1,455,269
Total of Cotton Manufactures	16,753,369	20,071,046	21,873,697	23,454,810	23,223,432	25,817,249	25,054,527	27,578,746
Drugs and Chemical Products, Unenumerated	236,421	349,295	363,142	352,471	380,308	538,616	495,775	492,593
Earthenware and Porcelain	722,012	807,395	999,448	1,121,104	1,151,897	1,338,370	1,306,146	1,000,738
Fish, Herrings	207,634	328,702	249,099	228,885	278,949	333,441	297,999	420,763
—— Of other Sorts	50,878	99,500	88,608	115,514	71,447	122,577	88,612	93,316
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	78,524	78,387	102,284	106,552	132,494	349,995	302,980	178,292
Glass, Flint	79,133	84,964	106,500	110,666	122,715	162,849	180,896	141,890
—— Window	27,689	24,196	20,077	22,223	32,849	58,503	57,761	33,665
—— Common Bottles	115,509	131,888	162,843	174,318	201,397	248,458	274,832	279,471
—— Plate	15,242	13,303	18,335	20,743	21,866	48,730	59,324	52,311
Haberdashery and Millinery	927,603	1,192,168	1,470,302	1,727,690	2,074,180	4,156,494	3,677,822	2,682,537
Hardwares and Cutlery	1,860,150	2,201,315	2,641,132	2,827,011	2,691,697	3,665,051	3,868,498	2,959,614
Hats of all Sorts	94,819	113,256	154,818	155,927	140,515	262,332	252,102	146,104
Horses	39,729	59,102	88,004	63,733	98,867	85,967	117,719	178,623
Leather, Unwrought	68,808	115,907	181,737	152,124	186,179	195,525	250,370	256,914
—— Wrought, Boots and Shoes —— —— of other Sorts	200,731	281,676	303,168	308,507	480,125	1,082,966	924,339	658,303
—— Saddlery and Harness	102,717	103,715	123,960	137,528	178,455	300,104	329,614	226,659
Linen Yarn	493,449	732,065	881,312	951,426	1,140,565	1,154,977	944,502	932,098
Linen Manufactures:								
White or Plain, Damask, &c.	2,394,436	2,903,330	3,250,136	3,509,150	3,612,310	4,048,179	3,446,029	3,531,363
Printed, Checked, or Dyed	42,884	123,515	121,801	150,013	119,646	129,399	128,509	96,654
Sailcloth	160,253	182,694	217,502	163,772	140,535	176,522	193,569	174,104
Of other Sorts	205,216	284,290	358,243	284,461	359,295	412,832	340,350	315,897
Total of Linen Manufactures	2,802,789	3,493,829	3,947,682	4,107,396	4,231,786	4,758,432	4,108,457	4,118,013
Machinery:								
Steam Engines	234,182	152,519	423,977	403,637	338,222	458,376	566,768	883,377
Of other Sorts	533,474	548,112	618,189	764,974	913,138	1,527,160	1,364,092	1,359,794

Irish Produce Exported from the United Kingdom.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Principal Articles.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
154,993	190,868	190,261	192,661	254,481	247,667	194,894	Agricultural Implements.
308,499	760,941	813,727	1,023,222	965,348	605,278	885,471	Alkali—Soda.
816,310	2,159,205	1,943,358	2,183,331	2,156,478	2,168,186	2,556,463	Apparel and Slops.
							Arms and Ammunition:
288,677	447,855	325,543	168,297	358,847	515,361	1,529,333	Fire Arms (small).
315,176	354,144	272,324	388,119	353,101	362,245	486,793	Gunpowder.
106,544	118,949	126,674	117,436	136,448	198,735	215,595	Of all other Kinds.
214,199	249,819	179,268	256,267	288,025	171,404	213,333	Bacon and Hams.
347,497	408,808	402,459	330,029	293,593	307,583	386,512	Bags, empty.
122,527	108,083	87,420	146,407	92,768	40,631	41,769	Beef and Pork.
455,043	1,592,267	1,851,755	2,116,373	1,868,144	1,411,205	1,594,380	Beer and Ale.
425,355	422,323	390,584	478,198	404,845	445,358	415,602	Books, Printed.
393,777	562,124	541,053	713,993	637,925	466,679	378,691	Butter.
305,137	280,403	157,618	188,835	238,622	294,454	226,386	Candles, Stearine.
143,268	174,095	221,368	229,742	227,377	303,372	299,208	Carriages.
134,579	150,602	158,371	176,821	214,674	207,205	200,578	Cement.
160,232	113,922	90,718	137,478	120,068	130,577	126,668	Cheese.
326,582	3,210,661	3,045,434	3,270,013	3,316,281	3,604,790	3,750,009	Coals, Cinders, and Culm.
369,291	366,563	253,776	292,787	291,773	256,080	313,368	Cordage and Twine.
127,387	337,034	26,784	92,069	18,994	996,948	31,217	Corn, Wheat.
79,279	68,082	6,872	16,228	13,386	94,695	13,345	—— Wheat Flour.
343,622	320,543	341,328	306,202	179,005	225,025	232,654	—— Of other Kinds.
928,575	8,700,589	9,579,479	9,458,112	9,870,875	9,292,761	6,203,331	Cotton Yarn.
							Cotton Manufactures:
736,849	14,513,925	18,527,302	21,807,583	23,309,437	21,913,113	15,203,737	Piece Goods, White or Plain.
784,710	14,273,321	13,514,812	15,230,955	17,036,905	14,211,572	13,356,296	—— Printed, Dyed, or Coloured.
382,607	1,586,185	1,379,729	1,705,575	1,795,163	1,455,043	2,009,264	—— Of other Kinds.
204,166	30,372,831	33,421,843	38,744,113	42,141,505	37,579,728	30,569,297	Total of Cotton Manufactures.
509,203	493,256	485,606	535,051	593,212	556,824	850,242	Drugs and Chemical Products, Unenumerated.
334,118	1,492,236	1,153,579	1,313,831	1,450,644	1,070,530	1,150,541	Earthenware and Porcelain.
680,393	533,883	462,939	363,198	474,805	513,468	690,349	Fish, Herrings.
139,402	118,458	113,798	95,814	101,927	134,179	191,885	—— Of other Sorts.
208,103	289,172	258,022	242,009	221,619	263,898	275,531	Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares.
194,599	207,547	176,231	178,220	222,380	218,512	257,557	Glass, Flint.
35,311	44,614	39,767	39,795	44,063	47,557	55,164	—— Window.
201,632	319,180	301,117	327,359	324,189	277,460	275,467	—— Common Bottles.
60,430	87,366	51,760	61,181	62,566	46,347	57,543	—— Plate.
698,358	3,895,618	3,462,832	4,290,032	4,004,431	3,434,194	3,591,338	Haberdashery and Millinery.
747,598	4,016,230	3,277,607	3,809,255	3,770,609	3,425,610	3,346,059	Hardwares and Cutlery.
212,687	292,198	229,366	259,853	317,304	344,441	404,772	Hats of all Sorts.
100,340	117,422	130,873	223,085	205,033	237,813	270,611	Horses.
292,923	324,981	323,078	351,413	403,286	361,455	404,886	Leather, Unwrought.
290,286	1,666,894	1,367,795	1,362,148	1,406,984	1,526,847	1,639,236	—— Wrought, Boots and Shoes.
						177,367	—— —— of other Sorts.
263,242	297,613	322,048	295,463	318,094	307,756	343,480	—— —— Saddlery and Harness.
365,980	1,647,953	1,746,340	1,674,602	1,801,272	1,622,216	1,851,596	Linen Yarn.
							Linen Manufactures:
070,958	3,751,295	3,477,331	4,067,278	4,161,057	3,324,181	4,179,785	White or Plain, Damask, &c.
177,528	190,614	159,477	101,881	98,563	70,702	210,505	Printed, Checked, or Dyed.
216,758	234,845	156,882	130,867	175,238	176,248	257,980	Sailcloth.
422,536	340,126	330,666	304,561	369,945	281,210	482,681	Of other Sorts.
887,780	4,516,880	4,124,356	4,604,587	4,804,803	3,852,341	5,130,951	Total of Linen Manufactures.
819,067	1,069,249	1,097,278	973,340	1,238,333	1,258,164	1,631,761	Machinery:
897,386	2,814,420	2,502,074	2,757,961	2,599,488	2,955,506	2,404,929	Steam Engines.
							Of other Sorts.

Declared Real Value of Principal Articles of British and

Principal Articles (*Cont.*)	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Metals:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, Pig and Puddled	485,453	417,457	348,074	452,119	557,586	1,056,310	1,244,853	1,072,428
—— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod	2,615,554	2,605,247	2,801,043	3,116,345	3,406,360	5,647,773	5,731,671	4,628,399
—— Railroad, of all Sorts								
—— Wire	45,058	82,604	86,573	85,090	94,216	201,842	168,490	125,791
—— Cast	208,048	174,452	215,332	244,216	439,304	576,814	727,428	659,180
—— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates	1,153,154	1,386,867	1,505,286	1,516,613	1,609,950	2,680,550	3,120,381	2,395,674
—— Wrought, of all Sorts								
—— Steel, Unwrought	270,699	319,881	393,748	415,987	526,860	682,133	681,852	584,170
Total of Iron and Steel	4,777,966	4,986,508	5,350,056	5,830,370	6,684,276	10,845,422	11,674,675	9,465,642
„ Copper: Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs	363,421	625,622	662,679	488,434	547,429	523,187	547,167	585,702
„ ——— Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c.	643,607	874,891	829,372	630,140	587,970	699,130	647,886	736,528
„ ——— Mixed, or Yellow Metal	151,648	222,828	310,004	321,991	368,513	400,941	501,452	529,746
„ ——— Of other Sorts	33,418	36,169	49,440	95,366	108,043	125,867	154,370	152,146
„ Brass, of all Sorts	65,851	116,355	126,701	103,225	92,128	101,966	118,075	106,784
„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot	115,547	287,737	387,394	344,315	353,180	372,940	466,967	513,315
„ —— Ore, Red and White Lead and Litharge	51,432	81,981	104,883	86,186	77,526	81,086	90,562	135,184
„ Tin, Unwrought	144,138	142,140	125,691	84,712	84,534	140,859	163,144	152,787
„ —— Plates	532,142	709,788	927,202	1,020,236	1,057,926	1,181,069	1,037,958	1,110,843
„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought	14,945	19,496	25,338	25,483	33,365	97,328	89,673	69,986
Oil, Seed	261,600	279,407	414,621	434,901	434,959	516,328	554,557	712,399
Painters' Colours	172,707	208,289	248,494	257,076	249,130	324,845	366,331	314,473
Paper (other than Hangings)	- -	- -	- -	(Not separately entered previously to 1853.)				- -
Pickles and Sauces	76,687	90,721	137,735	148,353	146,380	332,162	396,575	325,731
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	234,046	233,058	296,078	331,134	425,705	727,386	621,084	480,543
Provisions, not otherwise described	26,153	35,723	42,913	35,754	56,528	140,000	128,180	332,952
Salt	266,480	252,991	224,501	235,849	223,978	272,173	293,473	347,685
Silk, Thrown	30,554	81,150	53,273	57,803	194,522	239,296	185,220	209,936
—— Twist and Yarn	47,235	118,532	161,383	138,577	201,037	211,216	280,596	231,815
Silk Manufactures:								
Broad Piece Goods								
Handkerchiefs and Shawls	388,964	610,126	819,591	879,426	835,712	1,210,712	845,629	677,241
Ribbons								
Of other kinds	121,364	188,526	221,394	250,972	320,593	383,107	280,935	405,351
Soap	156,369	159,675	201,108	211,558	241,921	230,284	266,091	268,857
Spirits, British	30,604	63,506	58,960	47,768	66,548	208,441	167,651	848,749
Stationery, other than Paper	- -	- -	- -	(Not separately entered previously to 1853.)				- -
Sugar, Refined	437,221	373,721	344,499	368,985	300,134	301,627	218,351	99,916
Telegraphic Wire	(Not distinguished previously to 1853.)					72,584	81,566	163,737
Wool, Sheep and Lambs	189,060	536,805	623,915	461,282	778,929	423,860	755,092	986,523
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	776,975	1,090,223	1,451,642	1,484,544	1,430,140	1,456,786	1,557,612	2,026,095
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:								
Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed	1,822,167	1,814,649	2,692,492	2,572,181	2,683,395	2,923,515	3,039,334	2,371,324
Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes	442,207	518,054	604,653	586,376	571,465	882,132	739,301	539,002
Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed	3,656,808	4,592,813	4,794,610	4,720,775	4,933,090	5,418,737	4,441,165	3,961,824
Carpets and Druggets	147,872	204,127	248,019	266,706	309,417	497,753	490,179	426,130
Of all other Sorts	164,774	213,080	248,916	231,145	233,567	450,045	360,780	420,094
Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	5,733,828	7,342,723	8,588,690	8,377,183	8,730,934	10,172,182	9,120,759	7,718,374
Other Articles	1,682,009	2,065,339	2,626,705	2,752,134	3,029,512	4,103,441	4,917,334	4,576,107
Total	52,849,445	63,596,025	71,367,885	74,448,722	78,076,854	98,033,781	97,184,726	95,688,085

H PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Cont.*)
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
35,118	1,609,115	1,084,170	901,929	974,065	1,044,304	1,204,584	Metals: Iron, Pig and Puddled.
99,679	2,773,166	2,059,163	2,373,910	2,385,871	1,882,275	2,252,638	—— Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod.
95,309	4,000,515	3,565,224	4,124,208	3,408,759	2,906,359	2,815,007	—— Railroad, of all Sorts.
95,034	242,087	209,073	228,019	250,087	205,979	303,780	—— Wire.
12,177	753,334	822,979	795,819	832,638	702,824	568,209	—— Cast.
21,189	1,208,919	916,939	1,068,629	1,116,568	848,336	1,024,176	—— Hoops, Sheet and Boiler Plates.
21,780	2,267,622	1,949,848	2,016,091	2,200,781	2,009,613	2,311,251	—— Wrought of all Sorts.
35,823	748,579	589,676	805,832	986,228	726,956	822,407	—— Steel, Unwrought.
36,109	13,603,337	11,197,072	12,314,437	12,154,997	10,326,646	11,302,052	Total of Iron and Steel.
73,224	852,055	699,622	691,627	749,379	433,410	496,322	„ Copper: Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs.
87,512	960,543	1,045,346	865,102	1,178,168	854,207	1,136,230	„ ——— Bars, Rods, Sheets, Nails, &c.
77,136	712,643	573,147	639,340	625,983	585,140	826,078	„ ——— Mixed or Yellow Metal.
89,181	454,855	381,425	256,206	233,686	275,098	154,784	„ ——— Of other Sorts.
21,206	145,953	155,511	149,030	211,692	171,050	209,461	„ Brass, of all Sorts.
82,289	549,523	459,952	480,845	543,299	423,421	770,590	„ Lead, Pig, Sheet, Pipe, and Shot.
51,935	175,229	156,263	187,237	157,987	146,701	172,180	„ —— Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge.
38,936	290,721	270,698	353,109	361,592	343,856	472,656	„ Tin, Unwrought.
07,906	1,500,116	1,351,151	1,522,618	1,500,812	907,947	1,211,081	„ —— Plates.
93,395	98,392	110,863	122,900	120,078	95,786	102,700	„ Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought.
79,748	664,411	844,978	928,842	1,131,357	1,066,856	995,947	Oil, Seed.
35,813	443,476	380,559	460,746	475,143	469,917	459,582	Painters' Colours.
- - -	- - -	508,094	513,961	450,589	361,014	433,980	Paper (other than Hangings).
94,164	353,759	289,910	341,438	240,392	245,305	304,948	Pickles and Sauces.
81,317	545,173	455,006	495,014	564,160	449,848	504,695	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches.
83,675	161,419	170,637	251,624	247,483	230,401	241,839	Provisions, not otherwise described.
01,182	336,754	286,222	253,922	358,162	370,255	321,006	Salt.
97,480	769,897	563,002	583,979	529,513	634,204	747,759	Silk, Thrown.
95,919	316,722	227,399	207,581	296,594	284,138	345,570	—— Twist and Yarn.
						412,068	Silk Manufactures: Broad Piece Goods.
27,943	1,107,794	810,005	1,016,324	1,048,549	952,075	241,769	Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
						154,243	Ribbons.
30,714	695,416	495,894	545,828	538,754	443,507	459,050	Of other Kinds.
74,242	239,376	209,503	225,592	249,538	231,432	226,534	Soap.
98,445	752,073	206,429	307,658	286,818	484,704	511,193	Spirits, British.
- - -	- - -	295,644	322,718	308,802	287,570	285,743	Stationery, other than Paper.
66,445	355,635	302,472	342,983	235,798	348,763	530,320	Sugar, Refined.
80,076	302,246	224,708	742,306	251,712	214,441	321,044	Telegraphic Wire.
50,193	1,089,499	902,341	640,989	877,082	1,143,358	752,257	Wool, Sheep and Lambs.
89,642	2,941,800	2,966,923	3,084,061	3,843,450	3,552,976	3,854,111	Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
							Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:
62,622	3,030,788	2,548,394	2,905,756	2,996,091	2,998,465	4,439,910	Cloths, Coatings, &c., Unmixed and Mixed.
51,132	911,256	693,206	952,026	848,186	1,031,455	1,380,805	Flannels, Blankets, Blanketing, and Baizes.
37,799	5,551,103	5,530,722	6,916,214	7,012,793	6,121,616	5,872,017	Worsted Stuffs, Unmixed and Mixed.
10,848	613,246	525,773	593,110	667,370	508,652	669,403	Carpets and Druggets.
38,027	596,682	478,849	692,602	632,558	458,504	785,638	Of all other Sorts.
00,428	10,703,575	9,776,944	12,053,708	12,156,998	11,118,692	13,147,773	Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.
40,841	5,230,839	4,176,222	4,775,769	5,064,555	5,269,011	6,056,085	Other Articles.
26,948	122,066,107	116,608,756	130,411,529	135,891,227	125,102,814	124,137,812	TOTAL.

No. 20.—Total Computed Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom.

1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	43,051,586

No. 21.—Computed Real Value of the Total Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures, to each Foreign Country and British Possession.

Countries.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Foreign.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports	9,689	—	1,712,394	1,793,290	2,109,366	2,235,903	2,083,620	2,660,284
—— Southern Ports	10,049	—	63,223	82,950	60,228	68,567	94,180	64,098
Sweden and Norway	356,036	382,066	443,875	279,233	320,453	381,799	526,669	663,060
Denmark	230,010	260,624	352,173	120,420	188,619	209,476	184,750	229,087
—— Danish West Indies	37,428	40,782	64,937	44,276	26,300	25,305	19,681	12,551
Prussia	1 717,285	2,016,650	624,908	896,424	718,402	744,732	995,043	1,563,874
Hanover	132,769	174,741	741,246	883,660	726,498	463,004	785,202	853,423
Hanse Towns	2,720,274	3,344,416	3,260,543	3,003,379	2,545,900	3,063,660	3,415,623	3,748,378
Holland	2,320,877	2,611,767	2,434,278	2,499,208	2,620,385	2,783,718	3,638,100	4,554,412
—— Java	5,068	3,937	11,993	9,855	4,017	15,336	12,100	4,493
Belgium	1,948,740	2,239,514	2,323,042	2,192,132	2,513,682	2,224,276	2,354,526	2,988,507
France	3,216,175	4,409,223	4,038,427	5,113,465	4,379,070	4,807,602	7,451,392	8,531,683
—— Algeria	—	20	—	—	73	3	—	—
—— Possessions in Senegambia	1,016	110	39	313	2,492	151	15	379
Portugal	148,997	184,580	433,470	321,540	237,672	364,967	342,305	368,655
—— Azores and Madeira	10,152	7,666	11,650	12,268	18,572	14,494	19,778	16,757
Spain and the Balearic Islands	165,642	135,192	377,820	532,760	295,343	180,104	151,844	466,983
—— Canary Islands	6,805	6,927	11,770	7,268	8,941	9,447	10,460	9,769
—— Fernando Po	14,878	15,711	4,814	1,900	1,492	1,436	4,408	6,678
—— Cuba and Porto Rico	4,727	22,933	25,190	51,522	39,248	77,064	79,684	96,806
—— Philippine Islands	20,930	2,445	4,696	4,198	7,924	5,200	5,085	7,424
Italy:								
Sardinia	170,495	255,705	347,978	223,456	186,560	434,138	432,794	534,216
Tuscany	131,884	214,864	209,002	95,992	152,749	141,824	163,822	202,117
Two Sicilies	109,258	175,221	197,925	160,448	218,134	181,728	158,621	268,753
Adriatic Ports of Ancona, the Romagna	6,766	1,397	11,463	8,087	11,123	5,524	8,196	6,394
Papal Ports on the Mediterranean								
Austrian Territories	228,562	223,120	462,804	347,308	298,282	237,469	494,429	827,758
Greece	14,243	16,098	18,494	18,739	40,089	43,522	30,711	37,803
Turkey	317,476	419,119	291,991	155,894	320,876	291,513	179,198	116,175
—— Wallachia and Moldavia	213	1,700	29,110	20,817	40,277	16,890	28,401	33,832
—— Syria and Palestine	16,260	29,533	15,646	8,184	13,919	15,980	13,135	8,509
Egypt	113,895	117,235	43,151	56,157	155,246	166,042	119,175	119,631
Morocco	17,480	26,591	31,279	41,288	36,268	18,469	43,086	40,320
United States and California	923,034	744,517	698,772	1,090,956	1,302,253	1,864,487	1,240,616	1,961,179

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, to each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES (*Cont.*)	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
FOREIGN—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mexico	32,948	28,975	41,778	44,332	38,775	49,459	76,345	69,205
Central America	9,550	11,144	7,118	10,393	6,217	5,658	13,809	4,086
Haiti	3,046	1,080	3,275	2,969	1,953	5,604	4,133	5,573
New Granada	12,131	19,782	27,035	22,295	39,579	51,775	43,530	11,240
Venezuela	6,134	8,024	9,610	7,090	3,966	9,132	3,701	7,228
Brazil	119,982	128,550	179,979	220,972	177,070	155,186	124,532	138,710
Uruguay (Monte Video)	9,030	7,590	13,291	17,066	7,116	20,378	21,269	20,449
Argentine Confederation	32,565	26,383	43,892	55,413	27,385	29,066	38,488	19,698
Chili	43,589	56,688	64,492	48,175	38,976	35,570	35,129	18,082
Peru	22,236	60,278	26,154	28,555	17,995	38,462	46,815	26,145
Ecuador	1,640	762	592	438	1,112	1,213	2,122	2,743
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	16,184	12,472	33,335	16,691	31,424	48,828	43,534	47,224
Western Coast of Africa (exclusive of British and French possessions separately shown)	174,073	219,827	223,842	251,058	174,468	210,064	194,139	235,564
Other Countries	25,175	31,210	26,170	24,447	17,068	20,556	27,849	26,055
Total to Foreign Countries	15,635,396	18,697,169	19,998,166	20,827,281	20,183,557	21,774,781	25,762,044	31,635,940
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.								
Channel Islands	137,979	133,044	180,656	169,667	151,426	130,116	192,647	155,937
Gibraltar	76,222	76,831	93,916	64,754	70,647	82,444	84,920	153,536
Malta and Gozo	59,033	76,490	75,176	53,410	90,672	83,355	94,983	64,781
Ionian Islands	17,875	19,360	49,701	24,947	52,036	62,491	31,409	29,412
North American Colonies	300,427	203,839	258,130	339,325	288,491	349,706	259,460	466,399
West India Islands and Guiana	198,469	171,211	222,047	251,754	225,061	261,626	221,455	213,116
Belize	6,270	4,955	7,114	9,225	7,872	6,816	11,122	5,810
Australia	1,474,634	942,659	1,759,814	1,542,601	1,149,664	1,265,837	891,956	838,033
Hong Kong	10,216	13,580	37,276	38,501	58,581	79,835	89,987	44,565
British East Indies	493,154	404,321	478,328	525,246	612,014	937,933	719,306	641,649
Singapore	24,281	18,335	18,768	25,446	28,853	35,629	47,578	29,074
Ceylon	31,228	20,321	22,660	32,397	29,273	30,438	40,363	21,694
Mauritius	17,936	14,772	16,977	18,646	50,898	14,948	26,484	38,023
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	63,309	45,437	73,127	88,586	109,484	110,455	97,208	116,911
Possessions on the River Gambia	19,912	28,421	18,625	22,935	21,361	16,541	14,220	25,029
Sierra Leone	37,772	29,729	33,012	34,624	22,809	15,103	23,270	23,240
Possessions on the Gold Coast	17,466	17,124	25,306	22,621	10,974	9,198	9,000	13,699
Other Possessions	11,497	7,420	12,181	16,228	10,350	14,194	12,712	12,836
Ports in the Crimea	3,260	78,197	12,425	—	—	—	—	—
Total to British Possessions	3,000,970	2,306,046	3,395,239	3,280,913	2,990,466	3,506,665	2,868,080	2,893,744
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684

Note.—The Real Value of the Foreign and Colonial Produce exported to *each Country* in the year 1862 has not yet been computed at the Custom House.

No. 22.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign a

Articles.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Bark, Peruvian - - - *Cwts.*	2,572	3,639	4,903	3,331	10,092	13,631	14,1
Caoutchouc - - - - „	704	1,666	1,048	3,098	5,335	5,987	10,8
Cocoa - - - - *Lbs.*	1,604,813	3,398,155	1,443,363	1,543,456	1,925,966	2,736,827	1,578,0
Coffee, from British Possessions „	3,538,388	6,964,541	3,399,333	12,606,583	9,058,334	15,733,092	22,529,4
——— Foreign Countries „	20,550,089	27,887,542	8,770,419	10,106,276	3,879,218	10,923,800	10,059,6
Total of Coffee - - „	24,088,477	34,852,083	12,169,752	22,712,859	12,937,552	26,656,892	32,589,1
Corn, Wheat - - - *Qrs.*	5,747	370	4,560	37,168	15,522	91,344	84,9
——— Wheatmeal or Flour - *Cwts.*	17,873	19,442	25,443	74,408	67,839	120,787	61,6
Cotton, Raw - - - - „	660,891	882,978	914,908	999,825	998,967	1,326,515	1,101,1
Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods - - - - *Pieces*	152,404	152,956	147,895	194,217	170,957	151,915	220,0
——— Other Articles - - - *Value,£*	88,853	103,444	93,605	98,270	92,004	94,550	59,3
Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal - *Cwts.*	11,708	14,179	9,859	14,621	8,964	11,178	14,4
——— Indigo - „	50,095	69,179	54,108	62,047	67,184	59,588	59,5
——— Madder - „	90	1,904	3,841	2,282	67	-	-
——— Madder Root „	48	- -	470	700	2,739	3,116	1,1
Flax, Dressed and Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of Flax „	19,707	49,227	42,013	72,665	75,668	28,336	18,1
Fruit: Currants - - - „	18,624	21,195	18,003	83,495	74,735	43,687	78,8
——— Raisins - - - „	6,627	19,351	13,325	41,081	32,316	56,798	115,5
Guano - - - - *Tons*	11,864	16,203	22,575	30,419	36,247	40,937	50,3
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool - - *Value,£*	37,915	71,144	136,640	160,484	214,314	213,269	164,0
Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) undressed - - - *Cwts.*	11,716	44,226	17,818	33,141	33,097	21,380	20,0
——— Jute, Undressed - „					7,083	7,477	4,1
Hides, Tanned and Untanned „	72,487	157,200	114,525	157,767	120,752	86,277	113,1
Metals: Copper, Unwrought and Part Wrought - *Tons*	311	636	834	1,286	1,047	1,640	1,7
——— Iron in Bars - - „	3,432	5,036	5,996	4,813	5,773	5,458	4,3
——— Spelter or Zinc - - „	3,777	4,537	3,423	4,259	5,948	9,461	5,2
——— Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs - - „	417	447	190	245	433	1,073	6
Oil, Palm - - - *Cwts.*	85,363	142,590	73,186	114,952	111,654	98,358	142,1
——— Cocoa Nut - - - „	30,670	40,829	51,546	53,662	74,751	108,966	108,5
——— Olive - - - *Tuns*	910	486	374	592	697	1,210	1,7
Opium - - - - *Lbs.*	79,205	113,154	87,451	65,640	102,217	87,939	68,3
Quicksilver - - - „	895,650	1,252,608	1,014,492	876,631	783,401	1,107,131	900,2
Rice, not in the Husk - *Cwts.*	213,125	290,732	248,185	396,842	450,979	625,700	804,4
Saltpetre - - - „	57,436	54,578	40,443	38,722	45,711	63,299	39,8
——— Cubic Nitre - - „	9,595	76,127	33,561	32,612	13,639	27,600	13,8
Seeds, Flax and Linseed - *Qrs.*	9,274	16,077	14,780	12,247	34,781	49,521	79,7
——— Rape - - - „	5	1,447	10,817	18,505	38,456	24,661	9,4
Silk, Raw - - - - *Lbs.*	290,708	473,340	557,310	548,887	703,320	433,872	1,098,3
——— Thrown - - - „	43,636	132,662	75,190	154,852	242,102	252,769	524,8
Silk Manufactures: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties - - - *Pieces*	302,363	440,108	410,573	377,752	344,121	359,906	538,5
Spices, Cinnamon - - *Lbs.*	511,868	623,935	610,495	559,103	490,664	544,084	766,5
——— Pepper - - - „	4,385,030	4,712,431	3,727,183	2,709,755	1,512,366	4,079,904	3,996,9
Spirits: Rum - *Proof Gallons*	1,263,290	1,618,485	1,187,085	1,310,737	2,199,997	2,022,786	3,103,8
——— Brandy „	846,405	1,135,027	877,606	968,280	1,225,074	2,378,770	1,113,5
——— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits - „	622,511	711,492	722,565	542,565	187,197	434,786	447,5
Sugar, Unrefined - - *Cwts.*	332,569	558,642	370,415	308,605	415,340	252,074	369,0
——— Foreign, Refined, and Candy - - - „	102,565	198,217	90,552	53,237	37,650	51,764	87,0
——— Molasses - - - „	5,541	4,427	5,252	13,219	9,584	27,256	60,7
Tea - - - - *Lbs.*	3,551,528	4,845,617	5,015,629	4,524,599	6,134,743	4,836,009	8,635,9
Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse - *Cwts.*	956	1,357	2,743	2,494	3,673	2,823	2,5
Tobacco, Stemmed - - *Lbs.*	10,075,121	14,992,277	7,250,888	291,069	438,358	169,849	108,7
——— Unstemmed - - „				12,748,323	9,673,396	9,025,727	11,209,8
——— Manufactured, viz:— Cigars - - „	1,072,015	1,462,539	1,264,154	1,575,223	1,808,596	2,107,893	2,440,2
Other Sorts - „							
Wine - - - - *Gallons*	1,515,120	1,691,767	1,745,718	1,681,402	1,802,017	2,467,545	2,101,6
Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca - - - - *Lbs.*	6,575,584	12,450,497	14,388,674	13,729,987	11,316,933	11,725,369	24,509,5

IAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	ARTICLES.
9,796	9,625	11,605	11,823	12,126	9,432	10,485	*Cwts.* Bark, Peruvian.
9,709	7,661	14,607	10,770	12,895	19,110	24,199	,, Caoutchouc.
4,935,262	2,464,961	3,568,642	2,819,248	2,421,320	4,508,297	1,450,813	*Lbs.* Cocoa.
18,408,518	11,726,854	18,879,989	21,712,889	36,253,479	37,216,817	39,833,161	,, Coffee, from British Possessions.
9,194,318	4,055,856	9,881,325	7,875,165	9,408,041	9,583,518	17,066,669	,, ——— Foreign Countries.
27,602,836	15,782,710	28,761,314	29,586,054	45,661,520	46,800,365	56,899,830	,, Total of Coffee.
99,169	66,948	4,855	10,401	4,995	235,445	10,692	*Qrs.* Corn, Wheat.
96,337	82,578	16,376	14,647	8,167	291,509	33,571	*Cwts.* ——Wheatmeal or Flour.
1,309,472	1,177,925	1,235,790	1,503,778	2,235,970	2,663,285	1,917,095	,, Cotton, Raw.
106,379	98,465	89,899	60,102	106,840	101,160	208,022	*Pieces* { Cotton Manufactures: Piece Goods.
64,103	82,770	68,420	81,737	89,602	90,772	66,441	——— Other *£, Value* { Articles.
15,912	12,898	14,161	17,395	16,775	15,099	18,193	*Cwts.* Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal.
52,815	55,487	49,968	57,522	59,366	67,435	52,808	,, ——— Indigo.
492	1,143	1,822	1,803	1,061	45	552	,, ——— Madder.
474	11,152	6,140	17,505	5,231	3,698	285	,, ——— Madder Root.
9,088	21,597	110,066	25,930	14,459	47,329	19,989	,, { Flax, Dressed and Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of Flax.
52,516	80,654	102,488	117,848	97,365	63,995	102,920	,, Fruit: Currants.
48,595	39,009	88,528	76,377	91,596	41,848	52,761	,, ——— Raisins.
64,384	23,741	19,632	28,381	20,459	12,403	16,225	*Tons* Guano.
222,655	187,003	207,187	231,882	233,377	211,965	241,884	*£, Value* { Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool.
49,006	46,110	72,805	48,008	63,667	71,446	75,840	*Cwts.* { Hemp and other like Substances (except Jute) Undressed.
7,923	8,388	13,825	18,264	36,325	86,971	114,399	,, ——— Jute, Undressed.
160,649	183,979	225,463	252,551	255,805	292,312	663,042	,, Hides, Tanned and Untanned.
1,270	2,095	2,312	2,397	3,676	3,923	8,679	*Tons.* { Metals: Copper, Unwrought and Part Wrought.
6,645	6,316	5,932	9,278	7,588	6,841	14,554	,, ——— Iron in Bars.
2,172	1,380	3,728	8,672	4,212	4,272	4,197	,, ——— Spelter or Zinc.
200	380	299	395	508	959	1,083	,, ——— Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs.
189,084	213,923	174,523	156,475	184,211	175,070	231,948	*Cwts.* Oil, Palm.
94,172	114,309	103,138	134,748	141,459	218,654	165,778	,, ——Cocoa Nut.
2,203	944	587	1,534	1,406	1,344	1,018	*Tuns* —— Olive.
51,479	43,517	81,302	79,059	98,072	290,120	146,337	*Lbs.* Opium.
1,334,451	1,407,460	756,802	2,335,936	2,364,566	1,317,039	1,027,393	,, Quicksilver.
1,090,819	1,255,151	1,199,662	1,155,075	1,173,090	1,722,188	1,272,049	*Cwts.* Rice, not in the Husk.
98,820	70,732	57,767	100,547	28,825	18,644	78,688	,, Saltpetre.
11,331	10,370	36,926	74,233	69,441	47,434	74,712	,, ———Cubic Nitre.
43,182	38,860	165,223	107,952	123,824	97,297	89,403	*Qrs.* Seeds, Flax and Linseed.
122,027	48,392	120,174	170,534	119,448	76,821	30,757	,, —— Rape.
1,438,598	1,796,625	2,314,519	2,152,327	3,153,993	4,096,992	5,205,831	*Lbs.* Silk, Raw.
282,705	238,529	364,680	254,297	426,866	82,780	137,995	,, —— Thrown.
396,316	324,604	227,130	249,360	112,993	134,849	128,854	*Pieces* { Silk Manufactures: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties.
704,289	636,602	627,596	703,678	691,816	784,977	813,591	*Lbs.* Spices, Cinnamon.
4,922,201	3,171,084	5,478,175	6,651,824	9,131,827	8,065,954	12,624,415	,, ——— Pepper.
3,916,443	2,450,822	2,257,596	1,926,594	2,428,882	2,337,689	2,899,109	*Proof Gallons* Spirits: Rum.
1,539,075	1,047,763	671,474	1,054,188	608,100	534,708	697,454	,, Brandy.
							,, { Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits.
482,879	1,013,355	1,317,742	1,760,226	1,512,157	1,484,098	947,807	
740,012	300,098	301,462	215,937	286,333	471,998	241,471	*Cwts.* Sugar, Unrefined.
66,624	24,980	58,786	68,874	30,839	35,918	22,711	,, { ———Foreign, Refined and Candy.
32,795	49,709	96,020	60,150	49,972	104,548	51,399	,, ———Molasses.
5,718,764	8,707,571	7,240,270	6,418,794	8,388,530	12,847,026	27,342,603	*Lbs.* Tea.
2,942	2,780	3,016	3,313	3,463	4,193	4,821	*Cwts.* { Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse or Sea-morse.
43,763	56,607	61,304	125,730	221,787	153,164	342,056	*Lbs.* Tobacco, Stemmed.
10,493,456	10,577,372	9,197,669	11,045,654	8,149,517	7,396,054	12,257,399	,, ——— Unstemmed.
							——— Manufactured, viz.:—
1,342,381	930,287	1,245,263	1,509,319	1,482,581	{ 125,723 1,166,357	147,772 799,030	,, Cigars. ,, Other Sorts.
2,372,960	2,041,804	2,322,735	2,132,738	2,275,206	1,923,255	2,110,452	*Gallons* Wine.
26,679,793	33,487,219	26,701,542	29,106,750	30,761,867	54,377,104	18,121,299	*Lbs.* { Wool, Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca.

No. 23.—Computed Real Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom.

Articles.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	18
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bark, Peruvian	198,044	220,660	110,695	100,100	146,030	151,926	209,174	140,340	8
Caoutchouc	98,845	48,847	55,260	44,753	77,235	107,431	140,985	144,041	18
Cocoa	21,848	28,597	113,100	90,724	89,216	66,076	73,144	119,752	8
Coffee, from British Possessions	547,591	521,566	504,955	366,462	560,500	671,258	1,170,598	1,201,728	1,45
——— Foreign Countries	216,453	223,604	207,257	100,432	224,675	206,137	269,491	259,550	51
Total of Coffee	764,044	745,170	712,212	466,894	785,175	877,395	1,440,089	1,461,278	1,96
Corn, Wheat	295,827	120,687	285,912	186,059	10,357	22,664	14,068	647,473	2
—— Wheatmeal or Flour	66,411	144,085	99,146	74,320	13,578	10,497	6,942	233,208	2
Cotton, Raw	2,302,197	2,475,218	3,315,770	3,430,894	3,935,309	4,218,330	5,388,190	8,377,747	13,50
Cotton Manufactures:									
Piece Goods	80,066	64,431	44,164	40,261	36,077	22,880	49,332	49,306	10
Other Articles	59,363	41,137	64,103	82,770	68,420	94,687	89,602	90,772	9
Dying Stuffs:—Cochineal	317,123	302,685	343,898	281,821	298,443	339,058	303,488	226,045	26
Indigo	1,203,114	1,749,086	1,593,692	1,776,971	1,730,142	1,754,421	1,941,763	2,415,578	1,58
Madder	110	469	1,164	3,029	4,486	4,455	2,657	110	
Madder Root	2,562	256	1,250	29,041	14,122	41,282	12,729	7,951	
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	50,242	44,782	19,908	36,516	249,443	66,920	35,312	110,226	5
Fruit:—Currants	85,894	151,567	145,075	149,545	134,513	176,772	109,941	70,394	10
Raisins	183,511	186,967	110,350	88,257	129,842	135,569	151,134	59,807	6
Guano	539,393	433,535	714,389	297,358	226,746	259,448	225,387	140,570	15
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool	164,014	209,840	222,655	187,003	207,187	231,882	233,877	211,965	24
Hemp, and other like Substances (except Jute)	48,418	77,335	84,543	72,060	101,091	67,782	92,574	104,719	13
——— Jute	4,732	7,785	6,635	8,737	11,636	13,622	29,363	68,490	10
Hides, Tanned and Untanned	328,372	545,685	682,045	845,543	754,318	931,653	952,976	1,017,498	98
Metals:—Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	211,595	111,692	133,607	231,328	233,681	250,516	355,124	356,705	78
——— Iron in Bars	54,914	46,019	98,795	84,135	74,589	118,030	92,571	76,157	15
——— Spelter or Zinc	126,159	64,963	59,505	43,688	83,212	183,030	88,087	79,248	7
——— Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	79,420	33,087	27,167	49,008	35,522	54,335	67,626	114,239	
Oil:—Palm	327,044	384,107	406,531	467,065	338,875	352,721	411,405	373,483	46
—— Cocoa Nut	265,921	328,409	197,761	270,055	207,362	277,918	333,607	513,837	55
—— Olive	101,253	71,639	115,671	52,250	28,073	77,608	84,114	76,006	5
Opium	52,721	34,473	38,609	32,456	77,639	75,765	91,125	233,305	12
Quicksilver	90,027	147,246	115,374	146,610	73,315	217,777	216,752	119,357	8
Rice, not in the Husk	566,495	549,957	586,315	716,482	539,871	644,917	786,948	1,112,246	77
Saltpetre	54,827	97,781	172,060	140,875	111,442	187,688	58,130	30,297	13
——— Cubic Nitre	11,936	37,743	9,631	10,370	29,541	55,365	46,873	30,832	5
Seeds:—Flax and Linseed	244,665	441,184	116,412	103,845	437,453	255,486	315,235	260,676	26
——— Rape	27,523	265,566	360,997	143,563	316,959	383,702	337,441	218,940	9
Silk, Raw	771,980	1,511,676	1,420,616	1,855,955	2,083,067	2,179,231	3,429,967	3,619,010	4,94
—— Thrown	573,497	371,412	369,499	403,512	455,850	408,994	640,301	134,171	22
Silk Manufactures:—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	215,520	240,174	263,183	231,180	145,138	175,433	96,441	129,348	12
Spices:—Cinnamon	51,101	52,157	51,354	45,756	39,212	45,446	46,121	57,238	6
——— Pepper	83,271	79,767	102,566	66,064	98,441	122,989	171,232	134,432	21
Spirits:—Rum	503,270	429,803	467,497	341,556	249,258	217,819	237,805	219,560	24
——— Brandy	459,354	436,245	775,950	663,583	251,803	371,711	281,246	236,163	36
——— Geneva, and other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	94,602	68,916	103,962	145,154	118,088	181,217	152,166	236,400	10
Sugar, Unrefined	388,839	307,678	1,106,682	523,981	397,639	288,019	375,495	559,146	37
——— Foreign, Refined and Candy	123,683	73,245	117,923	57,312	114,108	123,119	52,728	62,026	3
——— Molasses	33,857	28,708	25,841	44,430	48,098	30,080	31,161	53,069	2
Tea	559,030	855,206	845,509	631,904	500,275	498,125	655,354	909,998	2,16
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	61,359	66,196	100,368	116,887	100,420	103,024	105,441	111,794	10
Tobacco, Stemmed	3,738	10,310	2,234	2,948	2,554	4,289	6,931	7,414	2
——— Unstemmed	350,308	290,022	435,977	440,724	325,751	335,109	237,694	258,092	34
——— Manufactured, Cigars									
——— Other Sorts (including Snuff)	256,622	191,571	205,585	156,798	145,232	185,490	154,406	50,636 / 46,187	7
Wine	700,298	656,807	959,135	824,103	857,479	713,481	760,730	672,863	6
Wool, Sheep, Lamb and Alpaca	1,470,684	1,879,573	1,949,323	2,765,960	1,864,433	2,145,607	2,287,739	3,619,393	3,3
All Other Articles	2,906,723	3,191,059	3,395,800	4,006,601	3,746,277	4,422,580	4,119,941	5,909,717	5,8
Total	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405	24,108,194	23,174,023	25,281,446	28,630,124	34,529,684	43,0

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	GOLD.					SILVER.					TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.					COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	1,448,129	2,070,066	165,468	557,353	756,842	154	- -	3,641	- -	7,712	1,448,283	2,070,066	169,109	557,353	764,554	Russia.
Hanse Towns	1,490,850	351,317	26,417	364,394	422,020	180,130	1,035,149	393,300	79,988	1,473,518	1,670,980	1,386,466	419,717	444,382	1,895,538	Hanse Towns.
Holland	43,014	16,705	7,675	6,584	43	6,132	370,712	2,496	130,289	163,836	49,146	387,417	10,171	136,873	163,879	Holland.
Belgium	89,127	11,256	25,402	515,250	7,948	556,347	1,521,176	569,854	314,189	1,069,952	645,474	1,532,432	595,256	829,439	1,077,900	Belgium.
France	654,001	936,546	341,177	2,504,493	91,980	2,079,204	6,365,852	3,698,019	689,522	2,202,972	2,733,205	7,302,398	4,039,196	3,194,015	2,294,952	France.
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	125,872	77,923	2,522	8,730	5,995	342,010	253,399	253,081	118,630	91,026	467,882	331,322	255,603	127,360	97,021	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
Spain and Canaries	16,863	7,116	7,595	6,826	12,344	31,058	3,052	4,120	30,274	10,348	47,921	10,168	11,715	37,100	22,692	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar	32,029	5,191	5,094	18,192	8,318	64,866	19,545	22,296	17,000	18,361	96,895	24,736	27,390	35,192	26,679	Gibraltar.
Malta	31,470	8,056	21,513	9,454	4,053	6,700	82	16,872	25,177	8,681	38,170	8,138	38,385	34,631	12,734	Malta.
Turkey	35,906	146,020	1,924	27,830	427	8,279	9,188	1,304	3,160	2,508	44,185	155,208	3,228	30,990	2,935	Turkey.
Egypt	1,221,985	167,694	12,322	15,509	3,709	1,470	7,616	2,088	2,496	2,205	1,223,455	175,310	14,410	18,005	5,914	Egypt.
West Coast of Africa	110,679	97,079	91,131	78,272	99,922	3,372	4,257	10,191	1,555	5,925	114,051	101,336	101,322	79,827	105,847	West Coast of Africa.
British Possessions in South Africa	11,405	8,847	17,893	8,878	9,038	3,507	2,536	1,277	3,982	4,488	14,912	11,383	19,170	12,860	13,526	British Possessions in South Africa.
Australia	9,064,763	8,624,566	6,719,000	6,331,225	6,704,753	1,526	3,288	857	603	283	9,066,289	8,627,854	6,719,857	6,331,828	6,705,036	Australia.
British Columbia	3,668	- -	7,000	4,785	11,088	- -	- -	- -	341	—	3,668	- -	7,000	5,126	11,088	British Columbia.
British North American Provinces	150	116,902	25,636	51,261	51,767	5,283	10,169	3,757	7,794	19,557	5,433	127,071	29,393	59,055	71,324	British North American Provinces.
Mexico, South America (except Brazil) & West Indies	2,465,357	1,337,332	996,951	935,307	1,631,464	2,943,169	3,363,013	4,518,097	5,047,612	6,242,068	5,408,526	4,700,345	5,515,048	5,982,919	7,873,532	Mexico, South America (except Brazil) & West Indies.
Brazil	1,382,653	401,368	183,007	664,929	269,902	42,861	21,793	7,212	68,009	87,844	1,425,514	423,161	190,219	732,938	357,746	Brazil.
United States	4,502,464	7,909,342	3,917,755	38,434	9,731,434	309,308	1,763,639	874,827	28,249	332,728	4,811,772	9,672,981	4,792,582	66,683	10,064,162	United States
Other Countries	62,741	4,372	9,202	16,231	80,657	114,688	17,992	10,223	14,238	8,760	177,429	22,364	19,425	30,469	89,417	Other Countries.
TOTAL	22,793,126	22,297,698	12,584,684	12,163,937	19,903,704	6,700,064	14,772,458	10,393,512	6,583,108	11,752,772	29,493,190	37,070,156	22,978,196	18,747,045	31,656,476	TOTAL.

Note.—The *Imports* of Bullion and Specie were registered at the Custom House before the month of November 1857,

No. 25.—Computed Real Value of the Registered Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie from the United Kingdom to various Countries.

Countries to which exported.	Gold Bullion and Specie.															Countries to which exported.
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	16,354	25,309	-	20,170	22,342	5,517	-	96,818	1,573	—	1,797,973	Russia.
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,097	5,283	-	-	5,712	—	—	—	Denmark.
Hause Towns	56,953	57,557	46,935	52,341	1,117,856	2,055,791	492,668	465,789	416,866	348,534	101,920	423,963	22,067	15,410	30,374	Hause Towns.
Holland	-	378,578	2,356	8,085	2,468	10,396	1,095,967	94,716	40,884	623	3,309	13,996	317,222	10,329	242	68,018	Holland.
Belgium	-	132,806	123,015	392,323	554,304	200,213	1,647,189	734,906	192,986	848,860	325,147	198,957	188,447	118,808	5,057	249,893	Belgium.
France	-	840,879	246,835	1,367,894	1,211,194	685,639	5,327,993	13,388,293	9,865,459	9,657,145	10,863,818	10,530,095	14,902,469	10,400,604	998,304	6,356,200	France.
Portugal	-	11,658	86,136	321,760	491,441	163,359	549,077	344,024	362,399	131,472	244,283	127,067	395,567	602,145	336,921	967,445	Portugal.
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,941	60,307	345,558	755,022	647,556	1,392,694	Spain.
Gibraltar	-	527	7,300	58	-	-	28,728	14,722	306,627	224,245	128,576	419,245	-	-	109,946	144,906	53,014	105,470	Gibraltar.
Turkey	-	-	14,437	45,815	-	-	4,847	25,056	47,379	639,357	110,037	108,511	-	-	653,802	3,002	109	494	1,124,096	Turkey.
Egypt	-	9,317	3,546	53,588	271,183	243,332	845,213	499,805	441,462	291,838	305,996	134,286	613,264	1,301,886	796,495	1,919,621	Egypt.
British Poss^{s} in S. Africa	-	-	-	181	112,790	163,639	1,511	-	-	97	-	-	118,097	64,500	7,301	50,619	133,360	—	British Poss^{s} in S. Africa.
Mauritius	-	42,346	65,843	83,433	71,194	65,061	80,671	9,006	7,032	129,790	55,541	107,323	631	—	—	—	Mauritius.
East Indies	-	4,051	2,506	37,068	19,847	63,686	38,333	-	-	-	53,442	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	East Indies.
China	-	-	-	-	7,380	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.
Australia	-	581	420	54,239	25,795	1,273,692	933,542	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,592	—	—	Australia.
B^{h} N. America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,380	912	3,894	51,648	3,015	26,248	9,003	631,576	283,380	B^{h} N. America.
Danish West Indies	-	10,156	8,430	1,925	9,575	-	-	-	-	7,982	-	-	-	226,892	131,617	136,885	21,349	52,466	179,396	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies	-	21,918	15,735	74,759	105,059	-	-	21,836	-	-	-	36,438	175,207	1,579	6,628	-	-	110,489	18,864	Spanish West Indies.
United States		16,632	496,919	63,071	19,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,832	843,130	135,382	9,999	1,724,008	7,207,887	36,070	United States.
Cen^{l}. America	-	-	-	-	10,003	1,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	408,278	Cen^{l}. America.
New Granada	-	-	-	-	487	946	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,123	5,062	167,473	7,867	8,022	530,867	New Granada.
Brazil	-	-	62	-	-	9,502	859,935	102,475	34,010	2,044	57,445	95,440	958,014	280,404	97,600	367,099	20,286	408,709	Brazil.

TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	EXPORTED.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	16,949	—	1,103,902	—	—	—	—	3,125	4,000	—	—	25,469	—	—	57,128	Russia.
Denmark	5,000	177,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Denmark.
Hanse Towns	783,715	141,002	234,634	151,148	501,998	326,297	1,548,742	457,008	580,873	587,352	556,739	856,252	375,312	318,558	243,622	Hanse Towns.
Holland	1,907,694	459,436	479,150	905,770	565,759	68,130	811,431	45,781	178,209	34,724	668,025	29,401	124,584	348,438	357,022	Holland.
Belgium	300,998	613,308	353,093	748,922	582,638	132,853	56,980	130,512	208,505	8,005	29,212	68,982	92,607	187,318	84,527	Belgium.
France	3,843,079	6,146,449	1,888,285	1,100,159	1,076,195	490,570	278,614	658,631	811,149	324,511	390,552	481,902	914,742	1,052,737	849,463	France.
Portugal	1,650	—	100	1,458	—	—	24,000	14,825	16,782	6,822	—	—	331	641	2,822	Portugal.
Spain and Canaries	—	—	502	—	—	—	2,510	1,647	1,004	3,802	—	794	1,012	2,600	5,384	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,008	2,500	2,250	—	6,069	2,654	—	—	—	Gibraltar.
Turkey	12,250	46,250	—	—	1,000	1,100	800	—	9,950	—	—	52	—	—	905,025	Turkey.
Egypt*	—	13,500	97,986	1,563,599	2,892,909	1,671,842	3,254,568	5,630,949	10,929,094	17,295,432	5,088,850	16,003,267	8,124,236	7,279,839	10,710,209	Egypt.*
British Possns in S. Africa	—	—	30	50,000	20,009	2,036	—	943	—	—	2,522	5,177	—	10,104	—	British Possns in S. Africa.
Mauritius	2	4,065	6,968	8,771	27,389	19,498	6,058	2,125	26,050	—	25,662	761	—	2,033	—	Mauritius.
East Indies	3,534	—	82,186	70,863	270,939	497,769	26,352	19,608	1,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	East Indies.
China	—	—	15,515	11,825	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.
British Settls Australia	442	4,335	235	1,575	13,007	9,413	305	—	—	72	395	103	128	—	—	British Settls Australia.
Bh N. America	—	515	—	—	—	6,150	308	121	912	773	3,645	—	—	14,368	18,741	Bh N. America.
Danish West Indies	10,000	2,170	8,253	70,000	2,400	—	5,000	—	5,000	119,071	72,800	6,185	28,821	39,177	5,068	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	41	—	—	Spanish West Indies.
United States	2,500	—	—	—	3,251	961	12,869	2,230	7,395	15,980	67,185	4,343	3,212	84,066	858	United States.
Cenl America	130	—	5,112	1,550	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	624	7,816	Cenl America.
New Granada	5,117	10,654	46,794	19,388	—	—	—	—	—	628	510	1,018	4,570	12,801	10,277	New Granada.
Brazil	—	117	10,624	20,455	—	426	—	—	—	54,901	126,391	99,402	107,213	149,527	43,623	Brazil.
Other Countries	148,504	102,552	32,359	58,704	12,126	13,922	5,686	11,210	53,170	17,326	26,194	24,556	56,228	70,355	42,343	Other Countries.
TOTAL	7,041,594	7,721,543	4,365,778	5,084,187	5,969,640	6,154,975	6,033,723	6,980,965	12,813,498	18,505,468	7,061,836	17,607,664	9,893,190	9,573,276	13,311,228	TOTAL
* To Egypt:—																To Egypt:—
Coin (chiefly forChina,&c.)	—	13,500	61,614	611,527	2,247,840	2,060,335	2,968,265	1,743,515	4,762,687	8,353,934	1,651,175	4,045,982	1,936,926	1,021,660	3,806,344	Coin (chiefly forChina,&c.)
Bull^n (chiefly for India)	—	—	36,372	952,072	645,060	2,511,509	286,303	3,887,434	6,166,407	8,941,498	3,437,675	11,937,285	6,187,310	6,258,179	6,903,865	Bull^n (chiefly for India).

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the REGISTERED EXPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION and SPECIE from the UNITED KINGDOM to VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.															COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia - -	16,949	- -	1,103,902	- -	16,354	25,309	- -	23,295	26,342	5,517	- -	122,287	1,573	—	1,855,401	Russia.
Denmark -	5,000	177,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,097	5,283	- -	- -	5,712	—	—	—	Denmark.
Hanse Towns	840,668	198,559	281,569	203,489	1,619,854	2,382,088	2,041,410	922,797	997,739	935,886	658,659	1,280,215	397,379	333,968	243,996	Hanse Towns.
Holland -	2,286,272	461,792	487,235	908,238	576,155	1,164,097	906,147	86,665	178,832	38,033	682,021	346,623	134,913	348,680	425,040	Holland.
Belgium -	433,804	736,323	745,416	1,303,226	782,251	1,780,042	791,886	323,498	1,057,165	333,152	228,169	257,429	211,415	192,375	334,420	Belgium.
France -	4,683,958	6,393,254	3,256,179	2,611,353	1,761,834	5,818,563	13,666,907	10,524,090	10,468,294	11,188,329	10,920,647	15,384,371	11,315,346	2,051,041	7,205,663	France.
Portugal -	13,308	86,136	321,860	492,899	163,359	549,077	365,024	377,224	148,254	251,105	127,067	395,567	602,476	337,562	970,267	Portugal.
Spain and Canaries -	- -	- -	502	495	- -	- -	2,510	1,647	1,004	50,743	60,307	346,352	756,064	650,246	1,398,078	Spain and Canaries.
Gibraltar -	527	7,300	58	- -	28,728	28,730	309,127	226,495	128,576	425,314	2,654	109,946	144,906	53,014	105,470	Gibraltar.
Turkey -	26,687	92,065	- -	4,847	26,656	48,479	640,157	110,037	118,461	- -	653,802	3,054	109	494	2,029,121	Turkey.
Egypt - -	9,317	17,046	151,574	1,834,782	3,136,241	5,417,055	3,754,373	6,072,411	11,220,932	17,601,428	5,220,136	16,616,531	9,426,122	8,076,334	12,629,830	Egypt.
British Possns in S. Africa	- -	- -	211	162,790	183,648	3,547	- -	1,040	- -	118,097	67,022	12,478	50,619	143,464	—	British Possns in S. Africa
Mauritius -	42,348	69,908	90,401	79,965	92,450	100,169	15,064	9,157	155,840	55,541	132,985	1,392	- -	2,033	—	Mauritius.
East Indies -	8,185	2,506	119,254	90,710	334,625	536,107	26,352	19,608	55,047	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	East Indies.
China - -	- -	- -	22,895	11,956	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China.
British Settls Australia	1,023	4,755	54,524	27,370	1,286,699	942,955	365	148	- -	72	395	103	29,720	—	—	British Settls Australia.
Bh N. America	- -	515	- -	- -	- -	6,150	15,688	1,033	4,806	52,421	6,690	26,248	9,003	645,944	302,121	Bh N. America.
Danish West Indies -	20,156	10,609	10,178	79,575	2,400	- -	12,982	- -	5,000	375,963	204,417	143,070	50,170	91,643	184,464	Danish West Indies.
Spanish West Indies -	21,918	15,955	74,759	105,059	- -	21,836	- -	- -	36,438	175,207	2,079	6,628	41	110,489	18,864	Spanish West Indies.
United States	19,132	496,919	63,671	19,731	3,251	961	12,869	2,230	96,227	859,110	202,567	14,342	1,727,220	7,381,953	37,528	United States.
Cenl. America	130	- -	15,115	3,497	420	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	123	647	416,094	Cenl America.
New Granada	5,147	10,654	47,281	20,334	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,751	5,572	168,491	12,437	20,823	541,144	New Granada.
Brazil - -	62	117	20,126	880,410	162,475	35,036	2,044	57,445	95,440	1,012,915	415,795	197,062	524,312	169,813	462,302	Brazil.

o. 26.—Total Value of Foreign Merchandise Transhipped at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Declared Value of Articles entered at Value.	Official Value of Articles entered by Quantities.	Total Value.
	£	£	£
1850 (from June only) - -	1,677,114	255,952 *	1,933,066
1851 - - - -	2,635,565	329,770 *	2,965,335
1852 - - - -	3,414,846	291,816 *	3,706,662
1853 - - - -	4,663,848	614,226 *	5,278,074
1854 - - - -	4,367,336	679,012 †	5,046,348
1855 - - - -	2,909,625	673,041 †	3,582,666
1856 - - - -	3,470,380	1,108,704 †	4,579,084
1857 - - - -	3,422,089	1,086,398 †	4,508,487
1858 - - - -	3,486,985	1,006,656 †	4,493,641
1859 - - - -	5,274,292	1,370,455 †	6,644,747
1860 - - - -	3,956,857	1,179,795 †	5,136,652
1861 - - - -	2,783,699	1,636,063 †	4,419,762
1862 - - - -	3,115,531	1,598,248 †	4,713,779

* Official value. † Computed real value.

No. 27.—Total Value of Foreign Merchandise Imported for Transhipment from each Country at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Countries from which Imported.	Official and Declared Value.				Computed Real and Declared Value.									Countries from which Imported.
	1850 (from June only).	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	8,707	5,506	6,228	55,571	14,837	2,905	176,508	83,793	96,072	78,827	60,399	51,448	55,024	Russia.
Denmark	278	493	1,838	4,340	7,575	30,864	8,537	4,431	8,662	7,455	2,044	2,049	1,984	Denmark.
Prussia	-	91	350	12,124	2,571	18,968	896	830	3,388	1,397	305	10,150	10,216	Prussia.
Hanse Towns	11,797	24,031	10,251	132,727	237,022	132,322	232,753	202,845	173,264	269,115	422,996	344,883	435,235	Hanse Towns.
Holland	61,893	120,207	89,764	243,684	191,588	135,662	197,521	319,683	428,852	541,899	507,551	514,914	695,035	Holland.
Belgium	91,309	185,881	203,055	493,333	353,228	174,008	252,744	244,736	256,586	730,822	724,110	567,501	630,136	Belgium.
Channel Islands	2,021	4,151	4,104	14,920	23,393	24,758	9,921	23,600	33,297	20,548	32,027	21,169	15,674	Channel Islands.
France	1,632,300	2,551,945	3,257,769	4,110,952	3,860,039	2,659,847	3,036,060	3,007,227	3,074,749	4,390,126	2,890,344	2,011,151	2,269,271	France.
Portugal and Madeira	1,085	2,834	1,805	4,581	19,352	29,304	59,931	61,197	20,735	39,493	37,578	42,261	25,048	Portugal and Madeira.
Spain and Canaries	8,632	11,910	3,630	21,980	40,041	63,582	26,145	60,403	53,537	60,630	51,020	72,112	50,161	Spain and Canaries.
Italy—Sardinia	2,799	2,544	2,031	6,674	3,064	3,927	3,202	9,777	5,443	3,246	7,929	3,799	3,903	Italy—Sardinia.
Tuscany	1,456	1,993	4,484	8,075	7,297	4,190	5,341	3,314	2,210	8,004	1,697	2,097	6,980	Tuscany.
Two Sicilies	470	2,743	3,454	4,464	3,616	3,438	4,667	10,918	7,869	9,075	7,033	5,306	16,143	Two Sicilies.
Austrian Italy	4,022	5,830	484	8,735	8,827	3,216	16,689	19,467	5,971	17,638	17,353	10,270	19,409	Austrian Italy.
Turkish Dominions	935	773	6,084	29,187	44,855	104,043	120,711	207,180	144,013	143,280	124,724	68,070	74,001	Turkish Dominions.
Egypt	735	4,435	2,752	12,082	17,469	26,280	90,163	29,095	5,840	20,001	10,653	14,085	12,359	Egypt.
British East Indies	850	12,372	8,278	28,717	123,430	42,047	50,387	25,319	42,808	8,459	8,890	13,788	47,275	British East Indies.
Philippine Islands	40	92	520	1,410	2,614	10,261	119,437	81,047	24,467	16,130	17,717	32,836	21,776	Phillippine Islands.
China	807	11,609	12,965	23,111	20,729	11,587	16,108	9,385	17,940	37,312	20,042	30,974	43,322	China.
Java	-	-	-	8,125	-	-	-	215	—	—	—	—	—	Java.
Cuba	32,774	42	27,120	2,843	7,393	7,051	19,442	15,519	1,002	19,138	21,783	19,040	14,667	Cuba.
St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	3,192	6,566	14,636	18,206	5,875	71,434	St. Thomas.
United States	4,790	1,777	5,869	11,695	24,702	42,233	22,686	42,024	16,700	103,818	18,374	399,973	79,258	United States.
Brazil	56,165	5,370	596	25,327	11,018	4,560	32,133	1,961	1,704	28,978	3,268	14,660	40,238	Brazil.
Other Countries	9,102	8,796	22,631	8,387	21,488	47,749	73,916	38,450	47,846	62,141	142,917	94,592	40,429	Other Countries.
Total	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,573,084	4,508,487	4,493,641	6,644,717	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	Total.

Note.—The Value of Merchandise Imported for Transhipment is not included in the Returns of Imports.

Countries to which Exported.	Official and Declared Value. 1850. (from June only.)	1851.	1852.	1853.	Computed Real and Declared Value. 1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Countries to which Exported.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia	1,549	17,666	12,959	6,298	- -	10,403	28,464	100,209	24,819	102,179	58,563	35,362	42,479	Russia.
Sweden	88	- -	4,560	30,797	3,602	7,389	9,088	7,538	10,536	21,117	16,971	13,402	5,111	Sweden.
Prussia	32,774	- -	2,430	- -	6,428	1,450	1,647	- -	2,775	50	296	32,054	26,338	Prussia.
Hanse Towns	51,057	87,148	34,845	41,157	18,395	55,869	77,185	61,370	38,671	46,823	50,250	67,829	117,478	Hanse Towns.
Holland	161	6,572	10,976	10,663	123,940	82,638	169,119	163,804	126,762	34,061	56,294	59,428	68,031	Holland.
Belgium	3,964	7,988	10,331	11,687	24,456	51,185	20,679	18,257	56,766	14,535	25,385	33,407	20,596	Belgium.
Channel Islands	1,733	734	13,527	17,439	19,481	17,027	14,468	19,381	23,640	51,055	27,514	43,072	35,464	Channel Islands.
France	5,006	268	2,590	96,489	48,797	151,002	133,359	76,707	66,886	129,462	126,224	530,130	134,907	France.
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	3,590	4,249	7,562	11,428	5,740	10,637	61,225	15,993	4,502	19,633	1,347	5,941	23,124	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
Spain and Canaries	311	212	3,234	4,175	1,963	4,249	127,032	123,784	16,092	25,527	6,998	5,922	7,181	Spain and Canaries.
Austrian Italy	1,600	4,150	228	539	9,730	804	8,175	635	604	1,385	680	1,834	2,905	Austrian Italy.
Ionian Islands	13,832	8,342	1,102	26	366	449	941	11,753	46,517	47,553	35,889	43,535	48,380	Ionian Islands.
Turkish Dominions	32,429	38,322	8,840	17,109	34,246	45,335	45,561	56,759	177,344	231,283	162,673	227,714	391,867	Turkish Dominions.
Egypt	2,518	7,832	9,361	13,668	11,897	6,117	4,447	5,363	9,023	11,844	10,888	4,244	14,930	Egypt.
Morocco and West Coast of Africa	422	2,452	2,135	9,186	11,072	23,030	22,844	33,875	25,105	30,187	27,123	33,407	103,377	Morocco and West Coast of Africa.
British Possessions in South Africa	8,453	13,634	19,482	30,263	26,257	14,994	24,489	40,412	38,024	61,616	41,125	34,563	32,370	British Possessions in South Africa.
British East Indies	34,396	71,348	86,232	112,737	89,070	98,359	99,910	99,453	173,084	276,697	268,030	242,963	247,300	British East Indies.
Philippine Islands	226	2,716	6,558	6,659	16,877	24,950	33,730	40,301	44,032	44,744	42,472	94,456	47,824	Philippine Islands.
China	13,137	28,028	20,418	13,599	6,894	11,731	21,319	15,084	15,045	37,335	43,617	52,906	66,846	China.
Australia	11,947	33,570	64,821	314,825	332,652	178,318	309,908	414,002	343,425	445,117	384,245	421,883	383,978	Australia.
British North America	23,317	66,073	22,804	51,379	80,911	39,550	63,167	74,718	47,214	137,868	84,476	93,004	93,759	British North America.
British West Indies	9,004	28,945	40,275	47,365	23,498	24,803	32,918	40,466	36,837	49,532	40,160	42,156	66,936	British West Indies.
Haiti and Foreign West Indies	16,634	44,557	85,909	120,002	205,661	366,023	453,143	321,334	438,842	488,579	392,993	356,041	364,161	Haiti and Foreign West Indies.
United States	1,607,208	2,293,763	2,577,877	3,695,387	3,555,402	1,941,411	2,400,239	2,079,111	2,221,376	3,646,881	2,733,683	1,557,368	1,980,573	United States.
Central America	3,826	28,256	32,225	24,252	29,587	20,376	19,180	15,805	29,181	23,452	15,075	22,695	24,846	Central America.
New Granada	25,214	40,744	194,456	97,626	17,448	31,962	26,165	24,938	32,335	49,061	64,005	55,357	56,201	New Granada.
Venezuela	202	1,530	3,093	2,689	12,988	17,519	6,427	12,740	6,350	8,568	4,659	11,113	5,753	Venezuela.
Brazil	3,906	134,062	376,995	427,797	236,898	270,099	275,844	498,936	297,330	372,129	275,990	189,382	107,714	Brazil.
Rio de la Plata	51	6,588	12,429	8,644	24,032	3,454	6,188	19,752	18,186	22,345	13,028	7,040	3,698	Rio de la Plata.
Chili	1,170	24,708	9,756	13,494	23,399	16,645	14,521	16,753	14,370	36,807	25,733	25,001	14,672	Chili.
Peru	8,536	14,960	8,255	15,338	11,986	8,647	11,604	7,729	4,028	10,956	8,444	6,870	9,108	Peru.
Other Countries	14,805	15,978	20,957	25,357	32,675	46,241	56,098	91,525	103,940	166,366	91,822	79,583	166,772	Other Countries.
Total	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084	4,508,487	4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	Total.

Note.—The Value of Merchandise Exported after Transhipment is not included in the Returns of Exports.

No. 29.—Quantities of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandise Transhipped at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Principal Articles.	1850 (from June only).	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Principal Articles.
Beads and Bugles of Glass - - *Lbs.*	74,426	70,204	14,100	212,173	25,480	39,925	32,158	35,148	14,563	242,301	241,081	119,080	278,325	*Lbs.* Beads and Bugles of Glass.
Cheese - - *Cwts.*	2,504	4,310	5,028	7,415	4,057	4,208	6,179	6,412	5,767	8,233	2,551	2,303	1,855	*Cwts.* Cheese.
Chicory - - *Lbs.*	- -	28,262	- -	90,595	149,632	- -	16,524	14,000	- -	22,400	69,802	155,050	122,630	*Lbs.* Chicory.
Clocks and Watches *No.*	- -	- -	- -	1,632	3,528	657	691	1,566	1,292	1,430	783	435	638	*No.* Clocks and Watches.
Coffee - - - *Lbs.*	1,007,079	3,198	126,704	609,226	788,143	297,444	610,356	45,024	783,897	1,567,288	195,112	201,325	2,723,899	*Lbs.* Coffee.
Corks, Cut - - „	3,470	8,137	15,040	48,110	42,606	45,802	47,318	60,660	60,344	79,268	84,680	86,343	26,975	„ Corks, Cut.
Corn, Wheat - - *Qrs.*	- -	- -	457	47,243	15,650	24,980	79,482	28,925	1,130	8,736	9,581	141,944	29,140	*Qrs.* Corn, Wheat.
—— Other Kinds of Corn and Grain „	840	394	8,180	5,753	6,485	27,299	20,420	49,442	92,980	49,014	5,578	12,761	3,036	„ {——Other Kinds of Corn and Grain.
—— Wheat Meal and Flour - *Cwts.*	- -	1,522	1,041	9,935	1,738	27,787	2,156	381	510	20,556	4,270	117,136	5,674	*Cwts.* {—— Wheat Meal and Flour.
Glass, Window - „	9,499	25,244	23,266	24,895	23,514	16,518	21,037	8,669	8,092	4,793	10,651	12,773	19,772	„ Glass, Window.
—— Flint, Cut and Uncut *Lbs.*	61,614	160,424	128,810	73,897	128,854	139,671	122,443	268,352	238,560	273,392	170,464	162,288	101,024	*Lbs.* {—— Flint, Cut and Uncut.
Metals, Copper - *Tons*	59	1	21	66	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	650	50	1	*Tons* Metals, Copper.
——— Lead - - „	463	563	- -	290	- -	- -	- -	- -	8	4	- -	24	—	„ Lead.
—— Tin - - *Cwts.*	- -	770	- -	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	660	*Cwts.* Tin.
Opium - - - *Lbs.*	- -	- -	25,302	42,278	25,920	98,204	103,840	170,802	135,004	90,794	91,922	53,580	57,820	*Lbs.* Opium.
Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings) „	364,420	562,633	173,468	604,099	637,174	1,104,116	1,182,339	882,958	1,296,054	2,431,479	3,334,844	7,613,312	2,518,208	„ {Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings).
Paper Hangings - *Sq. Yards*	- -	- -	- -	61,502	119,284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Sq. Yards* } Paper Hangings.
- - *Lbs.*	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,664	1,848	17,094	54,751	27,238	51,852	35,156	48,044	217,056	*Lbs.*
Pepper - - „	- -	10,150	7,844	39,355	172,898	- -	- -	149,790	55,994	111,000	4,248	83,000	161,900	„ Pepper.
Perfumery - - „	- -	- -	- -	4,346	5,099	14,857	18,287	34,025	33,676	14,752	10,250	5,936	19,883	„ Perfumery.
Rice - - - *Cwts.*	- -	9,991	11,076	30,789	164,966	51,142	51,243	23,101	51,633	818	212	5,118	12,004	*Cwts.* Rice.
Spirits, Rum - - *Gals.*	- -	5,862	20,812	9,768	1,441	38,390	1,905	58,216	6,706	19,218	14,359	7,470	32,134	*Gals.* Spirits, Rum.
——— Brandy - „	25,245	66,607	72,379	243,944	130,128	55,091	108,763	237,319	264,076	357,911	171,282	257,014	517,274	„ ——— Brandy.
——— Geneva - „	111,165	213,115	293,995	627,517	359,310	309,429	559,620	779,037	670,200	843,633	672,071	670,402	720,215	„ ——— Geneva.
——— Of all other Sorts - „	5,289	9,162	7,666	53,260	65,191	36,090	44,408	25,936	42,183	103,334	115,232	89,976	74,341	„ ——— Of all other Sorts.
Succades - - *Lbs.*	1,814	2,598	2,618	42,527	32,326	32,813	29,190	8,237	121,678	31,345	218,099	22,253	31,900	*Lbs.* Succades.
Sugar, Unrefined - *Cwts.*	23,837	3,356	10,713	3,118	766	27	26,949	3,610	1,812	184	1,757	8,488	6,762	*Cwts.* Sugar, Unrefined.
——— Refined and Candy - „	17,208	26,633	10,769	33,096	27,600	6,273	6,891	40,695	119,961	166,286	163,041	164,200	292,115	„ {Refined and Candy.
Tea - - - *Lbs.*	1,500	76,784	73,354	111,760	249,719	137,037	162,730	69,794	279,147	310,471	167,299	592,329	715,342	*Lbs.* Tea.
Tobacco, Unmanufactured „	16,582	252,497	1,153,201	350,835	47,006	67,911	3,095,428	1,712,718	565,150	1,460,400	695,670	591,582	679,290	„ {Tobacco, Unmanufactured.
——— Manufactured and Cigars „	24,205	411,574	320,959	216,676	139,911	113,386	154,352	203,970	219,209	329,079	365,726	588,985	525,475	„ {Manufactured and Cigars.
Vinegar - - *Gals.*	4,310	6,514	23,514	3,724	3,517	635	1,062	4,762	8,725	5,702	4,059	2,945	48,774	*Gals.* Vinegar.
Wine - - - „	48,869	105,838	78,942	219,359	274,252	245,693	206,826	333,369	262,086	441,121	374,812	390,351	478,286	„ Wine.

Articles.	1850. (from June only).	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Articles.
	COMPUTED REAL VALUES.													
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Beads and Bugles of Glass	2,791	2,633	529	7,956	1,274	1,996	2,591	2,545	948	12,115	15,066	5,954	13,916	Beads and Bugles of Glass.
Cheese	3,143	5,926	6,913	10,196	9,331	11,221	16,683	16,030	13,552	20,994	6,887	5,067	4,019	Cheese.
Chicory	-	249	-	809	651	-	172	146	-	187	727	1,938	1,788	Chicory.
Clocks and Watches	-	-	-	5,968	8,882	2,082	3,034	7,717	4,878	4,581	2,059	962	842	Clocks and Watches.
Coffee	62,942	200	7,919	38,076	15,882	6,600	13,527	1,085	15,511	40,815	5,284	5,872	90,796	Coffee.
Corks, Cut	347	814	1,504	4,811	4,261	4,580	4,140	5,308	5,280	4,954	4,587	4,677	1,461	Corks, cut.
Corn, Wheat	-	-	754	77,951	47,922	85,839	232,364	75,928	2,373	19,001	22,276	369,054	71,393	Corn, Wheat.
—— Other Kinds of Corn and Grain	735	423	6,941	6,428	10,894	37,189	32,312	83,858	93,770	58,907	7,130	17,073	4,361	—— Other Kinds of Corn and Grain.
—— Wheat Meal and Flour	-	666	718	4,347	2,011	33,931	2,156	333	382	14,732	3,736	93,709	4,823	—— Wheat Meal and Flour.
Glass, Window	47,495	126,220	116,330	124,475	16,460	11,563	15,252	6,286	6,204	3,834	8,521	10,218	15,818	Glass, Window.
—— Flint, Cut and Uncut	6,932	14,324	11,501	6,598	2,454	1,164	1,020	3,354	3,727	4,272	6,088	5,796	3,608	—— Flint, Cut, and Uncut.
Metals, Copper	4,720	100	2,430	7,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,013	4,950	95	Metals, Copper,
—— Lead	6,945	8,445	-	4,350	-	-	-	-	167	87	-	486	—	—— Lead.
—— Tin	-	3,850	-	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,712	—— Tin.
Opium	-	-	3,479	5,813	22,032	77,088	81,774	136,642	117,061	90,794	91,922	42,700	43,365	Opium.
Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings)	9,110	14,066	4,337	15,102	10,631	18,518	19,882	16,777	22,568	51,821	85,909	190,515	48,089	Paper of all kinds (except Paper Hangings).
Paper Hangings	-	-	-	2,306	7,241	92	855	2,738	1,362	2,593	1,758	2,447	8,140	Paper Hangings.
Pepper	-	169	131	656	5,731	3,422	-	2,497	1,021	1,850	71	1,556	2,867	Pepper.
Perfumery	-	-	-	1,086	382	1,114	1,372	2,522	2,526	1,106	769	445	1,836	Perfumery.
Rice	-	7,493	8,307	23,092	115,476	36,438	26,903	13,915	22,805	450	130	3,433	6,662	Rice.
Spirits, Rum	-	488	1,734	814	187	4,530	216	7,034	814	1,681	1,197	622	2,276	Spirits, Rum.
——— Brandy	3,471	9,158	9,952	33,542	49,808	24,701	71,948	120,385	92,427	125,279	72,795	109,231	181,046	——— Brandy.
——— Geneva	6,253	11,988	16,537	35,298	50,902	43,836	79,280	107,117	75,397	91,394	72,808	67,040	72,021	——— Geneva.
——— Of all other Sorts	3,173	4,450	4,600	31,956	65,191	34,862	42,917	18,711	24,206	46,297	52,316	42,989	47,217	——— of all other Sorts.
Succades	121	173	175	2,835	1,616	1,641	1,460	412	6,084	2,351	16,357	1,669	2,393	Succades.
Sugar, Unrefined	32,776	4,614	14,730	4,287	919	36	35,504	6,498	2,476	221	2,196	11,034	7,776	Sugar, Unrefined.
——— Refined and Candy	47,569	72,841	28,851	88,019	40,020	9,474	12,104	91,534	234,127	295,366	269,180	287,440	496,596	—— Refined and Candy.
Tea	150	7,078	7,335	11,476	16,128	8,600	10,949	4,633	18,901	23,932	12,547	41,957	53,651	Tea.
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	155	2,367	10,811	3,289	1,696	4,009	125,820	71,363	20,016	48,347	23,189	17,254	22,643	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.
——— Manufactured and Cigars	227	3,859	3,009	2,031	9,706	19,324	20,709	42,566	26,676	40,626	44,838	56,681	47,798	——— Manufactured and Cigars.
Vinegar	108	163	588	93	147	26	66	298	545	428	305	221	3,658	Vinegar.
Wine	4,969	11,525	8,623	24,541	125,652	129,452	157,957	150,968	113,369	149,694	126,977	134,133	152,857	Wine.
Other Articles	11,520	14,888	13,078	22,105	33,525	59,713	95,737	87,178	77,483	211,746	164,157	98,940	180,785	Other Articles.
Total Value of Articles Entered by Quantities.	255,952	329,770	291,816	614,226	679,012	673,041	1,108,704	1,086,398	1,006,656	1,370,455	1,179,795	1,636,063	1,598,248	Total Value of Articles entered by Quantities.
	DECLARED VALUE.													
Silk, Woollen, Cotton, and Leather Manufactures, and other manufactured Goods, not separately specified, Entered at Value	1,677,114	2,635,565	3,414,846	4,663,848	4,367,336	2,909,625	3,470,380	3,422,089	3,486,985	5,274,292	3,956,857	2,783,699	3,115,531	Silk, Woollen, Cotton, and Leather Manufactures, and other manufactured Goods, not separately specified, entered at Value.
TOTAL	1,933,066	2,965,335	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084	4,508,487	4,493,641	6,644,747	5,136,652	4,419,762	4,713,779	TOTAL.

No. 31.—Total Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, (Sailing and Steam,) Entered and Cleared with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1848	4,865,533	1,960,412	6,525,945	4,724,027	2,056,654	6,780,681	9,289,560	4,017,066	13,306,626	1848
1849	4,884,210	2,035,690	6,919,900	4,785,428	2,299,060	7,084,488	9,669,638	4,334,750	14,004,388	1849
1850	4,700,199	2,400,277	7,100,476	4,742,345	2,662,243	7,404,588	9,442,544	5,062,520	14,505,064	1850
1851	4,938,386	2,933,708	7,872,094	4,882,490	3,225,614	8,108,104	9,820,876	6,159,322	15,980,198	1851
1852	4,934,863	2,952,584	7,887,447	5,051,106	3,191,596	8,242,702	9,985,969	6,144,180	16,130,149	1852
1853	5,055,343	3,887,763	8,943,106	5,212,980	4,234,124	9,447,104	10,268,323	8,121,887	18,390,210	1853
1854	5,374,551	3,786,815	9,161,366	5,370,298	4,137,423	9,507,721	10,744,849	7,924,238	18,669,087	1854
1855	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231	10,919,732	7,569,738	18,489,470	1855
1856	6,390,715	4,162,419	10,553,134	6,555,056	4,480,859	11,035,915	12,945,771	8,643,278	21,589,049	1856
1857	6,853,705	4,621,494	11,475,199	6,840,402	4,863,191	11,703,593	13,694,107	9,484,685	23,178,792	1857
1858	6,439,201	4,522,499	10,961,700	6,452,204	4,896,077	11,348,281	12,891,405	9,418,576	22,309,981	1858
1859	6,585,112	4,636,810	11,221,922	6,726,731	4,955,606	11,682,337	13,311,843	9,592,416	22,904,259	1859
1860	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507	13,914,923	10,774,369	24,689,292	1860
1861	7,721,035	5,458,554	13,179,589	7,699,497	5,716,555	13,416,052	15,420,532	11,175,109	26,595,641	1861
1862	7,856,639	5,234,451	13,091,090	8,090,221	5,354,128	13,444,349	15,946,860	10,588,579	26,535,439	1862

No. 32.—Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, (Sailing and Steam,) Entered and Cleared, with CARGOES ONLY, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1848	4,020,415	1,559,046	5,579,461	3,553,777	1,497,460	5,051,237	7,574,192	3,056,506	10,630,698	1848
1849	4,390,375	1,680,894	6,071,269	3,762,182	1,667,726	5,429,908	8,152,557	3,348,620	11,501,177	1849
1850	4,078,544	2,035,152	6,113,696	3,960,764	1,946,214	5,906,978	8,039,308	3,981,366	12,020,674	1850
1851	4,388,245	2,599,988	6,988,233	4,147,007	2,336,137	6,483,144	8,535,252	4,936,125	13,471,377	1851
1852	4,267,813	2,462,354	6,730,169	4,459,321	2,413,260	6,872,581	8,727,136	4,875,614	13,602,750	1852
1853	4,513,207	3,284,343	7,797,550	4,551,498	3,032,113	7,583,611	9,064,705	6,316,456	15,381,161	1853
1854	4,789,986	3,109,756	7,899,742	4,683,654	3,186,882	7,870,536	9,473,640	6,296,638	15,770,278	1854
1855	4,174,032	2,844,386	7,018,468	5,036,926	3,311,738	8,348,664	9,211,008	6,156,124	15,367,132	1855
1856	5,086,262	3,155,402	8,241,664	5,883,861	3,777,473	9,661,334	10,970,123	6,932,875	17,902,998	1856
1857	5,427,534	3,304,272	8,731,806	6,208,723	4,130,850	10,339,573	11,636,257	7,435,122	19,071,379	1857
1858	5,234,424	3,583,113	8,817,537	5,879,906	4,062,518	9,942,424	11,114,330	7,645,631	18,759,961	1858
1859	5,391,925	3,698,718	9,090,643	6,222,746	4,021,217	10,243,963	11,614,671	7,719,935	19,334,606	1859
1860	5,760,537	4,294,444	10,054,981	6,358,917	4,424,020	10,782,937	12,119,454	8,718,464	20,837,918	1860
1861	6,307,737	4,297,442	10,605,179	6,841,808	4,477,996	11,319,804	13,149,545	8,775,438	21,924 983	1861
1862	6,591,654	4,149,154	10,740,808	7,400,454	4,309,395	11,709,849	13,992,108	8,458,549	22,450,657	1862

No. 33.—Total Tonnage of British and Foreign STEAM VESSELS ONLY, Entered and Cleared with CARGOES and in BALLAST, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Years.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1848	693,344	130,935	824,279	646,807	126,294	773,101	1,340,151	257,229	1,597,380	1848
1849	734,763	151,312	886,075	694,044	156,873	850,917	1,428,807	308,185	1,736,992	1849
1850	926,769	204,759	1,131,528	876,186	202,133	1,078,319	1,802,955	406,892	2,209,847	1850
1851	973,036	162,184	1,135,220	922,040	169,510	1,091,550	1,895,076	331,694	2,226,770	1851
1852	1,017,635	174,647	1,192,282	962,838	174,653	1,137,491	1,980,473	349,300	2,329,773	1852
1853	1,176,850	158,786	1,335,636	1,091,000	160,749	1,251,749	2,267,850	319,535	2,587,385	1853
1854	1,358,524	176,309	1,534,835	1,303,667	181,512	1,485,179	2,662,191	357,821	3,020,012	1854
1855	1,247,611	193,280	1,440,891	1,285,366	186,484	1,471,850	2,532,977	379,764	2,912,741	1855
1856	1,610,931	290,665	1,901,596	1,679,688	314,891	1,994,579	3,290,619	605,556	3,896,175	1856
1857	1,963,557	386,230	2,349,787	1,924,690	392,895	2,317,585	3,888,247	779,125	4,667,372	1857
1858	1,872,781	392,349	2,265,130	1,828,894	411,628	2,240,522	3,701,675	803,977	4,505,652	1858
1859	1,993,076	387,443	2,380,519	1,937,051	396,103	2,333,154	3,930,127	783,546	4,713,673	1859
1860	2,144,736	404,175	2,548,911	2,041,884	376,678	2,418,562	4,186,620	780,853	4,967,473	1860
1861	2,375,856	425,887	2,801,743	2,284,888	387,556	2,672,444	4,660,744	813,443	5,474,187	1861
1862	2,645,126	508,314	3,153,440	2,594,367	458,593	3,052,960	5,239,493	966,907	6,206,400	1862

No. 34.—Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered with Cargoes (COASTWISE) at Ports in the United Kingdom.

Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Years.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1848	12,523,872	- - -	12,523,872	1856*	15,163,755	53,489	15,217,244
1849	11,967,473	- - -	11,967,473	1857	15,775,843	50,359	15,826,202
1850	12,564,631	- - -	12,564,631	1858	15,657,937	52,919	15,710,856
1851	12,394,902	- - -	12,394,902	1859	16,460,563	71,554	16,532,117
1852	12,475,401	- - -	12,475,401	1860	16,901,188	102,223	17,003,411
1853	12,820,745	- - -	12,820,745	1861	17,261,779	93,456	17,355,235
1854	12,762,107	46,483	12,808,590	1862	17,397,687	72,673	17,470,360
1855	12,139,978	50,024	12,190,002				

* Before 1856, vessels employed between Great Britain and Ireland were returned as entered at ports in Great Britain only. From 1856 the entries at Irish ports are included.

No. 35.—Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered as BELONGING to the United Kingdom, including Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man, at the end of each Year.

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.		Years.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1848	24,520	3,249,380	1,118	151,429	25,638	3,400,809	1848
1849	24,753	3,326,274	1,149	159,684	25,902	3,485,958	1849
1850	24,797	3,396,659	1,187	168,474	25,984	3,565,133	1850
1851	24,816	3,475,657	1,227	186,687	26,043	3,662,344	1851
1852	24,814	3,549,968	1,272	209,310	26,086	3,759,278	1852
1853	25,224	3,780,092	1,385	250,112	26,609	4,030,204	1853
1854	25,335	3,942,513	1,524	306,237	26,859	4,248,750	1854
1855	24,274	3,968,699	1,674	380,635	25,948	4,349,334	1855
1856	24,480	3,980,494	1,697	386,462	26,177	4,366,956	1856
1857	25,273	4,141,274	1,824	417,466	27,097	4,558,740	1857
1858	25,615	4,205,270	1,926	452,468	27,541	4,657,738	1858
1859	25,784	4,226,355	1,918	436,836	27,702	4,663,191	1859
1860	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,327	27,663	4,658,687	1860
1861	25,905	4,300,518	2,133	506,308	28,038	4,806,826	1861
1862	26,212	4,396,509	2,228	537,891	28,440	4,934,400	1862

No. 36.—Number and Tonnage of Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (*exclusive of Ri Steamers*) of the United Kingdom, EMPLOYED in the Home and Foreign Tra and the Number of Men Employed therein.

Employed.		Sailing Vessels.			Steam Vessels.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employ (exclus of Maste
In the Home Trade.	1849	9,298	665,726	40,208	312	54,089	4,442	9,610	719,815	44,6
	1850	8,830	666,957	38,527	320	54,196	4,491	9,150	721,153	43,0
	1851	8,898	685,641	36,906	368	78,820	6,048	9,266	764,461	42,9
	1852	8,776	701,803	35,793	358	66,606	5,182	9,134	768,409	40,9
	1853	8,477	689,342	36,051	374	85,471	6,689	8,851	774,813	42,7
	1854	8,538	694,712	34,510	240	54,002	3,840	8,778	748,714	38,3
	1855	8,333	691,128	31,570	257	57,415	3,906	8,590	748,543	35,4
	1856	9,390	719,860	33,879	317	67,616	4,786	9,707	787,476	38,6
	1857	9,676	767,925	37,133	388	92,481	6,462	10,064	860,406	43,6
	1858	10,313	788,113	37,971	372	90,739	6,215	10,685	878,852	44,1
	1859	10,035	777,422	35,545	374	90,867	6,377	10,409	868,289	41,9
	1860	10,848	821,079	39,163	402	92,254	6,416	11,250	913,333	45,5
	1861	11,060	832,771	39,626	448	102,795	7,024	11,508	935,566	46,6
	1862	10,481	771,326	36,514	434	104,020	6,892	10,915	875,346	43,4
Partly in the Home and partly in the Foreign Trade.	1849	1,897	281,951	12,715	20	5,539	262	1,917	287,490	12,9
	1850	1,487	222,341	10,291	20	5,298	396	1,507	227,639	10,6
	1851	1,489	242,656	8,570	18	4,926	282	1,507	247,582	8,8
	1852	1,063	147,867	6,875	42	15,244	944	1,105	163,111	7,8
	1853	970	156,800	7,134	28	7,250	560	998	164,050	7,6
	1854	1,166	202,124	8,099	45	19,135	1,328	1,211	221,259	9,4
	1855	1,234	210,114	8,330	47	12,562	998	1,281	222,676	9,3
	1856	970	162,488	6,483	42	16,102	965	1,012	178,590	7,4
	1857	1,098	162,112	7,007	66	20,859	1,200	1,164	182,971	8,2
	1858	897	138,699	5,594	62	20,604	1,141	959	159,303	6,7
	1859	848	132,768	5,229	59	21,123	1,202	907	153,891	6,4
	1860	1,366	226,556	8,700	80	29,803	1,731	1,446	256,359	10,4
	1861	1,326	219,522	8,443	72	24,924	1,255	1,398	244,446	9,6
	1862	1,483	246,479	9,388	89	29,463	1,664	1,572	275,942	11,0
In the Foreign Trade.	1849	6,612	2,040,344	91,242	82	48,693	3,742	6,694	2,089,037	94,9
	1850	7,149	2,143,234	93,912	86	45,186	3,813	7,235	2,188,420	97,7
	1851	7,277	2,287,897	85,801	134	60,995	4,330	7,411	2,348,892	90,1
	1852	7,431	2,365,995	103,618	149	83,369	7,151	7,580	2,449,364	110,7
	1853	8,120	2,665,685	111,821	237	125,539	10,270	8,357	2,791,224	122,0
	1854	7,165	2,619,620	103,913	253	139,500	10,726	7,418	2,759,120	114,6
	1855	7,507	2,799,972	107,388	450	218,979	16,345	7,957	3,018,951	123,7
	1856	8,059	2,942,674	110,718	492	247,337	17,087	8,551	3,190,011	127,8
	1857	7,655	2,900,082	107,289	445	268,023	17,291	8,100	3,168,105	124,5
	1858	7,999	3,029,226	109,030	428	257,861	17,821	8,427	3,287,087	126,9
	1859	7,792	2,969,402	105,434	462	277,527	18,719	8,254	3,246,929	124,1
	1860	6,876	2,804,610	97,624	447	277,437	17,958	7,323	3,082,047	115,5
	1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,830	477	313,465	18,729	7,379	3,179,683	115,6
	1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145	510	328,310	19,260	7,605	3,322,006	119,4
Total	1849	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	414	108,321	8,446	18,221	3,096,342	152,6
	1850	17,466	3,032,532	142,730	426	104,680	8,700	17,892	3,137,212	151,4
	1851	17,664	3,216,194	131,277	520	144,741	10,660	18,184	3,360,935	141,9
	1852	17,270	3,215,665	146,286	549	165,219	13,277	17,819	3,380,884	159,5
	1853	17,567	3,511,827	155,006	639	218,260	17,519	18,206	3,730,087	172,5
	1854	16,869	3,516,456	146,522	538	212,637	15,894	17,407	3,729,093	162,4
	1855	17,074	3,701,214	147,288	754	288,956	21,249	17,828	3,990,170	168,5
	1856	18,419	3,825,022	151,080	851	331,055	22,838	19,270	4,156,077	173,9
	1857	18,429	3,830,119	151,434	899	381,363	24,953	19,328	4,211,482	176,3
	1858	19,209	3,956,038	152,655	862	369,204	25,177	20,071	4,325,242	177,8
	1859	18,675	3,879,592	146,208	895	389,517	26,298	19,570	4,269,109	172,5
	1860	19,090	3,852,245	145,487	929	399,494	26,105	20,019	4,251,739	171,5
	1861	19,288	3,918,511	144,949	997	441,184	27,008	20,285	4,359,695	171,5
	1862	19,059	4,011,501	146,047	1,033	461,793	27,816	20,092	4,473,294	173,8

Note.—This Return includes Channel Islands Vessels, but not those of the British Plantations.

The Home Trade signifies on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, or to Ports between the limits of the River and Brest.

The Foreign Trade signifies to Ports beyond such limits.

No Foreign-going Vessel is included which has not been so reported within four years, and no Home Trade Vessel has not been reported within one year. It is possible that some Vessels may be included which have ceased to or are no longer employed as British Vessels, but every endeavour is made to ascertain and strike off such Vessels.

With respect to the Crews, a very small deduction ought to be made for the case of men who join a fresh ship immed on their discharge from the former one, which happens to remain in Port.

No. 37.—Quantities of the several Articles Charged (in 1862) with Duties of Excise in the United Kingdom; Free of Duty; Exported; and Retained for Home Consumption.

Years.	Charged with Duty.				Free of Duty.†			
	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1848	37,545,912	22,234,379	—	—	—	—	—	—
1849	38,935,460	23,010,808	—	—	—	—	—	—
1850	40,744,752	23,919,432	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	40,337,412	24,030,933	6	—	—	—	—	—
1852	41,072,486	25,270,262	347	—	—	—	—	—
1853	42,039,748	25,423,444	1,538	—	—	—	—	—
1854	36,819,360	26,148,511	2,203	—	—	—	—	—
1855	33,887,234	22,186,077	—	—	1,500,936	4,039,895	—	—
1856	37,980,041	23,922,453	750	—	4,912,147	4,334,253	—	—
1857	40,298,513	24,969,151	—	—	5,668,948	4,371,823	—	—
1858	41,605,665	23,686,751	—	—	5,049,321	1,096,409	—	—
1859	44,219,300	24,254,403	—	—	5,288,428	1,775,274	—	—
1860	38,952,513	21,873,369	—	694	4,598,636	1,907,200	—	—
1861	44,141,422	20,045,159	—	7,429	3,793,192	4,452,724	—	—
1862	41,118,172	19,700,250	—	8,037	4,069,883	4,102,454	—	—

	Exported on Drawback, or Free of Duty.				Retained for Home Consumption.			
	Malt.*	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.	Malt.	Spirits.	Sugar.	Chicory.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1848	—	169,343	—	—	37,545,912	22,202,453	—	—
1849	—	347,783	—	—	38,935,460	22,962,012	—	—
1850	—	330,638	—	—	40,744,752	23,862,585	—	—
1851	20,690	289,481	—	—	40,337,412	23,976,596	6	—
1852	51,160	351,153	—	—	41,072,486	25,200,879	47	—
1853	161,962	931,210	—	—	41,992,178	25,021,317	1,538	—
1854	199,655	749,959	—	—	36,812,727	25,883,584	2,203	—
1855	986,926	4,268,697	—	—	34,401,244	21,957,275	—	—
1856	1,313,064	4,956,150	—	—	41,579,124	23,300,556	750	—
1857	1,421,992	5,190,538	—	—	44,545,469	24,150,436	—	—
1858	1,549,213	1,570,548	—	—	45,105,773	23,212,612	—	—
1859	1,761,439	2,150,989	—	—	47,746,289	23,878,688	—	—
1860	1,797,099	2,376,481	—	—	41,754,050	21,404,088	—	694
1861	1,284,514	4,799,091	—	—	46,650,100	19,698,792	—	7,429
1862	1,409,447	4,674,420	—	—	43,688,608	19,128,284	—	8,037

* Including the Estimated Quantity used in Beer exported.

† On the 14th of August 1855, Malt was made Free of Duty for Distillery purposes and for Exportation, and Spirits were allowed to be distilled Free of Duty for Exportation.

No. 38.—Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat

Months.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854
	Wheat						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
January	53 3	45 1	40 6	38 1	38 4	46 0	80
February	50 9	46 1	38 4	37 8	42 2	45 2	80 1
March	50 5	44 11	38 1	37 3	42 6	45 4	78
April	50 3	44 9	37 10	39 0	41 0	44 6	77
May	49 0	45 4	38 9	38 8	40 9	44 2	78 1
June	47 7	44 7	40 2	40 7	40 9	44 9	78
July	48 7	48 3	42 0	42 11	40 10	49 9	73
August	50 11	46 6	43 8	40 11	40 11	51 7	63
September	54 2	43 3	42 9	37 10	41 9	54 6	56
October	51 9	41 7	41 0	35 11	38 6	65 11	57 1
November	51 9	40 8	40 1	36 6	39 11	72 5	71
December	48 2	39 3	39 3	37 5	43 3	71 7	71
The Year	50 6	44 3	40 3	38 6	40 9	53 3	72
	Barley						
January	30 11	29 7	26 0	22 10	27 2	30 1	42
February	30 11	29 4	24 4	22 10	30 5	31 4	40
March	30 7	29 0	23 7	23 0	30 2	31 8	38
April	31 11	28 8	22 8	24 2	28 11	31 6	37
May	32 6	28 5	22 3	24 2	28 1	31 0	37
June	31 3	26 7	22 3	24 7	27 5	29 5	37
July	29 9	25 11	21 11	25 6	27 8	29 4	36
August	30 4	26 1	22 6	26 1	27 6	29 8	34
September	33 1	26 10	24 0	25 8	27 8	33 0	30
October	32 4	28 0	24 2	25 1	28 1	39 4	30 1
November	33 5	28 5	24 2	26 5	30 3	41 10	34
December	31 6	26 9	23 10	26 7	29 9	39 3	34
The Year	31 6	27 9	23 5	24 9	28 6	33 2	36
	Oats						
January	20 11	17 2	15 9	16 10	18 0	18 7	26
February	20 8	17 2	15 3	16 4	19 1	18 3	27
March	20 3	16 11	15 1	16 4	19 7	18 7	27
April	19 9	16 10	15 0	17 5	19 4	18 10	27
May	20 2	17 7	15 4	19 0	19 10	18 10	29
June	20 9	17 11	16 6	21 1	20 2	19 2	30
July	20 7	18 10	17 5	22 1	19 11	21 1	30
August	21 6	19 1	17 11	21 6	19 9	22 0	28
September	22 1	18 4	17 3	18 11	18 11	21 4	26
October	20 4	17 3	16 9	17 3	17 7	23 6	25
November	20 6	16 11	17 1	17 11	18 6	25 8	28
December	18 11	16 0	17 0	18 3	18 5	25 4	28
The Year	20 6	17 6	16 5	18 7	19 1	21 0	27

LEY, and OATS, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in EACH MONTH.

55.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	MONTHS.
- - - - - -			WHEAT.					
d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
5	76 6	58 7	48 0	40 11	43 11	56 9	61 4	January.
4	72 6	56 0	45 5	40 9	43 10	54 6	59 11	February.
8	68 11	55 6	45 4	40 2	45 4	54 2	59 2	March.
5	68 8	53 8	43 9	41 4	49 4	56 4	57 11	April.
11	68 0	56 7	44 6	51 3	52 4	54 11	57 5	May.
11	69 6	60 1	44 0	50 9	55 6	53 5	54 5	June.
5	76 1	63 4	44 7	45 6	57 2	50 7	57 0	July.
3	72 10	59 6	44 4	44 0	59 5	51 0	57 9	August.
9	67 10	57 0	44 10	42 7	60 4	55 0	55 6	September.
0	65 5	55 5	42 8	42 7	59 11	56 9	49 5	October.
10	64 1	51 3	41 8	43 2	58 2	59 11	48 8	November.
1	60 3	48 7	40 7	43 11	53 0	60 11	46 4	December.
8	69 2	56 4	44 2	43 9	53 3	55 4	55 5	The Year.
- - - - - -			BARLEY.					
7	38 3	45 5	36 8	32 8	34 5	40 5	36 9	January.
11	37 2	45 3	36 1	33 9	35 0	39 5	36 4	February.
4	36 7	46 4	36 9	34 2	36 7	38 7	35 10	March.
2	39 2	45 3	36 6	33 4	37 2	37 6	36 6	April.
1	39 9	42 11	35 1	33 1	36 11	36 0	36 7	May.
11	38 5	39 2	32 2	31 11	34 8	32 11	33 3	June.
7	40 5	38 2	30 2	30 7	33 2	30 9	31 11	July.
6	43 9	40 0	32 7	30 9	33 7	31 0	32 11	August.
5	45 11	42 6	35 5	34 9	36 9	36 7	36 5	September.
2	43 9	43 2	35 9	35 7	40 2	37 0	34 8	October.
10	45 11	44 2	35 3	35 11	41 0	37 4	35 8	November.
1	43 8	36 3	34 3	35 4	39 0	36 5	34 6	December.
9	41 1	42 1	34 8	33 6	36 7	36 1	35 1	The Year.
- - - - - -			OATS.					
1	26 2	23 5	22 5	21 7	21 4	22 9	21 11	January.
11	24 3	23 3	22 8	22 5	21 10	22 11	22 0	February.
1	23 7	23 8	23 3	23 4	23 2	23 5	22 0	March.
7	23 6	23 6	24 2	23 2	24 1	24 0	21 5	April.
2	23 6	24 3	25 9	25 4	25 9	25 2	23 0	May.
8	24 8	26 8	26 3	25 5	26 9	25 4	23 6	June.
8	26 3	27 5	26 11	25 6	26 2	25 9	24 3	July.
7	27 2	28 0	27 10	25 3	26 11	25 4	25 2	August.
7	26 8	26 1	25 10	22 7	26 8	23 0	24 0	September.
4	26 4	25 7	23 5	21 1	24 2	21 11	21 8	October.
1	25 10	24 10	22 11	21 11	23 5	22 9	21 3	November.
10	24 4	23 0	22 3	21 5	22 3	22 5	20 6	December.
5	25 2	25 0	24 6	23 2	24 5	23 9	22 7	The Year.

No. 39.—Quantities of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats, Sold in

Months.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	185
	Wheat						
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qr
January	517,585	359,246	414,332	320,200	504,217	532,282	260,
February	396,264	322,163	382,673	349,256	375,173	345,329	256,
March	372,211	374,296	419,935	384,582	362,528	358,886	227,
April	410,633	312,814	317,497	312,797	288,203	390,214	239,
May	354,982	310,221	354,972	378,181	452,578	360,612	244,
June	417,153	387,606	459,974	347,170	402,656	348,435	219,
July	547,280	268,015	313,442	238,485	330,593	412,399	233,
August	529,976	289,866	407,610	367,838	341,367	322,168	171,
September	599,073	418,820	372,942	364,951	351,292	384,558	385,
October	416,353	497,869	399,442	447,582	566,926	470,625	598,
November	391,815	409,369	466,904	513,836	405,281	287,437	510,
December	446,509	503,698	377,524	462,163	473,699	347,966	565,
The Year	5,399,834	4,453,983	4,688,247	4,487,041	4,854,513	4,560,912	3,913,
	Barley						
January	494,329	344,199	391,486	369,786	596,926	475,257	392,
February	382,844	304,940	329,199	335,549	323,329	324,142	306,
March	272,709	250,300	297,886	281,587	221,027	259,161	223,
April	193,717	131,763	152,184	139,700	124,804	157,232	159,
May	71,940	55,771	85,417	66,154	73,053	50,872	62,
June	20,488	12,653	25,729	15,914	16,886	14,783	17,
July	9,363	5,873	8,211	8,879	7,988	9,667	11,
August	7,152	6,932	9,818	10,193	7,009	7,285	8,
September	36,120	27,534	22,904	26,562	30,317	19,805	23,
October	150,645	150,757	122,041	175,914	243,134	282,568	169,
November	296,221	301,707	383,430	434,683	391,129	373,579	329,
December	466,209	507,392	406,966	468,789	453,885	499,855	564,
The Year	2,401,737	2,099,821	2,235,271	2,333,710	2,389,489	2,474,206	2,267,
	Oats						
January	119,806	70,589	89,203	98,918	134,812	115,707	94,
February	124,819	103,158	101,577	119,324	106,861	93,175	94,
March	122,794	115,140	119,622	109,750	95,379	90,427	73,
April	109,610	65,379	69,376	75,168	72,632	94,096	73,
May	84,214	67,998	59,792	62,344	84,195	62,522	59,
June	67,693	60,223	56,715	46,101	50,188	55,733	45,
July	49,481	39,246	29,273	28,485	45,757	54,491	38,
August	37,716	30,736	38,839	30,529	35,017	39,364	25,
September	57,290	58,658	47,979	50,767	46,063	41,092	38,
October	68,155	71,168	70,633	94,974	90,506	68,891	56,
November	78,901	71,389	101,796	115,292	88,009	57,945	64,
December	102,396	97,396	81,277	108,454	98,140	106,965	94,
The Year	1,022,875	851,080	866,082	940,006	947,550	880,408	761,

IPAL MARKET TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES, in EACH MONTH.

5.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	MONTHS.
- - - - -			WHEAT.					
.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
83	390,703	494,790	492,412	530,321	435,498	308,673	276,532	January.
89	347,042	410,050	376,020	436,910	458,990	262,187	319,822	February.
25	460,223	426,785	426,422	379,046	590,348	333,793	367,782	March.
62	399,196	362,343	330,735	546,502	402,220	261,405	228,211	April.
69	560,576	572,902	531,520	391,368	418,331	289,207	317,515	May.
52	404,597	466,120	546,166	316,812	493,834	296,698	217,945	June.
56	323,517	314,410	418,117	335,876	250,844	218,036	218,127	July.
29	292,250	396,335	357,149	353,105	299,662	339,329	232,799	August.
95	400,910	486,884	489,729	425,209	314,519	513,625	297,760	September.
43	530,695	577,824	571,744	632,216	311,656	551,794	353,101	October.
16	528,603	353,143	426,126	518,109	314,207	540,248	432,348	November.
55	408,424	382,354	437,808	632,728	333,148	374,670	326,143	December.
74	5,046,736	5,243,940	5,203,948	5,498,202	4,623,257	4,289,665	3,588,085	The Year.
- - - - -			BARLEY.					
64	443,963	462,988	477,009	440,289	319,637	347,375	378,612	January.
03	361,853	298,147	333,482	327,154	301,189	282,780	329,938	February.
77	352,007	219,551	264,510	228,963	238,484	244,297	265,832	March.
63	192,523	111,272	134,459	167,439	82,795	103,824	111,432	April.
01	92,232	51,546	61,657	48,084	29,128	50,238	43,884	May.
06	18,842	7,653	8,301	11,648	8,081	15,126	4,752	June.
66	7,865	4,180	5,378	5,563	3,469	4,770	2,612	July.
29	13,537	9,963	6,352	4,808	3,754	7,757	5,398	August.
13	73,408	94,617	61,255	53,978	18,118	83,415	28,441	September.
96	252,644	322,217	296,301	285,047	97,046	290,320	181,022	October.
34	460,691	310,654	371,957	360,634	240,804	511,066	468,989	November.
10	409,366	369,945	413,712	476,720	444,551	451,904	461,018	December.
62	2,678,936	2,262,733	2,434,373	2,410,326	1,787,056	2,392,872	2,281,930	The Year.
- - - - -			OATS.					
96	83,437	75,829	58,341	60,357	64,749	61,241	76,292	January.
46	72,964	67,184	57,241	63,327	68,971	75,487	83,799	February.
98	94,164	60,795	56,948	55,301	68,890	77,087	100,555	March.
59	56,179	46,246	41,527	44,542	36,484	38,845	56,997	April.
16	58,826	54,449	40,569	28,674	30,329	32,439	49,047	May.
95	45,570	29,338	19,068	18,498	20,585	24,493	22,193	June.
32	32,154	19,358	18,929	17,217	11,491	9,594	13,992	July.
51	29,325	21,447	19,717	15,912	10,755	23,720	26,576	August.
35	35,897	27,796	34,757	37,781	25,737	51,550	41,775	September.
50	59,867	50,069	56,410	50,887	35,658	74,596	84,231	October.
72	67,547	44,636	35,422	47,097	51,469	80,224	78,513	November.
52	65,199	40,217	43,337	63,663	70,762	75,622	68,937	December.
88	701,159	537,364	482,766	503,256	495,880	624,898	702,957	The Year.

No. 40.—Amount of Gold, Silver, and Copper Monies Coined at the Royal Mint.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1848	2,451,999	35,442	2,688	2,490,129
1849	2,177,955	119,592	1,792	2,299,339
1850	1,491,836	129,096	448	1,621,380
1851	4,400,411	87,868	3,584	4,491,863
1852	8,742,270	189,596	4,312	8,936,178
1853	11,952,391	701,544	10,190	12,664,125
1854	4,152,183	140,480	61,538	4,354,201
1855	9,008,663	195,510	41,091	9,245,264
1856	6,002,114	462,528	11,418	6,476,060
1857	4,859,860	373,230	6,720	5,239,810
1858	1,231,023	445,896	13,440	1,690,359
1859	2,649,509	647,064	8,512	3,305,085
1860	3,121,709	218,403	37,990	3,378,102
1861	8,190,170	209,484	273,578	8,673,232
1862	7,836,413	148,518	352,800	8,337,731

41.—Total Amount Received from, and Paid to, Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, and of the Capital of those Savings Banks.

		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.		
		£	£	£	£		
From 16th Sept. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1862.	Received (including Interest)	1,978,333	60,460	97,887	2,136,680	Received (including Interest)	From 16th Sept. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1862.
	Paid	408,268	11,851	18,259	438,378	Paid	
	Capital at the end of the period	1,570,065	48,609	79,628	1,698,302	Capital at the end of the period	

No. 42.—Total Amount Received and Paid by Trustees of Savings Banks from and to Depositors, and of the Capital of Savings Banks.

—	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	—	
	£	£	£	£	£		
Received	4,826,671	115,012	415,678	505,381	5,862,742	Received	1848
Paid	6,368,770	139,773	545,880	1,598,685	8,653,108	Paid	
Capital	24,985,730	692,495	1,080,110	1,355,801	28,114,136	Capital	
Received	5,205,673	104,871	485,945	400,394	6,196,883	Received	1849
Paid	5,381,512	139,144	444,025	558,079	6,522,760	Paid	
Capital	25,480,508	678,313	1,154,338	1,223,851	28,537,010	Capital	
Received	5,226,778	103,673	612,164	421,075	6,363,690	Received	1850
Paid	5,755,550	151,620	477,197	375,961	6,760,328	Paid	
Capital	25,655,145	648,669	1,325,063	1,302,105	28,930,982	Capital	
Received	5,620,388	111,792	620,457	429,422	6,782,059	Received	1851
Paid	5,276,875	123,587	497,160	407,994	6,305,566	Paid	
Capital	26,770,457	659,387	1,488,707	1,359,103	30,277,654	Capital	
Received	6,041,533	122,089	648,363	469,192	7,281,177	Received	1852
Paid	5,624,231	118,471	536,259	405,945	6,684,906	Paid	
Capital	27,967,641	681,614	1,645,040	1,459,966	31,754,261	Capital	
Received	6,231,989	153,095	736,640	531,796	7,653,520	Received	1853
Paid	5,985,281	112,155	582,882	436,012	7,116,330	Paid	
Capital	29,182,776	742,483	1,837,856	1,599,145	33,362,260	Capital	
Received	5,988,328	161,151	735,790	514,872	7,400,141	Received	1854
Paid	6,603,104	129,457	674,048	549,738	7,956,347	Paid	
Capital	29,400,685	795,829	1,931,928	1,607,638	33,736,080	Capital	
Received	5,853,145	165,678	720,506	448,882	7,188,211	Received	1855
Paid	6,331,363	142,535	695,748	484,487	7,654,133	Paid	
Capital	29,771,139	842,432	2,033,925	1,615,639	34,263,135	Capital	
Received	6,335,285	177,122	722,202	506,844	7,741,453	Received	1856
Paid	6,561,221	164,825	853,504	444,033	8,023,583	Paid	
Capital	30,404,870	878,844	1,938,572	1,723,726	34,946,012	Capital	
Received	6,240,909	175,303	652,734	512,469	7,581,415	Received	1857
Paid	6,820,415	181,075	866,372	507,233	8,375,095	Paid	
Capital	30,694,646	898,260	1,776,746	1,775,915	35,145,567	Capital	
Received	6,450,849	169,938	780,023	501,115	7,901,925	Received	1858
Paid	6,498,481	185,973	640,863	505,586	7,830,903	Paid	
Capital	31,533,736	907,301	1,960,902	1,818,423	36,220,362	Capital	
Received	7,435,248	194,216	815,034	577,409	9,021,907	Received	1859
Paid	6,085,052	159,038	648,651	442,608	7,335,349	Paid	
Capital	33,810,564	968,792	2,210,710	2,005,810	38,995,876	Capital	
Received	7,814,270	204,764	861,975	597,576	9,478,585	Received	1860
Paid	6,851,149	167,320	723,092	516,860	8,258,421	Paid	
Capital	35,666,481	1,034,732	2,414,073	2,143,082	41,258,368	Capital	
Received	7,188,034	181,116	844,326	551,394	8,764,870	Received	1861
Paid	8,022,826	207,607	790,609	600,497	9,621,539	Paid	
Capital	35,818,199	1,037,309	2,537,963	2,153,004	41,546,475	Capital	
Received	6,591,275	158,945	886,568	499,842	*8,136,630	Received	1862
Paid	8,532,642	222,021	821,231	619,735	†10,195,629	Paid	
Capital‡	34,825,383	1,001,511	2,676,192	2,090,038	40,593,124	Capital	

* Including 268*l.* transferred from Post Office Savings Banks.
† Including 226,830*l.* transferred to Post Office Savings Banks.
‡ The Capitals are made by computation only.

No. 43.—Quarterly Averages of the Weekly Liabilit

Years.	Quarter Ended	Liabilities.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£
1848	March 18	19,253,000	15,929,000	35,182,000
	June 10	19,104,000	14,729,000	33,833,000
	September 30	19,320,000	14,110,000	33,430,000
	December 23	18,744,000	15,310,000	34,054,000
1849	March 24	19,172,000	16,185,000	35,357,000
	June 16	19,636,000	15,552,000	35,188,000
	September 8	19,721,000	15,396,000	35,117,000
	December 29	19,391,000	17,548,000	36,939,000
1850	March 23	20,130,000	17,792,000	37,922,000
	June 15	20,734,000	17,048,000	37,782,000
	September 7	21,144,000	17,167,000	38,311,000
	December 28	20,386,000	18,391,000	38,777,000
1851	March 22	20,284,000	17,410,000	37,694,000
	June 14	20,369,000	15,783,000	36,152,000
	September 6	20,994,000	15,579,000	36,573,000
	December 27	20,752,000	17,085,000	37,837,000
1852	March 20	21,367,000	18,113,000	39,480,000
	June 12	22,499,000	18,576,000	41,075,000
	September 4	23,982,000	18,977,000	42,959,000
	December 24	24,295,000	19,461,000	43,756,000
1853	March 19	23,967,000	19,657,000	43,624,000
	June 11	24,236,000	18,326,000	42,562,000
	September 3	24,561,000	16,312,000	40,873,000
	December 24	23,369,000	18,232,000	41,601,000
1854	March 18	22,785,000	16,627,000	39,412,000
	June 10	22,518,000	14,031,000	36,549,000
	September 9	21,191,000	14,418,000	35,609,000
	December 30	21,003,000	14,758,000	35,761,000
1855	March 31	20,405,000	15,098,000	35,503,000
	June 30	20,885,000	17,647,000	38,532,000
	September 29	21,379,000	18,271,000	39,650,000
	December 29	20,430,000	16,257,000	36,687,000
1856	March 29	19,679,000	17,681,000	37,360,000
	June 28	20,455,000	14,993,000	35,448,000
	September 27	21,093,000	15,588,000	36,681,000
	December 27	20,728,000	15,601,000	36,329,000
1857	March 28	19,712,000	16,871,000	36,583,000
	June 27	20,004,000	16,055,000	36,059,000
	September 26	20,182,000	16,042,000	36,224,000
	December 30	21,070,000	19,296,000	40,366,000
1858	March 31	20,544,000	20,837,000	41,381,000
	June 30	20,989,000	19,475,000	40,464,000
	September 29	21,213,000	19,298,000	40,511,000
	December 29	21,435,000	20,490,000	41,925,000

Assets of the Bank of England.

Assets.			Quarter Ended	Years.
Securities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
25,206,000	13,762,000	38,968,000	March 18	1848
23,503,000	13,875,000	37,378,000	June 10	
23,344,000	13,740,000	37,084,000	September 30	
23,630,000	13,886,000	37,516,000	December 23	
23,822,000	15,167,000	38,989,000	March 24	1849
23,706,000	14,644,000	38,350,000	June 16	
23,597,000	14,789,000	38,386,000	September 8	
24,059,000	16,045,000	40,104,000	December 29	
24,253,000	17,010,000	41,263,000	March 23	1850
24,143,000	16,796,000	40,939,000	June 15	
24,675,000	16,857,000	41,532,000	September 7	
25,968,000	15,951,000	41,919,000	December 28	
26,525,000	14,509,000	41,034,000	March 22	1851
25,669,000	13,669,000	39,338,000	June 14	
25,736,000	14,097,000	39,833,000	September 6	
25,103,000	15,915,000	41,018,000	December 27	
24,368,000	18,474,000	42,842,000	March 20	1852
24,192,000	20,102,000	44,294,000	June 12	
24,329,000	21,838,000	46,167,000	September 4	
25,562,000	21,367,000	46,929,000	December 24	
27,761,000	19,176,000	46,937,000	March 19	1853
27,241,000	18,561,000	45,802,000	June 11	
26,322,000	17,813,000	44,135,000	September 3	
29,402,000	15,462,000	44,864,000	December 24	
26,906,000	15,922,000	42,828,000	March 18	1854
26,504,000	13,363,000	39,867,000	June 10	
25,372,000	13,619,000	38,991,000	September 9	
25,328,000	13,619,000	38,947,000	December 30	
25,577,000	13,342,000	38,919,000	March 31	1855
25,062,000	16,603,000	41,665,000	June 30	
27,603,000	15,475,000	43,078,000	September 29	
28,620,000	11,301,000	39,921,000	December 29	
30,405,000	10,514,000	40,919,000	March 29	1856
27,915,000	10,794,000	38,709,000	June 28	
27,873,000	12,318,000	40,191,000	September 27	
29,484,000	10,105,000	39,589,000	December 27	
29,943,000	10,203,000	40,146,000	March 28	1857
29,382,000	10,029,000	39,411,000	June 27	
28,464,000	11,413,000	39,877,000	September 26	
35,025,000	8,788,000	43,813,000	December 30	
28,716,000	16,446,000	45,162,000	March 31	1858
25,477,000	18,162,000	43,639,000	June 30	
26,189,000	17,798,000	43,987,000	September 29	
26,098,000	18,985,000	45,083,000	December 29	

Quarterly Averages of the Weekly Liabilitie

Years— *Cont.*	Quarter Ended	Liabilities.		
		Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£
1859	March 30	21,477,000	22,155,000	43,632,000
	June 29	22,200,000	22,249,000	44,449,000
	September 28	22,455,000	20,965,000	43,420,000
	December 28	22,413,000	21,516,000	43,929,000
1860	March 28	21,933,000	21,416,000	43,349,000
	June 27	22,317,000	20,758,000	43,075,000
	September 26	22,263,000	19,657,000	41,920,000
	December 26	21,482,000	18,750,000	40,232,000
1861	March 27	20,357,000	17,802,000	38,159,000
	June 26	20,441,000	18,183,000	38,624,000
	September 25	20,782,000	16,759,000	37,541,000
	December 24	21,180,000	18,124,000	39,304,000
1862	March 26	21,046,000	20,985,000	42,031,000
	June 25	21,557,000	21,548,000	43,105,000
	September 24	22,473,000	22,368,000	44,841,000
	December 31	21,129,000	21,985,000	43,114,000

No. 44.—Monthly Average Aggregate Amount of Promisso England and Wale

Years.	Month Ended	England and Wales.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1848	March 25	18,640,000	3,601,089	2,572,329	6,173,418
	June 17	18,683,000	3,628,563	2,598,625	6,227,188
	September 9	19,134,000	3,482,809	2,471,710	5,954,519
	December 2	18,702,000	3,703,728	2,727,165	6,430,893
1849	March 24	18,986,000	3,467,078	2,590,875	6,057,953
	June 16	19,312,000	3,540,417	2,661,300	6,201,717
	September 8	19,520,000	3,327,758	2,457,526	5,785,284
	December 1	19,244,000	3,676,728	2,703,093	6,379,821
1850	March 23	19,936,000	3,516,644	2,686,798	6,203,442
	June 15	20,401,000	3,552,821	2,745,227	6,298,048
	September 7	20,949,000	3,412,011	2,611,505	6,023,516
	December 28	19,757,000	3,450,811	2,685,543	6,136,354
1851	March 22	19,908,000	3,386,962	2,685,756	6,072,718
	June 14	20,154,000	3,513,765	2,805,280	6,319,045
	September 6	21,018,000	3,219,275	2,569,918	5,789,193
	December 27	19,899,000	3,370,976	2,678,391	6,049,367

SETS of the BANK of ENGLAND—*Continued.*

ASSETS.			QUARTER Ended	YEARS—*Cont.*
urities.	Bullion.	Total.		
£	£	£		
,482,000	19,570,000	47,052,000	March 30	1859
,756,000	17,861,000	47,617,000	June 29	
,628,000	17,282,000	46,908,000	September 28	
,117,000	17,002,000	47,119,000	December 28	
,400,000	15,434,000	46,834,000	March 28	1860
,850,000	15,505,000	46,355,000	June 27	
,448,000	16,011,000	45,459,000	September 26	
,433,000	14,009,000	43,442,000	December 26	
,677,000	12,091,000	41,768,000	March 27	1861
,398,000	12,586,000	41,984,000	June 26	
,462,000	12,707,000	41,169,000	September 25	
,993,000	14,653,000	42,646,000	December 24	
,417,000	16,099,000	45,516,000	March 26	1862
,953,000	16,369,000	46,322,000	June 25	
,747,000	17,552,000	48,299,000	September 24	
,961,000	15,351,000	46,312,000	December 31	

; payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in

AND, and IRELAND.

TLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.	MONTH Ended	YEARS.
rtered, te, and t Stock anks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.			
£	£	£	£		
51,937	2,990,875	2,116,520	32,872,750	March 25	1848
37,587	2,863,800	1,797,546	33,009,121	June 17	
21,307	2,583,825	1,683,307	32,376,958	September 9	
70,126	2,851,750	2,117,300	33,672,069	December 2	
35,120	2,598,650	1,803,100	32,380,823	March 24	1849
80,902	2,481,775	1,564,700	32,941,094	June 16	
53,822	2,308,575	1,502,870	32,170,051	September 8	
00,186	2,656,225	2,017,906	33,798,138	December 1	
93,621	2,601,500	1,888,824	33,623,387	March 23	1850
71,528	2,530,125	1,711,686	34,412,387	June 15	
73,784	2,438,700	1,715,279	34,300,279	September 7	
45,649	2,647,600	2,209,359	34,095,962	December 28	
33,235	2,574,275	2,046,637	33,634,865	March 22	1851
74,171	2,460,900	1,808,018	34,216,134	June 14	
25,691	2,252,350	1,719,907	33,905,141	September 6	
56,974	2,470,225	2,256,542	34,032,108	December 27	

MONTHLY AVERAGE AGGREGATE AMOUNT of PROMI
ENGLAND and W

YEARS—*Cont.*	MONTH Ended	ENGLAND AND WALES.			
		Bank of England.	Country Banks.		
			Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	TOTA
		£	£		£
1852	March 20	21,341,000	3,397,432	2,733,688	6,131,
	June 12	22,722,000	3,504,864	2,850,555	6,355,
	September 4	24,157,000	3,466,593	2,764,442	6,171,
	December 25	23,893,000	3,647,713	2,914,201	6,561,
1853	March 19	23,206,000	3,671,532	2,993,634	6,665,
	June 11	24,270,000	3,758,260	3,041,149	6,799,
	September 3	24,296,000	3,648,294	2,984,629	6,632,
	December 24	22,112,000	3,833,753	3,056,085	6,889,
1854	March 18	22,376,000	3,811,787	3,076,382	6,888,
	June 10	21,542,000	3,756,975	3,023,221	6,780,
	September 2	21,100,000	3,485,046	2,853,908	6,338,
	December 23	20,298,000	3,848,896	3,072,727	6,921,
1855	March 17	19,924,000	3,744,604	3,022,000	6,766,
	June 9	20,616,000	3,830,714	3,071,332	6,902,
	September 1	21,227,000	3,605,892	2,900,971	6,506,
	December 22	19,554,000	3,842,755	3,058,159	6,900,
1856	March 15	19,396,000	3,692,037	2,993,672	6,685,
	June 7	20,278,000	3,815,905	3,066,419	6,882,
	September 27	20,850,000	3,669,837	3,048,232	6,718,
	December 20	19,803,000	3,696,5[illegible]	3,044,845	6,741,
1857	March 14	19,366,000	3,635,602	3,043,057	6,678,
	June 6	19,734,000	3,731,726	3,078,630	6,810,
	September 26	19,827,000	3,590,488	3,035,579	6,626,
	December 19	21,398,000	3,200,715	2,602,310	5,803,
1858	March 18	20,563,000	3,059,999	2,552,039	5,611,
	June 5	21,074,000	3,311,335	2,880,067	6,191,
	September 25	20,892,000	3,225,500	2,805,905	6,03
	December 18	20,910,000	3,327,369	2,877,253	6,20
1859	March 12	21,240,000	3,339,423	2,938,274	6,27
	June 4	22,172,000	3,423,287	2,904,743	6,41
	September 24	22,123,000	3,383,864	2,962,370	6,34
	December 17	21,886,000	3,480,734	3,017,551	6,49
1860	March 10	21,428,000	3,376,343	2,946,358	6,32
	June 2	22,251,000	3,408,492	3,053,614	6,55
	September 22	21,796,000	3,299,976	2,935,167	6,23
	December 15	20,812,000	3,338,891	2,974,006	6,31
1861	March 9	20,109,000	3,205,670	2,867,599	6,07
	June 1	20,485,000	3,206,745	2,942,158	6,14
	September 21	20,633,000	3,033,795	2,755,326	5,78
	December 14	20,789,000	3,354,244	2,908,936	6,26
1862	March 8	20,991,000	3,184,029	2,850,900	6,03
	May 31	21,544,000	3,282,263	2,966,601	6,24
	September 20	21,984,000	3,065,492	2,795,424	5,86
	December 13	20,607,000	3,205,026	2,875,211	6,08

payable to Bearer on Demand, in Circulation in
ND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

ND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.	MONTH Ended	YEARS—*Cont.*
red, and tock es.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.			
	£	£	£		
69	2,428,700	2,133,794	35,116,383	March 20	1852
02	2,510,625	2,018,364	37,186,710	June 12	
98	2,505,875	2,002,826	38,170,934	September 4	
64	2,857,675	2,827,766	39,904,419	December 25	
34	2,804,800	2,715,744	38,835,604	March 19	1853
25	2,771,650	2,594,518	40,461,802	June 11	
90	2,693,250	2,537,137	39,888,200	September 3	
87	3,095,900	3,357,327	39,567,852	December 24	
63	3,217,425	3,493,353	39,819,310	March 18	1854
98	3,127,750	3,052,538	38,821,582	June 10	
41	2,869,125	2,708,286	36,883,806	September 2	
95	3,260,275	3,462,374	38,258,367	December 23	
83	3,381,375	3,276,196	37,159,758	March 17	1855
95	3,180,575	2,841,410	37,917,726	June 9	
93	2,936,875	2,657,687	37,292,258	September 1	
65	3,424,025	3,619,254	37,898,956	December 22	
13	3,332,425	3,259,088	36,493,035	March 15	1856
59	3,250,550	3,113,829	37,997,462	June 7	
35	3,132,475	3,254,236	37,957,446	September 27	
83	3,529,600	3,777,703	38,206,074	December 20	
78	3,561,575	3,611,634	37,046,346	March 14	1857
89	3,469,950	3,444,781	37,846,376	June 6	
29	3,160,225	3,336,569	37,001,100	September 26	
61	3,302,500	2,773,223	37,581,999	December 19	
38	3,260,625	2,934,875	35,948,376	March 13	1858
46	3,241,525	2,866,177	37,614,800	June 5	
12	3,040,850	2,883,947	36,730,514	September 25	
68	3,309,750	3,447,139	38,226,949	December 18	
32	3,407,425	3,527,332	38,233,116	March 12	1859
33	3,405,325	3,394,722	39,870,959	June 4	
7	3,258,425	3,355,719	39,123,195	September 24	
58	3,569,350	3,834,441	40,379,134	December 17	
77	3,450,250	3,754,212	38,957,140	March 10	1860
38	3,327,200	3,562,478	40,209,852	June 2	
71	3,091,800	3,164,277	38,293,991	September 22	
39	3,212,225	3,835,375	38,861,426	December 15	
70	3,094,750	3,587,327	36,801,315	March 9	1861
10	3,042,075	3,287,756	37,477,543	June 1	
88	2,664,700	2,925,671	36,064,880	September 21	
25	2,873,275	3,533,974	38,107,154	December 14	
76	2,708,975	3,192,875	36,797,085	March 8	1862
54	2,691,800	3,049,094	38,143,712	May 31	
09	2,385,825	2,685,379	36,903,410	September 20	
97	2,570,525	3,272,243	37,102,942	December 13	

No. 45.—Total Population, and Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales.

Years.	Estimated Population.*	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1848	17,340,000	563,059	399,800	138,230
1849	17,552,000	578,159	440,853	141,883
1850	17,766,000	593,422	368,986	152,738
1851	17,983,000	615,865	395,174	154,206
1852	18,205,000	624,171	407,938	158,439
1853	18,403,000	612,391	421,097	164,520
1854	18,618,000	634,506	438,239	159,349
1855	18,787,000	635,123	426,242	151,774
1856	19,045,000	657,704	391,369	159,262
1857	19,305,000	663,071	419,815	159,097
1858	19,523,000	655,481	449,656	156,070
1859	19,746,000	689,881	441,790	167,723
1860	19,902,918	684,048	422,721	170,156
1861	20,119,496	696,406	435,114	163,706
1862	20,336,614	711,691	436,514	165,222†

* Estimated for the Middle of the Year, and including Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at Home, belongi to England and Wales.

†The Marriages for the last Quarter of the Year 1862 are not yet ascertained, and an average of three preced December Quarters has therefore been taken.

No. 46.—Total Population, and Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland

Years.	Estimated Population.*	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1855	3,004,290	93,599	62,249	19,690
1856	3,033,177	101,748	58,456	20,487
1857	3,064,566	103,628	61,925	21,314
1858	3,093,870	104,195	63,532	19,603
1859	3,123,174	106,732	61,754	21,127
1860	3,044,070	105,704	68,055	21,118
1861	3,062,294	107,036	62,287	20,828
1862	3,079,650	107,138	67,159	20,544

* Estimated for the Middle of the Year, and including Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at Home, belongi to Scotland.

No. 47.—Education :—Primary Schools in Great Britain.

Years (ended 31st August).	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.	Number of Children present at Inspection.
	England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain).			
1854 - -	3,147	511,274	393,555	410,904
1855 - -	3,853	704,495	447,010	463,934
1856 - -	4,237	766,152	479,728	552,226
1857 - -	4,438	841,215	531,210	602,557
1858 - -	5,435	1,001,097	636,048	698,303
1859 - -	5,531	1,054,813	674,602	757,082
1860 - -	6,012	1,158,827	751,325	830,971
1861 - -	6,259	1,215,782	773,831	879,884
1862 - -	6,113	1,292,560	813,850	906,158
	Scotland (exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools).			
1854 - -	678	76,799	67,890	62,310
1855 - -	974	107,299	90,575	85,142
1856 - -	942	111,610	91,511	93,679
1857 - -	960	113,356	95,486	98,315
1858 - -	1,206	154,867	124,979	123,441
1859 - -	1,055	154,228	126,799	123,049
1860 - -	1,260	161,421	132,909	131,961
1861 - -	1,446	180,701	146,104	148,806
1862 - -	1,456	183,680	150,999	151,268
	Total for Great Britain.			
1854 - -	3,825	588,073	461,445	473,214
1855 - -	4,800	811,794	537,585	569,076
1856 - -	5,179	877,762	571,239	645,905
1857 - -	5,398	954,571	626,696	700,872
1858 - -	6,641	1,155,964	761,027	821,744
1859 - -	6,586	1,209,041	801,401	880,131
1860 - -	7,272	1,320,248	884,234	962,932
1861 - -	7,705	1,396,483	919,935	1,028,690
1862 - -	7,569	1,476,240	964,849	1,057,426

Note.—No account kept before 1854.

No. 48.—Education:—Branches of Expenditure for Primary Schools in Great Britain.

Branches of Expenditure from Grants.	Years ended 31st December.															Branches of Expenditure from Grants.
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
In Building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing Elementary Schools	56,093	53,082	85,533	24,411	33,471	26,101	43,412	71,288	74,471	117,771	140,826	134,199	117,103	99,507	63,988	In Building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing Elementary Schools.
Do. Do. Normal or Training Colleges				11,983	15,997	6,578	16,677	6,155	9,587	1,893	10,389	3,008	1,025	6,945	2,000	Do. Do. Normal or Training Colleges.
„ Providing Books, Maps and Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus	1,525	3,590	1,878	1,715	2,646	2,895	1,783	2,884	3,957	7,808	5,718	6,145	4,833	5,992	629	„ Providing Books, Maps and Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus.
„ Augmenting Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	4,858*	10,326*	17,734*	15,473	16,975	26,778	37,647	44,878	52,088	64,491	74,041	86,328	98,171	121,627	128,181	„ Augmenting Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.
„ Paying Salaries of Assistant and Probationary Teachers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	81	2,635	4,556	5,050	5,544	5,904	6,694	10,769	16,711	20,445	„ Paying Salaries of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.
„ Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction	6,735	24,118	54,928	77,999	79,587	139,040	138,356	143,807	158,229	192,248	221,719	252,551	257,558	301,827	297,071	„ Paying Stipends of Pupil Teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction.
„ Capitation Grants	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,957	10,126	20,080	39,362	49,523	61,183	63,897	77,240	82,527	„ Capitation Grants.
„ Annual Grants to Training Colleges	- -*	- -*	- -*	10,514	17,545	19,197	39,594	39,960	45,785	57,221	73,732	89,587	92,329	101,866	104,701	„ Annual Grants to Training Colleges.
„ Grants to Reformatory, Night, and Industrial Schools	- -	- -	23	113	191	281	890	1,678	8,159	19,105	27,026	20,100	12,873	13,757	3,991	„ Grants to Reformatory, Night, and Industrial Schools.
„ Inspection				19,679	19,403	26,260	30,444	30,241	30,831	34,434	39,276	41,230	43,165	44,143	44,327	„ Inspection.
„ Administration (Office in London)	14,195	18,832	20,014	1,583	1,975	1,813	7,589	12,164	13,080	16,731	17,212	18,260	18,682	19,168	18,824	„ Administration (Office in London).
„ Miscellaneous				842	1,066	1,635	1,652	1,865	2,316	3,366	3,507	3,830	3,998	4,659	8,059	„ Miscellaneous.
Total	83,406	109,948	180,110	164,312	188,856	250,659	326,436	369,602	423,633	559,974	668,873	723,115	724,403	813,442	774,743	Total.

* Including Annual Grants to Training Colleges.

No. 49.—Number of Paupers (exclusive of Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, in England and Wales, on the 1st of January in each Year.

[1st Jan.] Years.	Number of Unions and Parishes.	Adult Able-bodied.			All other Paupers.			Total.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1849	590	28,123	173,521	201,644	91,252	641,523	732,775	119,375	815,044	934,419
1850	606	26,151	155,008	181,159	92,408	646,976	739,384	118,559	801,984	920,543
1851	606	23,322	131,203	154,525	87,243	619,125	706,368	110,565	750,328	860,893
1852	608	19,752	117,566	137,318	86,661	610,445	697,106	106,413	728,011	834,424
1853	608	18,138	108,082	126,220	86,048	586,554	672,602	104,186	694,636	798,822
1854	620	21,989	114,288	136,277	91,687	590,373	682,060	113,676	704,661	818,337
1855	624*	22,788	121,712	144,500	98,775	608,094	706,869	121,563	729,806	851,369
1856	624*	23,496	128,678	152,174	102,101	623,492	725,593	125,597	752,170	877,767
1857	624*	22,368	116,762	139,130	101,014	603,662	704,676	123,382	720,424	843,806
1858	629†	23,281	143,323	166,604	103,200	638,382	741,582	126,481	781,705	908,186
1859	642‡	20,098	117,320	137,418	105,207	619,845	725,052	125,305	737,165	862,470
1860	646§	18,882	117,879	136,761	100,144	614,115	714,259	119,026	731,994	851,020
1861	646§	23,402	127,124	150,526	107,559	632,338	739,897	130,961	759,462	890,423
1862	649‖	26,578	141,068	167,646	116,613	661,907	778,520	143,191	802,975	946,166
1863	653¶	26,501	226,998	253,499	119,696	769,429	889,125	146,197	996,427	1,142,624

Note.—The year 1849 is the first year for which the actual Number of Persons receiving Relief on a given day can be returned.

* Population in 1851 of 624 Unions and Parishes, 16,250,861. | § Population in 1851 of 646 Unions and Parishes, 17,670,935.
† " " 629 " " 16,628,399. | ‖ " 1861 of 649 " " 19,814,000.
‡ " " 642 " " 17,463,827. | ¶ " " 653 " " 19,875,000.

No. 50.—Number of Registered Paupers and their Dependents (exclusive of Casual Poor) in Receipt of Relief in Parishes in Scotland, on the 14th of May in each Year.

(On 14th May.) Years.	Number of Parishes.	Paupers.	Dependents.	Total.
1849	880	82,357		
1850	880	79,031		
1851	881	76,906		
1852	882	75,111		
1853	882	75,437		
1854	883	78,929	(Cannot be specified.)	
1855	883	79,887		
1856	883	79,973		
1857	883	79,217		
1858	883	79,199		
1859	883	78,501		
1860	883	77,306	36,903	114,209
1861	883	78,433	38,680	117,113
1862	884	78,724	40,204	118,924

No. 51.—Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in Unions in Ireland at the Close of the First Week of January in each Year.

Years (First Week of January).	In-door.			Out-door.	Total.
	Adult Able-bodied.*	All other Paupers.	Total.		
1849	74,534	122,858	197,392	423,355	620,747
1850	72,617	130,703	203,320	114,650	307,970
1851	71,936	134,532	206,468	2,719	209,187
1852	53,817	114,431	168,248	3,170	171,418
1853	43,939	94,825	138,764	3,058	141,822
1854	30,463	74,141	104,604	2,198	106,802
1855	22,504	62,792	85,296	1,523	86,819
1856	18,348	53,899	72,247	836	73,083
1857	12,794	42,389	55,183	911	56,094
1858	11,198	38,110	49,308	1,274	50,582
1859	9,167	34,432	43,599	1,267	44,866
1860	8,975	34,243	43,218	1,711	44,929
1861	10,422	36,930	47,352	3,331	50,683
1862	12,680	42,488	55,168	4,373	59,541
1863	13,674	46,364	60,038	5,809	65,847

* *Note.*—Exclusive of any who are temporarily disabled by sickness.

No. 52.—Number of Criminal Offenders Committed for Trial, Convicted, and Acquitted.

Years.	Committed for Trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted, exclusive of Persons found and detained as Insane.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
England and Wales.					
1848	24,586	5,763	30,349	22,900	7,423
1849	22,415	5,401	27,816	21,001	6,786
1850	21,548	5,265	26,813	20,537	6,238
1851	22,391	5,569	27,960	21,579	6,359
1852	21,885	5,625	27,510	21,304	6,176
1853	20,879	6,178	27,057	20,756	6,265
1854	22,723	6,636	29,359	23,047	6,274
1855	19,890	6,082	25,972	19,971	5,967
1856	15,425	4,012	19,437	14,734	4,672
1857	15,970	4,299	20,269	15,307	4,927
1858	13,865	3,990	17,855	13,246	4,576
1859	12,782	3,892	16,674	12,470	4,175
1860	12,168	3,831	15,999	12,068	3,907
1861	14,349	3,977	18,326	13,879	4,423
1862	15,896	4,105	20,001	15,312	4,651
Scotland.					
1848	3,490	1,419	4,909	3,689	1,196
1849	3,228	1,129	4,357	3,274	1,063
1850	3,301	1,167	4,468	3,363	1,081
1851	2,892	1,109	4,001	3,070	907
1852	2,949	1,078	4,027	3,018	975
1853	2,768	988	3,756	2,821	907
1854	2,883	1,111	3,994	2,989	979
1855	2,568	1,062	3,630	2,689	902
1856	2,591	1,122	3,713	2,723	951
1857	2,743	1,097	3,840	2,920	898
1858	2,718	1,064	3,782	2,850	891
1859	2,402	1,070	3,472	2,589	880
1860	2,306	981	3,287	2,441	846
1861	2,256	973	3,229	2,428	800
1862	2,627	1,003	3,630	2,702	928
Ireland.					
1848	28,765	9,757	38,522	18,206	20,286
1849	31,340	10,649	41,989	21,202	20,767
1850	22,682	8,644	31,326	17,108	14,203
1851	17,337	7,347	24,684	14,377	10,288
1852	12,444	5,234	17,678	10,454	7,206
1853	10,260	4,884	15,144	8,714	6,390
1854	7,937	3,851	11,788	7,051	4,711
1855	6,019	2,993	9,012	5,220	3,777
1856	5,097	2,002	7,099	4,024	3,064
1857	5,458	1,752	7,210	3,925	3,273
1858	4,708	1,600	6,308	3,350	2,940
1859	4,462	1,403	5,865	2,735	3,109
1860	3,996	1,390	5,386	2,979	2,383
1861	4,262	1,324	5,586	3,271	2,292
1862	5,102	1,564	6,666	3,796	2,846

Note.—The decrease in the Number of Persons committed for Trial in England and Wales, since 1855, is partly to be attributed to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorizes Justices to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners, instead of committing for Trial to the Sessions.

No. 53.—Number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom to various Destinations.

Years.	To the North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To Other Places.	Total.
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214

o. 54.—Total Length, Capital, Passengers Conveyed, Receipts, and Working Expenses of Railways in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Years.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up. (Shares, Loans, &c.)	Total Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season-Ticket Holders).	Total of Traffic Receipts.	Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			England and Wales.			
	Miles.	£	No.	£	£	£
1854	6,114	240,235,025	92,346,149	17,342,925	7,870,487	9,472,438
1855	6,210	249,305,306	93,175,923	18,363,369	8,845,924	9,517,445
1856	6,447	257,489,431	108,368,901	19,728,309	9,359,414	10,368,895
1857	6,773	263,198,206	115,858,806	20,527,748	9,707,498	10,820,250
1858	7,001	270,871,643	115,956,957	20,244,095	10,105,384	10,138,711
1859	7,309	277,665,518	124,881,202	21,723,926	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	7,583	288,691,611	136,989,404	23,472,946	11,258,104	12,214,842
1861	7,820	299,446,182	145,831,425	24,021,928	11,802,349	12,219,579
			Scotland.			
1854	1,043	31,482,647	11,949,388	1,998,822	948,119	1,050,203
1855	1,083	32,571,108	12,206,926	2,144,398	1,045,719	1,098,679
1856	1,206	34,139,963	13,097,238	2,319,217	1,071,502	1,247,715
1857	1,250	35,078,482	14,733,503	2,501,478	1,093,970	1,407,508
1858	1,353	36,681,000	14,788,968	2,536,934	1,101,597	1,435,337
1859	1,428	37,564,105	15,480,713	2,723,512	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	1,486	38,838,741	16,503,050	2,925,229	1,306,128	1,619,101
1861	1,626	40,986,534	17,255,058	3,095,434	1,398,849	1,696,585
			Ireland.			
1854	897	14,351,122	6,911,170	874,477	387,599	486,878
1855	987	15,208,295	7,212,286	999,832	408,066	591,766
1856	1,057	15,965,692	7,881,453	1,117,965	406,540	711,425
1857	1,071	16,880,570	8,416,579	1,145,384	438,771	706,613
1858	1,188	17,822,864	8,447,774	1,175,720	461,244	714,476
1859	1,265	19,133,305	9,445,283	1,296,064	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	1,364	20,599,775	9,991,118	1,368,447	623,136	745,311
1861	1,423	21,894,622	10,686,735	1,447,993	642,139	805,854
			United Kingdom (*see* p. 90).			

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, and WORKING EXPENSES of RAILWAYS in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—*Continued.*

YEARS.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.)	Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.		
	UNITED KINGDOM.							
	Miles.	£	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1848	5,127	200,173,059	57,965,070	11,305	9,933,552	1,937		
1849	6,031	229,747,778	63,841,539	10,585	11,806,498	1,957		
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	11,003	13,204,668	1,994	Cannot be given previous to 1854.	
1851	6,890	248,240,896	85,391,095	12,309	14,997,459	2,176		
1852	7,336	264,165,672	89,135,729	12,150	15,710,554	2,141		
1853	7,686	273,324,514	102,286,660	13,318	18,035,879	2,346		
1854	8,054	286,068,794	111,206,707	13,807	20,215,724	2,510	9,206,205	11,009,5
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	14,323	21,507,599	2,597	10,299,709	11,207,8
1856	8,707	307,595,086	129,347,592	14,855	23,165,491	2,660	10,837,456	12,328,0
1857	9,094	315,157,258	139,008,888	15,395	24,174,610	2,659	11,240,239	12,934,3
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	14,587	23,956,749	2,516	11,668,225	12,288,5
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,807,148	14,980	25,743,502	2,573	(Not ascertained.)	
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	14,579,2
1861	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628	13,843,337	14,722,0

Note.—The details for each division of the United Kingdom cannot be readily ascertained for the year previous to 1854.

No. 55.—QUANTITIES and VALUE of COAL and METALS Produced in UNITED KINGDOM

YEARS.	COAL.	METALS, produced from BRITISH ORES.							TOTAL of COAL and METALS.	YEAR
		Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver, from Lead.	Other Metals.		
	QUANTITIES.									
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Oz.			
1854	64,661,401	3,069,838	19,899	64,005	5,974		558,659	—	—	1854
1855	61,453,079	3,218,154	21,294	65,529	6,000	Not	561,906	—	—	1855
1856	66,645,450	3,586,377	24,257	73,129	6,177	stated	614,180	—	—	1856
1857	65,394,707	3,659,447	17,375	67,393	6,582		532,866	—	—	1857
1858	65,008,649	3,456,064	14,456	68,303	6,920	3,426	569,345	—	—	1858
1859	71,979,765	3,712,904	15,770	63,233	7,100	3,697	578,277	—	—	1859
1860	80,042,698	3,826,752	15,968	63,317	6,695	4,357	628,740	—	—	1860
1861	83,635,214	3,712,390	15,331	65,634	7,450	4,415	569,530	—	—	1861
	ESTIMATED VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.									
	£	£*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1854	16,165,350	7,674,595	2,487,375	1,497,717	690,000		140,664	500,000	29,155,701	1854
1855	16,113,267	8,045,385	3,042,877	1,516,996	720,000	Not	140,476	Notstated	29,579,001	1855
1856	16,663,862	8,963,942	2,983,611	1,755,096	821,541	stated	153,470	100,000	31,441,522	1856
1857	16,348,676	9,148,617	2,154,500	1,523,852	895,152		133,216	125,500	30,329,513	1857
1858	16,252,162	8,640,160	1,562,693	1,489,005	823,480	86,650	156,569	95,000	29,105,719	1858
1859	17,994,941	9,282,260	1,734,700	1,410,095	929,390	75,788	158,407	95,000	31,680,581	1859
1860	20,010,674	9,566,880	1,706,261	1,412,760	871,382	89,536	172,903	170,927	34,001,323	1860
1861	20,908,803	9,280,975	1,572,480	1,445,255	910,762	79,101	144,161	250,500	34,602,853†	1861

* The value of Pig Iron produced in the United Kingdom, which has been hitherto estimated according to the mar price, is stated in this return at the actual cost of production.

† Including £10,816, the value of 2,784 ounces of British Gold obtained in 1861.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

BRAZIL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 March 1863;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, and of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, Exported from the United Kingdom to *Brazil*; of the Real Value of the Brazilian Produce Imported into the United Kingdom; and of the Tonnage of Vessels Cleared Outward for, and Entered Inward from, Brazilian Ports, in each of the last Three Years; specifying the principal Articles both of Import and Export."

(*Mr. Laird.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *April* 1863.

ACCOUNT of the Declared Value of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, and of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE, Exported from the United Kingdom to *Brazil*; of the Real Value of the BRAZILIAN PRODUCE Imported into the United Kingdom; and of the Tonnage of VESSELS Cleared Outward for, and Entered Inwards from, Brazilian Ports, in each of the last Three Years; specifying the principal Articles both of Import and Export.

(So far as relates to the Imports from, and Exports to, *Brazil*).

TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and BRAZIL.

YEARS	Computed Real Value of Imports from Brazil.	VALUE OF EXPORTS TO BRAZIL.		
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures (Declared Value).	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise (Computed Real Value).	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1860 - - -	2,269,180	4,446,776	124,532	4,571,308
1861 - - -	2,631,480	4,552,165	138,710	4,690,875
1862 - - -	4,414,187	3,735,781	126,672	3,862,453

A Specification of the principal Articles of Import and Export will be found in the following Tables:—

COMPUTED REAL VALUE of IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM from BRAZIL.

ARTICLES.	YEARS		
	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£.	£.	£.
Annatto - - - - - - - - -	3,400	1,455	3,251
Balsam Capivi - - - - - - - -	12,021	8,573	17,807
Bones, except Whalefins - - - - -	21,297	25,781	38,951
Caoutchouc - - - - - - - - -	236,432	224,152	272,349
Cochineal - - - - - - - - -	27,272	—	—
Cocoa - - - - - - - - - -	31,322	23,593	34,829
Coffee - - - - - - - - - -	162,877	255,436	387,401
Corn, viz., Wheatflour - - - - - - -	346	14	35,346
Cotton, Raw - - - - - - - - -	561,949	690,100	1,676,741
Guano - - - - - - - - - -	500	3,347	—
Hair, Horse - - - - - - - - -	2,374	12,760	1,575
Hides, not Tanned - - - - - - - -	479,125	446,402	420,053
——— Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed - -	717	650	872
Horns, Horn Tips, and pieces of Horns - - -	6,612	4,364	5,130
Ipecacuanhæ - - - - - - - - -	2,530	1,572	11,225
Isinglass - - - - - - - - - -	10,342	7,901	6,908
Nuts and Kernels not particularly enumerated -	9,039	8,808	11,900
Sugar, Unrefined - - - - - - - - -	517,412	776,944	1,237,990
Tallow - - - - - - - - - -	19,971	29,451	85,952
Tapioca - - - - - - - - - -	8,303	10,831	13,838
Tobacco, Unmanufactured - - - - - -	646	237	28,837
——— Manufactured, and Cigars - - - - -	9,120	2,310	2,675
Wood, Brazil - - - - - - - - -	61,648	7,797	5,185
——— Rosewood - - - - - - - - -	36,038	37,646	57,715
Wool, Sheep and Lambs - - - - - - -	486	391	1,057
All other Articles - - - - - - - - -	47,401	50,965	55,700
TOTAL - - - £.	2,269,180	2,631,480	4,414,187

VALUE of EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to BRAZIL.

BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.
(Declared Value).

ARTICLES.	YEARS 1860.	1861.	1862.
	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	12,539	9,944	12,190
Alkali Soda	30,760	9,731	9,500
Apparel and Haberdashery	68,676	72,699	43,747
Beer and Ale	70,389	79,432	72,332
Butter	132,410	121,741	121,553
Carriages	13,002	14,222	13,838
Coals, Cinders and Culm	89,922	85,043	76,299
Cordage and Twine	11,783	14,164	11,431
Cotton Piece Goods	2,300,101	2,477,078	1,854,747
——— Hosiery and Small Wares	60,336	73,913	72,467
Drugs and Chemical Products	20,120	18,079	17,144
Earthenware and Porcelain	59,662	84,800	68,591
Glass Manufactures	34,541	33,264	27,511
Gunpowder	33,477	24,752	29,569
Hardwares and Cutlery	124,251	148,345	125,252
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	49,289	37,434	46,847
Linen, Piece Goods	213,622	206,794	174,797
——— Hosiery and other Goods	1,831	1,507	2,033
Machinery, Steam Engines	38,970	26,665	74,420
——— Other Sorts	55,345	57,088	39,070
Metals, Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	91,412	72,006	52,187
——— Iron, Wrought and Unwrought	300,950	281,101	226,830
——— Lead and Shot	29,301	24,964	20,580
——— Tin Plates	24,141	23,816	23,194
Musical Instruments	4,782	3,004	2,462
Oil, Seed	17,901	15,532	19,494
Painters' Colours	19,241	13,364	17,603
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches	29,403	14,093	9,611
Saltpetre	12,364	12,831	13,457
Silk Manufactures	30,104	24,821	17,432
Umbrellas and Parasols	14,486	20,066	20,100
Woollen Manufactures; Cloths, Coatings, &c.	131,991	144,141	120,801
——— Worsted Stuffs	89,539	99,629	48,027
——— Of other Sorts	36,514	45,651	95,543
All other Articles	193,621	160,451	155,122
TOTAL £.	4,446,776	4,552,165	3,735,781

VALUE of Exports from the United Kingdom to Brazil—*continued.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE.
(Computed Real Value).

ARTICLES.	YEARS 1860.	1861.	1862.
	£.	£.	£.
Cheese	16,195	12,387	11,618
Cordage	3,791	1,307	313
Corn, Wheatmeal or Flour	388	10,270	5,069
Cotton Piece Goods	601	64	350
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	5,400	13,837	1,407
Pepper	2,667	2,584	4,098
Rice, not in the Husk	24,727	15,538	9,769
Rosin	9	1,782	5,641
Silk Manufactures: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals and Taffaties.	16,653	12,894	12,123
Crape Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs and Pieces	502	132	1,040
Spirits, Brandy	1,160	1,628	1,673
—— Geneva	478	241	326
Tea	2,789	9,887	27,420
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	3,625	6,221	3,410
—— Manufactured, and Cigars	1,747	8,647	4,427
Wine	3,062	5,408	3,152
Wood, Hewn	2,951	1,303	2,599
—— Sawn or Split	6,315	504	1,118
All other Articles	31,472	34,076	31,119
TOTAL £.	124,532	138,710	126,672

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 31 March 1863.

John A. Messenger.

RETURN of the Tonnage of VESSELS Cleared Outwards for, and Entered Inwards from, BRAZILIAN PORTS, in each of the last Three Years.

YEARS.	TONNAGE, Cleared Outwards.	TONNAGE, Entered Inwards.
1860	247,966	88,254
1861	204,458	86,406
1862	185,579	121,117

General Register and Record Office of Seamen and Shipping, London, 23 March 1863.

J. J. Mayo,
Registrar General.

BRAZIL.

RETURN of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, and of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, Exported from the United Kingdom to *Brazil;* of the Real Value of the Brazilian Produce Imported into the United Kingdom; and of the Tonnage of Vessels Cleared Outwards for, and Entered Inwards from, Brazilian Ports, in each of the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862; &c.

(*Mr. Laird.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *April* 1863.

BREWERS' LICENSES.

RETURN to Two Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 and 24 February 1863;—*for*,

(Order, 6 February 1863.)

A RETURN "of the Number of Licenses Granted to, and the Amount of Duty Charged upon Brewers in each Excise Collection of the United Kingdom on and from the 11th day of October 1862 up to the present time, showing the Number of Barrels of Beer respectively upon which such Licenses have been Granted, and Duty Charged."

(*Mr. Locke.*)

(Order, 24 February 1863.)

A RETURN "of the Number of Common Brewers paying for Licenses under 1,000 Barrels; over 1,000 and under 10,000; over 10,000 and under 20,000; over 20,000 and under 30,000; over 30,000 and under 50,000; over 50,000 and under 100,000; over 100,000 and under 150,000; over 150,000 and under 200,000; over 200,000 and under 250,000; over 250,000 and under 300,000; over 300,000 and under 350,000; over 350,000 and under 400,000; and over 400,000 Barrels; stating the Total Amount paid for Licenses by each Class."

(*Mr. Bass.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *April* 1863.

RETURN of the Number of Licenses Granted to, and the Amount of Duty Charged upon Brewers in each Excise Collection of the United Kingdom on and from the 11th day of October 1862 up to the present time, showing the Number of Barrels of Beer respectively upon which such Licenses have been Granted and Duty Charged.

COLLECTIONS.	Number of Licenses Granted to Brewers.	Number of Barrels of Beer upon which such Licenses have been Granted.	Licenses to use Sugar.	The Amount of Duty Charged. £.	s.	d.
ENGLAND:						
Barum	466	60,000	-	1,126	13	-
Bath	548	385,270	3	5,884	1	6
Bedford	228	195,560	13	2,727	8	-
Birmingham	2,235	481,110	6	8,316	3	6
Bolton	1,029	289,850	1	4,775	4	-
Bristol	550	255,050	3	3,971	14	6
Cambridge	331	210,840	18	3,249	7	6
Canterbury	74	230,180	6	3,318	14	6
Chester	699	136,180	3	2,351	9	-
Cornwall	441	84,320	7	1,473	14	6
Coventry	1,004	187,740	16	3,186	4	-
Cumberland	62	88,300	2	1,310	6	-
Dorset	183	139,650	-	2,132	-	-
Durham	262	134,830	4	2,152	12	6
Essex	381	197,580	15	2,936	16	6
Exeter	471	151,610	2	2,441	14	6
Gloucester	894	189,080	1	3,203	11	-
Grantham	514	166,130	2	2,712	15	6
Halifax	1,002	308,210	4	4,968	9	-
Hants	302	230,750	17	4,640	12	6
Hereford	965	76,470	2	1,627	13	-
Hull	225	126,790	8	1,966	15	6
Isle of Wight	235	258,700	9	3,837	8	6
Lancaster	963	212,600	2	3,640	12	6
Leeds	974	361,590	9	5,776	16	6
Leicester	921	180,670	5	3,294	12	-
Lichfield	1,839	1,522,420	16	21,430	8	-
Lincoln	440	136,240	2	2,226	13	-
Liverpool	101	515,220	2	7,239	2	-
Lynn	167	154,630	5	2,311	16	6
Manchester	1,743	747,550	12	11,692	13	6
Middlesex	95	297,480	13	4,263	1	-
Newcastle	144	195,720	12	2,916	8	-
Northampton	669	197,220	13	3,319	2	6
Norwich	54	286,340	2	3,976	16	-
Nottingham	1,768	317,190	8	5,373	13	-
Oxford	354	214,280	12	3,231	2	-
Plymouth	448	144,630	2	2,316	8	6
Reading	114	261,630	7	3,829	5	6
Rochester	69	246,410	14	3,545	4	-
Sarum	425	155,880	2	2,514	9	-
Salop	779	124,280	12	2,266	-	-
Sheffield	879	357,340	4	5,252	4	6
Stafford	1,195	194,920	5	3,465	6	-
Stourbridge	1,864	258,290	1	4,810	10	-
Suffolk	243	122,850	7	1,921	9	-
Surrey	100	478,690	24	6,977	16	-
Sussex	159	252,660	10	3,670	15	6
Taunton	310	149,510	5	2,319	4	-
Thirsk	384	95,010	1	1,638	2	-
Wales, East	1,377	244,800	4	4,142	13	6
Wales, Middle	678	61,350	-	1,247	-	6
Wales, North	443	98,430	1	1,663	15	6
Wales, West	1,368	88,360	2	1,981	13	-
Ware	88	222,460	8	3,217	2	6
Warrington	595	357,350	4	5,397	16	6
Worcester	906	166,400	5	2,974	16	-
York	361	126,270	6	2,053	16	-
London, East	41	1,459,690	16	18,644	2	6
London, North	33	1,383,750	11	18,098	2	6
London, South	43	1,058,640	16	14,007	17	6
SCOTLAND:						
Aberdeen	22	28,250	-	428	10	-
Ayr	12	43,800	1	630	10	6
Dumfries	10	17,200	-	255	9	-
Dundee	46	32,670	1	502	11	-

COLLECTIONS.	Number of Licenses Granted to Brewers.	Number of Barrels of Beer upon which such Licenses have been Granted.	Licenses to use Sugar.	The Amount of Duty Charged.
				£. s. d.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*				
Edinburgh	22	391,000	7	5,450 14 6
Elgin	9	12,120	-	180 7 -
Glasgow	6	122,450	3	1,651 7 -
Haddington	22	44,070	1	647 15 6
Inverness	7	4,750	-	72 12 -
Linlithgow	10	10,320	-	153 17 -
Perth	22	16,420	-	250 19 -
Stirling	16	89,100	-	1,269 10 6
Orkney	4	470	-	9 - -
Thurso	1	20	-	- 12 6
Wick	2	150	-	3 5 6
IRELAND:				
Athlone	3	2,900	-	44 17 -
Bandon	5	16,870	1	243 10 6
Belfast	6	18,050	3	264 1 -
Birr	4	13,800	-	199 4 -
Carlow	7	49,750	2	709 - -
Coleraine	4	4,350	1	67 4 -
Cork	6	202,150	3	2,726 4 -
Drogheda	5	72,650	-	1,024 12 -
Dublin	12	706,800	-	9,379 2 -
Galway	8	15,400	-	224 4 6
Limerick	6	21,350	1	308 16 -
Londonderry	4	9,350	2	137 14 -
Newry	6	15,100	1	220 10 -
Sligo	2	3,150	-	46 15 -
Waterford	7	71,000	2	1,007 4 -
Wexford	6	11,150	1	164 6 6

N.B.—This Return is made to the 31st December 1862, that being the latest date to which the accounts had been furnished when the order was made.

Inland Revenue Office,
30 March 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant.

RETURN of the Number of COMMON BREWERS paying for LICENSES under 1,000 Barrels; over 1,000 and under 10,000; over 10,000 and under 20,000; over 20,000 and under 30,000; over 30,000 and under 50,000; over 50,000 and under 100,000; over 100,000 and under 150,000; over 150,000 and under 200,000; over 200,000 and under 250,000; over 250,000 and under 300,000; over 300,000 and under 350,000; over 350,000 and under 400,000; and over 400,000 Barrels; stating the Total Amount paid for Licenses by each Class.

Common Brewers in the United Kingdom paying for Licenses.			Total Amount to be Paid for Licenses by each Class.
Over.	Under.	Number.	
Barrels.	*Barrels.*		£. s. d.
—	1,000	32,672	88,378 - -
1,000	10,000	1,614	75,429 15 6
10,000	20,000	160	31,537 14 -
20,000	30,000	50	17,514 16 -
30,000	50,000	26	13,217 18 -
50,000	100,000	19	18,107 17 6
100,000	150,000	5	7,787 10 -
150,000	200,000	3	6,621 7 6
200,000	250,000	3	8,866 7 6
250,000	300,000	3	10,897 12 6
300,000	350,000	1	3,921 10 -
350,000	400,000	1	4,949 - -
400,000	-	2	12,678 12 6
Beginners at 12*s.* 6*d.*		2,031	1,269 7 6

N.B.—This Account is made up from the 11th October 1862 to the 15th February 1863.

Inland Revenue Office,
1 April 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant.

BREWERS' LICENSES.

RETURN of the Number of Licenses Granted to and the Amount of Duty Charged upon Brewers in each Excise Collection of the United Kingdom on and from 11 October to 31 December 1862; &c.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

RETURN of the Number of Common Brewers paying for Licences, and the Total Amount paid by each Class, from 11 October 1862 to 15 February 1863; &c.

(*Mr. Bass.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *April* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

COALS, CINDERS, AND CULM, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 April 1863;—*for*,

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT "of the Quantities of Coals, Cinders, and Culm, and Patent Fuel Shipped at the several Ports of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, Coastways, to other Ports of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1862; distinguishing the Quantity Shipped at each of the said Ports, as compared with the Year 1861:"

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT "of the Quantities and Declared Value of Coals, Cinders, and Culm, and Patent Fuel Exported from the several Ports of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to Foreign Countries and the *British* Settlements Abroad, in the Year 1862; distinguishing the Countries to which the same were sent, and comparing the same with the Year 1861; also distinguishing the Ports of the United Kingdom from which the same were Shipped:"

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT "of the Quantities of Coals, Cinders, and Culm, and Patent Fuel Exported from the United Kingdom, in the Year 1862, with the Rate and Amount of Duty thereon:" And,

No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT "of the Quantities of Coals and Patent Fuel brought Coastways and by Inland Navigation into the Port of *London*, during the Year 1862, comparing the same with the Quantities brought during the Year 1861."

— No. 1. —

ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Coals, Cinders, and Culm, and Patent Fuel Shipped at the several Ports of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, Coastways, to other Ports of the United Kingdom.

PORTS from which SHIPPED.	COALS, CINDERS, AND CULM.								PATENT FUEL.	
	YEAR 1861.				YEAR 1862.					
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total.	Year 1861.	Year 1862.
England:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
London	3,343	1,275	-	4,618	1,674	1,508	-	3,182	220	—
Chester	2,465	280	-	2,745	790	235	-	1,025	—	—
Aversham	50	-	-	50	110	143	-	253	—	—
River	-	215	-	215	-	404	-	404	—	—
Portsmouth	11,565	175	-	11,740	11,057	73	-	11,130	—	—
Dartmouth	30	-	-	30	9	-	-	9	—	—
Bristol	876	-	-	876	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	161,014	75	200	161,289	159,854	65	229	160,148	—	—
Cardiff	887,753	7,976	-	895,729	881,604	2,679	-	884,283	1,251	476
Newport	615,920	1,307	-	617,227	585,337	296	-	585,633	—	—
Swansea	190,610	-	51,502	242,112	207,516	95	47,910	255,521	23,008	33,296
Neath	132,468	56	69,596	201,920	158,054	143	70,976	229,173	—	—
Port Talbot	80,549	411	-	80,960	81,813	290	-	82,103	—	—
Porth Cawl	16,492	41	40	16,573	20,483	65	-	20,548	—	—
Llanelly	255,143	-	23,127	278,270	243,299	-	22,342	265,641	—	—
Milford	20,599	-	30,783	51,382	23,598	-	32,471	56,069	—	—
Lester	61,730	-	-	61,730	65,724	-	-	65,724	—	—
Liverpool	230,197	192	-	230,389	134,450	-	-	134,450	—	—
Runcorn					89,700	-	-	89,700	—	—
Preston	40,227	75	-	40,302	41,718	-	-	41,718	—	—
Fleetwood	14,153	10	6	14,169	18,016	-	-	18,016	—	—
Lancaster	3,890	599	-	4,489	1,780	770	-	2,550	—	—
Whitehaven	182,149	12	1,205	183,366	194,432	15	3,103	197,550	—	—
Workington	128,954	5	-	128,959	144,294	-	-	144,294	—	—
Maryport	380,304	-	-	380,304	382,725	-	-	382,725	—	—
Carlisle	42,629	-	-	42,629	25,733	-	-	25,733	—	—
Berwick	174	-	-	174	85	-	-	85	—	—
Newcastle	2,255,017	20,972	-	2,275,989	2,109,313	24,726	-	2,134,039	2,057	960
Tyne Ports	170,147	-	-	170,147	147,529	-	-	147,529	—	—
Sunderland	2,338,760	514	-	2,339,274	2,459,200	900	-	2,460,100	—	—
Stockton	3,048	60	-	3,108	846	-	-	846	—	—
Middlesborough	198,953	3,486	-	202,444	172,928	2,576	-	175,504	—	—
Hartlepool	1,402,458	6,508	-	1,408,966	1,301,849	5,411	-	1,307,260	—	—
Hinsborough	15,796	-	-	15,796	16,949	-	-	16,949	—	—
Hull	14,040	-	-	14,040	10,824	-	-	10,824	—	—
Goole	84,508	-	-	84,508	92,936	-	-	92,936	—	—
Grimsby	9,627	-	-	9,627	11,796	-	-	11,796	—	—
Boston	82	-	-	82	970	-	-	970	—	—
Scotland:										
Leith	6,269	-	-	6,269	10,575	-	-	10,575	—	—
Carrowstoness	124,126	26	-	124,152	99,006	-	-	99,006	—	—
Grangemouth	3,389	-	-	3,389	2,199	-	-	2,199	—	—
Boa	12,552	-	-	12,552	12,525	-	-	12,525	—	—
Burntisland	44,297	-	-	44,297	55,452	-	-	55,452	—	—
Dundee	1,537	-	-	1,537	1,417	-	-	1,417	—	—
Grangemouth	13,715	-	-	13,715	10,895	-	-	10,895	—	—
Glasgow	109,118	-	-	109,118	112,344	631	-	112,975	—	—
Irvine	391,795	-	-	391,795	401,102	-	-	401,102	—	—
Troon	109,425	-	-	109,425	151,640	-	-	151,640	—	—
Ireland:										
Cork	120	-	-	120	70	-	-	70	—	—
Total	10,772,068	44,270	176,259	10,992,597	10,656,220	41,025	177,031	10,874,276	26,536	34,732

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Declared Value of Coals, Cinders, and Culm, and Patent Fuel Exported,

YEAR 1861.

PORTS from which SHIPPED.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.					DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.				
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.
England:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
London	67,760	7,106	-	74,866	3,526	61,856	7,588	-	69,444	4,212
Faversham	304	-	-	304	-	130	-	-	130	—
Shoreham	140	34	-	174	-	42	32	-	74	—
Portsmouth	262	-	-	262	-	197	-	-	197	—
Southampton	20	-	-	20	-	16	-	-	16	—
Poole	95	-	-	95	-	98	-	-	98	—
Dartmouth	16	112	-	128	-	12	56	-	68	—
Plymouth	700	-	-	700	-	350	-	-	350	—
Falmouth	120	-	-	120	-	60	-	-	60	—
Penzance	70	-	-	70	-	40	-	-	40	—
Bideford	140	-	-	140	-	67	-	-	67	—
Bristol	17,424	170	-	17,594	100	9,497	147	-	9,644	75
Gloucester	4,563	-	-	4,563	-	2,469	-	-	2,469	—
Cardiff	1,103,849	5,505	-	1,109,354	7,164	533,317	3,952	-	537,269	4,589
Newport	211,135	64	-	211,199	-	103,311	45	-	103,356	—
Swansea	414,840	2,293	996	418,129	67,296	203,538	1,716	408	205,662	37,247
Neath	17,402	-	880	18,282	-	7,771	-	323	8,094	—
Port Talbot	1,495	-	-	1,495	-	610	-	-	610	—
Llanelly	104,772	-	6,331	111,1 3	250	42,229	-	1,152	43,381	130
Milford	540	-	-	540	-	319	-	-	319	—
Ramsey	65	-	-	65	-	33	-	-	33	—
Chester	534	16	-	550	-	241	16	-	257	—
Liverpool	630,772	13,153	-	643,925	976	410,642	12,670	-	423,312	836
Runcorn	1,172	48	-	1,220	-	581	41	-	622	—
Preston	160	-	-	160	-	90	-	-	90	—
Fleetwood	1,703	-	-	1,703	-	973	-	-	973	—
Lancaster	3,860	-	-	3,860	-	1,749	-	-	1,749	—
Whitehaven	2,598	-	-	2,598	-	1,165	-	-	1,165	—
Maryport	7,825	-	-	7,825	-	3,032	-	-	3,032	—
Workington	2,124	-	-	2,124	-	843	-	-	843	—
Carlisle	2,674	-	-	2,674	-	1,268	-	-	1,268	—
Berwick	169	-	-	169	-	68	-	-	68	—
Newcastle	1,952,618	143,052	-	2,095,670	195	809,220	93,889	-	903,109	123
Shields	267,252	2,084	-	269,336	-	107,158	1,301	-	108,459	—
Sunderland	1,082,018	38,831	-	1,120,849	190	373,495	24,250	-	397,745	153
Stockton	1,225	282	-	1,507	-	439	172	-	611	—
Hartlepool	590,095	34,186	-	624,281	-	200,461	22,603	-	223,064	—
Middlesborough	107,835	34,557	-	142,392	-	36,385	21,614	-	57,999	—
Gainsborough	1,587	-	-	1,587	-	696	-	-	696	—
Hull	130,773	370	-	131,143	20	65,184	324	-	65,508	9
Goole	8,065	-	-	8,065	-	3,762	-	-	3,762	—
Grimsby	81,658	-	-	81,658	-	40,799	-	-	40,799	—
Boston	340	-	-	340	-	253	-	-	253	—
Lowestoft	70	-	-	70	-	50	-	-	50	—
Scotland:										
Leith	47,866	974	-	48,840	-	56,719	896	-	57,615	—
Borrowstoness	167,918	234	-	168,152	-	102,223	229	-	102,452	—
Grangemouth	73,748	426	-	74,174	-	29,552	354	-	29,906	—
Alloa	56,346	45	-	56,391	-	17,930	43	-	17,973	—
Kirkaldy	79,662	85	-	79,747	-	33,545	106	-	33,651	—
Dundee	36,017	-	-	36,017	-	16,409	-	-	16,409	—
Aberdeen	474	-	-	474	-	219	-	-	219	—
Wick	238	-	-	238	-	207	-	-	207	—
Greenock	65,744	1,002	-	66,746	-	28,998	865	-	29,863	—
Port Glasgow	7,941	-	-	7,941	-	3,223	-	-	3,223	—
Glasgow	81,517	1,435	-	82,952	-	51,630	1,131	-	52,761	—
Irvine	115,494	86	-	115,580	-	40,417	102	-	40,519	—
Ayr	2,006	-	-	2,006	-	631	-	-	631	—
Ireland:										
Dublin	1,191	-	-	1,191	-	821	-	-	821	—
Waterford	311	-	-	311	-	233	-	-	233	—
Cork	456	-	-	456	-	372	-	-	372	—
Limerick	100	-	-	100	-	102	-	-	102	—
Londonderry	340	-	-	340	-	688	-	-	688	—
Belfast	550	-	-	550	-	330	-	-	330	—
Total	7,560,758	286,150	8,207	7,855,115	79,717	3,408,765	194,142	1,883	3,604,790	47,374

from the several Ports of *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* to Foreign Countries and *British* Settlements Abroad.

YEAR 1861.

COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.					DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.				
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Russia: Northern Ports	342,513	11,677	-	354,190	400	142,351	7,824	-	150,175	220
„ Southern Ports	52,628	580	-	53,208	-	24,914	354	-	25,268	—
Sweden	214,004	22,408	-	236,412	-	86,030	15,347	-	101,377	—
Norway	135,221	5,252	-	140,473	-	51,871	3,520	-	55,391	—
Denmark	542,567	15,126	-	557,693	20	215,861	10,618	-	226,479	9
Prussia	439,096	13,643	-	452,739	-	163,104	8,394	-	171,498	—
Mecklenburg	42,253	1,790	-	44,043	-	15,520	1,067	-	16,587	—
Hanover	100,312	3,615	-	103,927	-	38,864	2,238	-	41,102	—
Oldenburg	59,353	839	-	60,192	-	30,378	538	-	30,916	—
Hamburg	514,427	21,299	-	535,726	-	201,891	13,666	-	215,557	—
Bremen	19,515	266	-	19,781	-	9,921	170	-	10,091	—
Lubeck	29,725	1,665	-	31,390	-	12,295	685	-	12,980	—
Heligoland	90	-	-	90	-	41	-	-	41	—
Holland	262,868	6,157	-	269,025	-	107,914	3,694	-	111,608	—
Belgium	46,643	11	-	46,654	-	22,206	6	-	22,212	—
Channel Islands	73,294	690	-	73,984	-	35,334	452	-	35,786	—
France	1,436,160	8,275	7,773	1,452,208	19,117	611,732	4,456	1,703	617,891	10,855
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	108,794	1,368	284	110,446	400	46,309	897	135	47,341	222
Spain and Canaries	403,238	92,459	150	495,847	20,388	191,203	61,931	45	253,179	11,773
Gibraltar	81,136	-	-	81,136	1,122	38,845	-	-	38,845	601
Italy	417,629	21,645	-	439,274	5,685	185,856	14,297	-	200,153	3,103
Malta	115,731	-	-	115,731	1,618	55,745	-	-	55,745	906
Ionian Islands	35,958	-	-	35,958	-	16,324	-	-	16,324	—
Greece	29,715	89	-	29,804	-	13,781	80	-	13,861	—
Turkey	174,686	65	-	174,751	-	82,133	53	-	82,186	—
Wallachia and Moldavia	10,553	-	-	10,553	-	5,909	-	-	5,909	—
Syria and Palestine	18,529	-	-	18,529	-	8,282	-	-	8,282	—
Egypt	96,311	22,181	-	118,492	2,687	45,154	13,304	-	58,458	1,504
Tunis	2,272	45	-	2,317	-	1,057	32	-	1,089	—
Algeria	20,445	11	-	20,456	4,096	8,787	7	-	8,794	1,959
Western Coast of Africa	21,730	11	-	21,741	2,384	10,678	6	-	10,684	1,297
British Possessions in South Africa	28,448	307	-	28,755	-	16,254	230	-	16,484	—
Cape Verde Islands	23,299	-	-	23,299	2,970	11,520	-	-	11,520	1,645
Ascension	686	-	-	686	-	259	-	-	259	—
St. Helena	748	-	-	748	103	441	-	-	441	125
Madagascar	284	-	-	284	-	120	-	-	120	—
Bourbon	740	-	-	740	-	258	-	-	258	—
Mauritius	18,314	7	-	18,321	2,652	8,623	7	-	8,630	2,589
Aden	19,440	-	-	19,440	1,040	9,238	-	-	9,238	572
Persia	900	-	-	900	-	320	-	-	320	—
British India: Continental Territories	199,069	18,695	-	217,764	464	99,268	16,794	-	116,062	481
„ Singapore	31,955	-	-	31,955	860	15,135	-	-	15,135	538
„ Ceylon	25,899	47	-	25,946	944	12,215	47	-	12,262	519
Portuguese India (Goa)	238	-	-	238	-	119	-	-	119	—
Siam	150	-	-	150	-	123	-	-	123	—
Java	6,637	1,418	-	8,055	-	3,200	1,158	-	4,358	—
Philippine Islands	10,032	-	-	10,032	-	4,902	-	-	4,902	—
China	69,506	45	-	69,551	3,335	33,856	51	-	33,907	1,980
Japan	96	-	-	96	-	90	-	-	90	—
British Settlements in Australia	23,708	4,187	-	27,895	1,300	16,967	4,875	-	21,842	735
South Sea Islands	133	-	-	133	-	106	-	-	106	—
British North America	165,824	1,655	-	167,479	9	75,293	1,121	-	76,414	6
British West Indies	127,768	359	-	128,127	2,539	68,502	283	-	68,785	2,276
Foreign West Indies	262,932	23	-	262,955	6	130,115	28	-	130,143	6
United States of America: Ports on the Atlantic	349,931	50	-	349,981	1	233,448	45	-	233,493	1
Ports on the Pacific	21,901	-	-	21,901	-	14,527	-	-	14,527	—
Mexico	4,566	-	-	4,566	-	2,172	-	-	2,172	—
Central America	1,737	323	-	2,060	-	714	199	-	913	—
New Granada	4,750	3	-	4,753	1,451	2,774	3	-	2,777	1,158
Venezuela	146	2	-	148	-	80	2	-	82	—
Ecuador	120	-	-	120	-	66	-	-	66	—
Brazil	157,281	2,606	-	159,887	509	83,087	1,956	-	85,043	305
Uruguay	39,230	80	-	39,310	-	20,139	66	-	20,205	—
Buenos Ayres	19,428	209	-	19,637	-	13,665	181	-	13,846	—
Chili	67,226	3,173	-	70,399	-	32,291	2,297	-	34,588	—
Peru	29,560	1,794	-	31,354	3,617	17,680	1,163	-	18,843	1,989
Bolivia	138	-	-	138	-	58	-	-	58	—
Falkland Islands	542	-	-	542	-	350	-	-	350	—
TOTAL	7,560,758	286,150	8,207	7,855,115	79,717	3,408,765	194,142	1,883	3,604,790	47,374

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Declared Value of Coals, Cinders, and Culm, and Patent Fuel Exported,

YEAR 1862.

PORTS from which SHIPPED.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.					DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.				
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.
England:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
London	114,259	3,317	-	117,576	3,257	98,915	3,780	-	102,695	3,616
Portsmouth	8	-	-	8	-	7	-	-	7	—
Southampton	792	-	-	792	-	660	-	-	660	—
Poole	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	—
Weymouth	260	-	-	260	2	110	-	-	110	1
Bridport	200	-	-	200	-	150	-	-	150	—
Teignmouth	26	-	-	26	-	20	-	-	20	—
Dartmouth	200	-	-	200	-	104	-	-	104	—
Plymouth	1,767	-	-	1,767	-	1,088	-	-	1,088	—
Falmouth	112	-	-	112	-	75	-	-	75	—
Truro	70	-	-	70	-	30	-	-	30	—
Scilly	170	-	-	170	-	98	-	-	98	—
Bideford	550	-	-	550	-	321	-	-	321	—
Bridgewater	251	-	-	251	-	140	-	-	140	—
Bristol	10,646	-	-	10,646	-	5,791	-	-	5,791	—
Gloucester	6,550	-	-	6,550	490	3,421	-	-	3,421	490
Cardiff	1,322,612	7,046	-	1,329,658	13,074	634,886	4,800	-	639,686	8,565
Newport	202,658	230	-	202,888	25	94,460	152	-	94,612	14
Swansea	451,861	1,975	615	454,451	59,942	215,941	1,420	246	217,607	33,393
Neath	24,083	-	840	24,923	-	10,921	-	304	11,225	—
Port Talbot	1,271	-	-	1,271	-	611	-	-	611	—
Llanelly	102,932	-	12,089	115,021	260	40,574	-	2,233	42,807	119
Milford	1,501	-	74	1,575	-	865	-	22	887	—
Carnarvon	90	-	-	90	-	45	-	-	45	—
Chester	989	-	-	989	-	438	-	-	438	—
Liverpool	624,594	12,230	8	636,832	1,307	383,403	11,249	4	394,656	1,395
Runcorn	1,308	-	-	1,308	-	544	-	-	544	—
Fleetwood	300	-	-	300	-	100	-	-	100	—
Lancaster	2,862	-	-	2,862	-	1,367	-	-	1,367	—
Whitehaven	965	-	-	965	-	350	-	-	350	—
Maryport	8,585	215	-	8,800	-	3,102	173	-	3,275	—
Workington	1,286	93	-	1,379	-	444	93	-	537	—
Carlisle	3,040	-	-	3,040	-	1,388	-	-	1,388	—
Berwick	111	-	-	111	-	47	-	-	47	—
Newcastle	1,964,112	141,183	-	2,105,295	-	818,894	89,413	-	908,307	—
Shields	232,712	721	-	233,433	-	93,470	423	-	93,893	—
Sunderland	1,133,642	32,354	-	1,165,996	-	400,044	19,885	-	419,929	—
Stockton	3,343	126	-	3,469	-	1,169	76	-	1,245	—
Hartlepool	579,918	38,270	-	618,188	-	188,659	23,942	-	212,601	—
Middlesborough	100,997	34,375	-	135,372	-	34,051	22,449	-	56,500	—
Gainsborough	1,702	-	-	1,702	-	762	-	-	762	
Hull	192,641	2,986	-	195,627	-	92,649	2,630	-	95,279	—
Goole	13,578	8	-	13,586	-	6,362	5	-	6,367	—
Grimsby	86,435	25	-	86,460	-	42,958	22	-	42,980	—
Boston	621	-	-	621	-	297	-	-	297	—
Lowestoft	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	—
Harwich	579	-	-	579	-	261	-	-	261	—
Scotland:										
Leith	56,712	985	-	57,697	-	53,214	978	-	54,192	—
Borrowstoness	163,890	40	-	163,930	-	107,864	36	-	107,900	—
Grangemouth	93,439	238	-	93,677	-	34,564	163	-	34,727	—
Alloa	51,152	-	-	51,152	-	16,496	-	-	16,496	—
Kirkaldy	82,949	2	-	82,951	-	30,966	2	-	30,968	—
Dundee	44,089	-	-	44,089	-	18,932	-	-	18,932	—
Aberdeen	440	-	-	440	-	190	-	-	190	—
Peterhead	45	-	-	45	-	34	-	-	34	—
Wick	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	4	
Greenock	62,117	253	-	62,370	-	25,592	216	-	25,808	—
Port Glasgow	10,331	-	-	10,331	-	3,833	-	-	3,833	—
Glasgow	98,081	363	-	98,444	250	45,726	355	-	46,081	149
Irvine	144,769	153	-	144,922	-	45,822	156	-	45,978	—
Ayr	3,330	-	-	3,330	-	1,025	-	-	1,025	—
Dumfries	143	-	-	143	-	70	-	-	70	—
Ireland:										
Dublin	368	-	-	368	214	241	-	-	241	118
Cork	401	-	-	401	-	308	-	-	308	—
Belfast	1,458	-	-	1,458	-	652	-	-	652	—
Dundalk	30	-	-	30	-	14	-	-	14	—
Total	8,011,038	277,188	13,626	8,301,852	78,821	3,565,640	182,418	2,809	3,750,867	47,860

from the several Ports of *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* to Foreign Countries and *British* Settlements Abroad—*continued.*

YEAR 1862.

COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.					DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.				
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	Total of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Russia: Northern Ports	352,459	19,826	-	372,285	7	148,967	13,675	-	162,642	
——— Southern Ports	65,450	335	-	65,785	-	28,885	188	-	29,073	—
——— Ports on the Pacific	120	-	-	120	-	69	-	-	69	—
Sweden	223,299	22,374	-	245,673	-	84,502	14,947	-	99,449	—
Norway	143,270	5,745	-	149,015	-	56,687	3,818	-	60,505	—
Denmark	554,710	14,169	-	568,879	454	228,656	8,928	-	237,584	273
Prussia	517,984	17,352	-	535,336	-	189,007	10,672	-	199,679	—
Mecklenburg	58,298	997	-	59,295	-	20,090	529	-	20,619	—
Hanover	81,953	2,980	-	84,933	-	28,705	1,828	-	30,533	—
Oldenburg	32,060	456	-	32,516	-	15,141	286	-	15,427	—
Hamburg	485,737	15,994	-	501,731	-	188,568	9,939	-	198,507	—
Bremen	10,836	-	-	10,836	-	4,200	-	-	4,200	—
Lubeck	24,535	1,104	-	25,639	-	9,655	712	-	10,367	—
Heligoland	84	-	-	84	-	26	-	-	26	—
Holland	249,306	5,008	-	254,314	-	103,819	3,113	-	106,932	—
Belgium	28,190	142	-	28,332	-	17,345	95	-	17,440	—
Channel Islands	66,386	536	-	66,954	2	31,603	374	11	31,988	1
France	1,419,420	10,581	13,114	1,443,115	7,856	602,376	6,889	2,677	611,942	4,672
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	139,648	2,236	-	141,884	1,080	60,397	1,249	-	61,646	588
Spain and Canaries	453,208	70,050	-	523,258	25,823	214,315	44,415	-	258,730	14,716
Gibraltar	64,341	-	-	64,341	-	31,018	-	-	31,018	—
Italy	578,863	15,969	212	595,044	18,286	257,296	10,019	32	267,347	10,079
Malta	116,611	274	-	116,885	847	57,527	197	-	57,724	439
Ionian Islands	36,656	25	-	36,681	-	16,407	20	-	16,427	—
Greece	29,679	73	-	29,752	-	13,991	60	-	14,051	—
Turkey	162,292	2,573	-	164,865	196	74,934	1,489	-	76,423	103
Wallachia and Moldavia	16,663	10	-	16,673	-	8,915	8	-	8,923	—
Syria and Palestine	10,610	-	-	10,610	-	4,832	-	-	4,832	—
Egypt	119,152	36,882	-	156,034	3,933	55,076	23,755	-	78,831	2,419
Tunis	1,251	-	-	1,251	-	614	-	-	614	—
Algeria	18,265	32	-	18,297	5,431	7,857	22	-	7,879	2,852
Morocco	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	158
Western Coast of Africa	9,986	-	-	9,986	868	4,576	-	-	4,576	517
British Possessions in South Africa	35,424	652	-	36,076	953	18,423	775	-	19,198	568
Cape Verde Islands	32,027	-	-	32,027	1,567	15,366	-	-	15,366	913
Ascension	4,273	-	-	4,273	-	1,996	-	-	1,996	—
St. Helena	1,285	-	-	1,285	-	860	-	-	860	—
Eastern Coast of Africa	1,349	-	-	1,349	-	770	-	-	770	—
Mauritius	11,082	72	-	11,154	835	5,138	78	-	5,216	638
Aden	46,911	-	-	46,911	1,699	22,128	-	-	22,128	1,650
Persia	670	-	-	670	-	670	-	-	670	—
British India: Continental Territories	148,244	15,654	-	163,898	26	75,069	13,937	-	89,006	16
„ Singapore	54,974	34	-	55,008	1,653	26,079	18	-	26,097	991
„ Ceylon	54,095	145	-	54,240	20	26,121	79	-	26,200	12
Siam	529	-	-	529	-	323	-	-	323	—
Cochin China	494	-	-	494	-	247	-	-	247	—
Java	40,827	1,022	-	41,849	-	16,751	587	-	17,338	—
Bintang	365	-	-	365	-	153	-	-	153	—
Philippine Islands	22,476	-	-	22,476	-	11,575	-	-	11,575	—
China	177,359	760	-	178,119	2,300	86,935	574	-	87,509	2,182
British Settlements in Australia	30,853	606	-	31,459	222	19,604	698	-	20,302	266
Islands in the Pacific	406	-	-	406	-	345	-	-	345	—
British North America	199,679	2,003	-	201,682	-	87,214	1,259	-	88,473	—
British West Indies	129,450	44	268	129,762	1,513	67,217	34	89	67,340	1,451
Foreign West Indies	328,866	279	-	329,145	130	159,180	218	-	159,398	126
United States of America:										
Ports on the Atlantic	315,058	3	-	315,061	-	197,073	4	-	197,077	—
Ports on the Pacific	6,348	-	-	6,348	-	4,935	-	-	4,935	—
Mexico	12,776	-	-	12,776	-	6,004	-	-	6,004	—
Central America	776	61	-	837	-	321	46	-	367	—
New Granada	10,751	10	-	10,761	312	6,043	8	-	6,051	310
Venezuela	300	-	-	300	-	151	-	-	151	—
Brazil	132,881	5,662	-	138,543	458	72,533	3,766	-	76,299	401
Uruguay	32,507	391	-	32,898	2	16,196	288	-	16,484	2
States of the Argentine Confederation.	15,615	562	-	16,177	59	9,906	459	-	10,365	80
Chili	62,908	1,608	-	64,516	515	27,926	1,144	-	29,070	285
Peru	25,639	1,897	-	27,536	1,409	15,206	1,219	-	16,425	1,144
Bolivia	1,551	-	-	1,551	-	592	-	-	592	—
Falkland Islands	968	-	-	968	-	534	-	-	534	—
TOTAL	8,011,038	277,188	13,626	8,301,852	78,821	3,565,640	182,418	2,809	3,750,867	47,860

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of COALS, CINDERS, and CULM, and PATENT FUEL Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and *British* Settlements Abroad, with the Rate and Amount of Duty Received thereon.

YEAR 1862.

	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.
	Tons.
Coals	8,011,038
Cinders	277,188
Culm	13,626
TOTAL	8,301,852
	Tons.
Patent Fuel	78,821

The Duties on Coals, Cinders, and Culm Exported were wholly repealed by Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 95, from 14 August 1850.

— No. 4. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of COALS and PATENT FUEL brought COASTWAYS and by INLAND NAVIGATION into the Port of *London* during the Year 1862, comparing the same with the Quantities brought during the Year 1861.

COALS and PATENT FUEL brought into the Port of *London*.

	COALS.		PATENT FUEL.	
	Years		Years	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Coastways	3,567,002	3,442,402	23,652	30,257
By Inland Navigation and Land Carriage	1,665,080	1,531,421	—	—
TOTAL	5,232,082	4,973,823	23,652	30,257

The Quantities of Coals brought into the Port of London, as shown above, are stated on the authority of the Registrar of the Coal Market.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 29 June 1863.

John A. Messenger.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of COALS, CINDERS, CULM, and PATENT FUEL Shipped Coastways, from the Ports of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* severally; of the Quantities Exported from the same Ports to Foreign Countries and British Settlements Abroad; and, of the Quantities brought Coastways into the Port of *London*, in the Years 1861 and 1862.

(*Mr. Hussey Vivian.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *July* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

COPPER, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 June 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of all EXPORTS and IMPORTS of COPPER and COPPER ORE and REGULUS, TIN and TIN ORE, LEAD and LEAD ORE, SPELTER and ZINC, for the Twelve Months to the 31st day of December 1861; and the same for 1862 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 235, of Session 1861)."

(*Mr. Davey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *July* 1863.

COPPER.

COPPER Imported into the United Kingdom in the Years 1861 and 1862

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.							Year ended 31 December 1862.						
	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks or Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture, (including all Yellow Metal Sheathing.)	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks or Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture, (including all Yellow Metal Sheathing.)	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Value.* £.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Value.* £.
London	5,822	377	2,930	265	1,484	202	6,648	8,328	513	2,166	128	1,252	13	2,813
Liverpool	30,695	4,602	186	139	6,246	180	1,120	33,312	11,438	81	79	5,898	78	403
Hull	2	–	223	6	199	–	274	19	–	–	1	40	3	147
Newcastle	626	–	–	8	80	1	352	693	–	–	6	71	–	7
Swansea	36,448	15,338	4,346	–	–	427	10	38,680	23,437	3,861	5	—	—	—
Southampton	416	–	–	4	–	–	–	611	–	–	1	15	1	58
Folkestone	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,910	–	–	–	–	–	–	195
Newhaven	–	–	–	–	–	–	282	–	–	–	–	–	–	291
Leith	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ports	154	–	91	14	3	1	75	211	–	–	23	17	–	29
Total Import	74,163	20,317	7,776	436	8,012	811	13,671	82,050	35,388	6,108	243	7,293	95	3,943

Copper Imported into the United Kingdom in the Years 1861 and 1862—*continued.*

Countries from which Imported.	Year ended 31 December 1861.							Year ended 31 December 1862.						
	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks or Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture (including all Yellow Metal Sheathing).	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks or Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture, (including all Yellow Metal Sheathing).	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Value.* £.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Value.* £.
Norway	764	–	8	13	159	1	–	684	–	–	4	115	–	–
Hamburg	1	–	23	–	156	6	705	1	–	99	4	66	12	382
Holland	10	–	314	15	247	–	1,492	56	–	26	5	26	9	803
Belgium	9	–	8	6	45	–	629	–	–	–	3	53	3	669
France:														
Ports without the Mediterranean	498	74	51	–	119	429	6,117	120	–	49	4	31	–	1,042
Ports within the Mediterranean	1,303	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,084	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	2,008	–	–	14	–	–	–	1,897	2	–	27	–	30	–
Spain:														
Ports without the Mediterranean	1,724	108	149	1	664	56	8	3,420	32	301	–	799	–	10
Ports within the Mediterranean	1,733	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,519	2	–	2	–	–	–
Italy:														
Tuscany	2,126	–	122	5	–	1	–	1,404	–	69	–	66	–	3
Genoa	551	–	–	–	12	–	–	841	–	–	20	–	6	–
Turkey (European)	138	–	34	25	85	13	–	48	–	–	4	17	–	–
West Coast of Africa: Portuguese Possessions.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	744	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Possessions in South Africa	2,325	–	–	9	–	–	–	2,960	–	–	3	–	–	15
China	–	–	4	10	1	4	1,204	–	–	–	–	–	–	167
Japan	–	–	11	33	–	25	2,264	–	–	–	–	–	2	215
West Australia	322	–	–	–	–	–	–	678	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Australia	1,164	93	721	10	207	–	10	2,885	342	668	–	448	–	–
Victoria	5,976	366	1,334	15	302	93	100	2,751	171	951	11	236	–	–
New South Wales	182	2	13	31	20	–	50	800	–	–	15	–	–	–
British North America	327	–	–	6	–	–	5	513	–	–	1	–	–	–
British West India Islands and British Guiana.	1,074	–	–	47	–	–	48	579	–	–	39	–	1	6
Cuba	16,830	–	–	4	–	–	10	17,860	26	–	1	–	–	–
United States:														
Northern Atlantic Ports	2,898	87	255	21	397	66	240	174	–	–	9	57	–	121
Southern Atlantic Ports	1,058	–	30	19	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Ports on the Pacific	2	–	3	4	–	–	–	1,049	–	4	–	2	–	–
Mexico:														
Ports on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ports on the Pacific	–	–	103	–	141	90	–	151	–	7	–	147	29	–
New Granada:														
Ports on the Atlantic	–	–	97	–	341	–	–	–	–	81	1	730	–	–
Peru	3,781	653	1,102	4	1,427	–	–	2,223	1,310	1,448	10	727	–	–
Bolivia	2,824	813	–	–	–	–	–	9,197	2,255	–	–	–	–	–
Chili	24,307	18,107	3,217	31	2,493	–	–	27,002	31,240	2,378	16	3,200	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	230	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
States of the Argentine Confederation	6	6	–	–	650	–	–	3	8	–	1	502	–	–
Other Parts	216	8	177	113	194	27	789	407	–	27	61	59	3	519
Total Import	74,163	20,317	7,776	436	8,012	811	13,671	82,050	35,388	6,108	243	7,293	95	3,943

COPPER EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Years 1861 and 1862.

PORTS from which EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.							Year ended 31 December 1862.						
	Ore.	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	Total of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).	Ore.	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	Total of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).
BRITISH COPPER:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
London	–	1,418	8	9,964	12	143	11,545	–	1,424	1	12,908	17	705	15,055
Liverpool	–	874	–	3,782	80	1,951	6,687	9	543	19	6,447	7	958	7,974
Bristol	–	–	–	13	–	28	41	–	–	–	11	–	23	34
Folkestone	–	–	–	46	–	15	61	–	—	–	—	–	—	—
Goole	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	44	–	5	–	19	68
Hartlepool	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	138	–	–	–	8	146
Hull	–	27	–	635	7	58	727	5	57	–	779	4	51	891
Llanelly	–	–	–	45	–	–	45	–	87	–	33	–	–	120
Newcastle	–	25	–	26	–	4	55	1	–	–	50	–	2	52
Newhaven	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Southampton	–	91	–	40	–	34	165	–	88	42	36	–	24	190
Swansea	–	1,933	–	378	–	1	2,312	–	2,706	–	395	–	46	3,147
Other Ports of England	–	–	–	1	4	4	9	–	–	–	22	–	3	25
Leith	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	—	–	—	–	—	—
Glasgow	–	–	–	102	–	3	105	–	2	–	192	4	8	206
Grangemouth	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	—	–	—	–	—	—
Greenock	–	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	9	–	1	10
Port Glasgow	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	—	–	—	–	—	—
TOTAL Export of British Copper	–	4,368	8	15,053	103	2,247	21,779	20	5,089	62	20,887	32	1,849	27,919

PORTS from which EXPORTED.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.
FOREIGN COPPER:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.
London	30	15	1,053	–	690	–	3,707	–	–	2,505	–	914	–	2,040
Liverpool	143	–	–	–	1,750	–	43	494	–	420	–	3,398	–	32
Goole	–	–	–	–	111	–	–	38	–	103	–	1	–	–
Grimsby	–	–	20	—	—	–	—	–	–	—	—	—	–	—
Hull	–	–	17	–	238	–	–	100	–	127	–	1,198	–	–
Southampton	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	40
TOTAL Export of Foreign Copper	173	15	1,134	–	2,789	–	3,750	632	–	3,155	–	5,523	–	2,112

Copper Exported from the United Kingdom in the Years 1861 and 1862—*continued.*

Countries to which Exported.	Year ended 31 December 1861. Ore.	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal.)	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	Total of British Copper (exclusive of Ore.)	Year ended 31 December 1862. Ore.	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal.)	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	Total of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).
British Copper:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Russia: Northern Ports	–	5	–	52	1	44	102	–	–	–	109	–	27	136
„ Southern Ports	–	–	–	31	2	–	33	–	–	1	25	–	–	26
Sweden	–	–	–	119	2	1	122	–	–	–	152	–	1	153
Norway	–	–	–	43	–	1	44	–	–	–	92	–	–	92
Denmark	–	5	–	32	–	1	38	–	–	–	34	1	–	35
Prussia	–	69	–	47	1	–	117	–	39	–	65	1	1	106
Hamburg	–	111	–	663	2	7	783	10	220	–	815	2	26	1,063
Bremen	–	–	–	608	–	1	609	–	–	–	605	–	–	605
Holland	–	338	–	972	3	16	1,329	–	223	–	763	4	34	1,024
Belgium	–	392	–	292	–	23	707	–	443	–	507	1	29	980
Channel Islands	–	–	5	147	–	2	154	–	2	–	144	–	3	149
France	–	2,427	–	594	1	67	3,089	10	3,081	–	771	5	76	3,933
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	–	269	3	15	287	–	1	–	258	1	8	268
Spain and the Canaries	–	1	–	59	1	10	71	–	1	–	58	1	3	63
Gibraltar	–	–	–	49	–	3	52	–	–	–	26	–	18	44
Italy: Genoa	–	103	–	842	1	575	1,521	–	56	–	1,035	–	836	1,927
„ Tuscany	–	3	–	90	2	4	99	–	1	–	66	–	–	67
„ Naples and Sicily	–	25	–	126	–	5	156	–	6	–	302	1	418	727
Austrian Territories:	–													
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	–	3	–	240	–	1	244	–	6	–	253	–	15	274
Malta	–	–	–	25	–	1	26	–	–	–	59	–	–	59
Greece	–	–	–	41	–	29	70	–	–	–	104	–	2	106
Turkey	–	–	–	119	–	86	205	–	2	–	434	–	67	503
Syria and Palestine	–	–	–	18	–	107	125	–	–	–	172	–	10	182
Egypt	–	–	–	43	1	714	758	–	15	–	1,023	1	34	1,073
West Coast of Africa	–	–	–	25	75	88	188	–	–	–	82	4	23	109
British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	34	–	3	37	–	–	6	67	1	1	75
Mauritius	–	–	–	370	1	1	372	–	–	–	194	–	–	194
British India: Continental Territories	–	879	–	6,058	3	49	6,989	–	780	–	8,856	1	108	9,745
„ „ Singapore	–	–	–	429	–	–	429	–	–	–	359	–	1	360
„ „ Ceylon	–	2	–	50	–	–	52	–	2	–	41	3	–	46
Java	–	–	–	182	–	2	184	–	–	–	135	–	–	135
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	34	–	3	37	–	–	–	45	–	–	45
China and Hong Kong	–	–	–	483	–	5	488	–	–	–	373	–	1	374
Australia	–		3	455	1	12	472	–	2	1	636	2	7	648
British North America	–		–	221	–	5	227	–	1	19	415	1	2	438
British West India Islands, and British Guiana	–	–	–	104	–	63	167	–	–	1	134	–	35	170
Foreign West Indies	–	–	–	306	–	10	316	–	13	31	593	–	12	649
United States: Northern Atlantic Ports	–	–	–	143	–		143	–	164	–	300	–	–	464
Peru	–	–	–	20	–	7	27	–	–	–	58	–	–	58
Chili	–	–	–	89	–	–	89	–	–	–	174	–	–	174
Brazil	–	3	–	416	–	243	662	–	1	–	464	–	28	493
States of the Argentine Confederation	–	–	–	18	–	1	19	–	–	–	12	–	–	12
Other Parts	–	–	–	95	3	42	140	–	30	3	77	2	23	135
Total Export of British Copper	–	4,368	8	15,053	103	2,247	21,779	20	5,089	62	20,887	32	1,849	27,919

Copper Exported from the United Kingdom in the Years 1861 and 1862—*continued.*

COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.							Year ended 31 December 1862.						
	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.
FOREIGN COPPER:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.
Russia: Northern Ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150
„ Southern Ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	216
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	–	–	25	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	—	—
Prussia	–	–	95	–	124	–	–	–	–	633	–	235	—	—
Hanover	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	8	—	—
Hamburg	–	–	20	–	73	–	120	5	–	52	–	9	–	50
Bremen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	—	—
Holland	–	–	91	–	228	–	–	20	–	412	–	642	—	—
Belgium	–	15	284	–	362	–	–	60	–	373	–	1,004	–	400
France	172	–	49	–	1,525	–	–	547	–	650	–	3,259	–	150
Spain and the Canaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	30
Italy: Genoa	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	—	—
„ Tuscany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Naples and Sicily	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	34	—	—	—	—
„ Ancona	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	—	—	—	—
Austrian Territories:														
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	–	–	10	–	64	–	–	–	–	214	–	44	—	—
British India:														
Continental Territories	–	–	489	–	363	–	3,334	–	–	730	–	115	–	1,044
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
China and Hong Kong	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	—	—	—	—	—
British West India Islands, and British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America:														
Northern Atlantic Ports	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	–	32
Central America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
Other Parts	1	–	5	–	–	–	116	–	–	4	–	1	—	—
TOTAL Export of Foreign Copper	173	15	1,134	–	2,789	–	3,750	632	–	3,155	–	5,523	–	2,112

COPPER Exported from the Port of London in the Years 1861 and 1862.

Countries to which exported.	Year ended 31 December 1861.						Year ended 31 December 1862.					
	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	Total of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	Total of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).
British Copper:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Russia: Northern Ports	5	–	17	1	4	27	–	–	53	–	2	55
„ Southern Ports	–	–	31	2	–	33	–	1	25	–	–	26
Sweden	–	–	49	2	1	52	–	–	116	–	–	116
Norway	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	9
Denmark	–	–	4	–	1	5	—	–	—	–	—	—
Prussia	44	–	44	–	–	88	38	–	55	–	–	93
Hamburg	68	–	438	–	2	508	83	–	614	–	17	714
Bremen	–	–	458	–	–	458	–	–	430	–	–	430
Holland	55	–	883	–	13	951	119	–	700	4	11	834
Belgium	295	–	222	–	18	535	389	–	341	1	21	752
Channel Islands	–	5	59	–	–	64	–	–	78	–	–	78
France	125	–	207	–	12	344	16	–	165	5	1	187
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	162	–	1	163	1	–	153	–	–	154
Spain and the Canaries	–	–	49	–	1	50	–	–	38	–	–	38
Gibraltar	–	–	41	–	2	43	–	–	21	–	4	25
Italy: Genoa	62	–	511	–	–	573	15	–	621	–	166	802
„ Tuscany	–	–	75	2	4	81	1	–	35	–	–	36
„ Naples and Sicily	24	–	103	–	–	127	1	–	205	–	410	616
Austrian Territories: Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	–	–	44	–	–	44	–	–	30	–	–	30
Malta	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	15	–	–	15
Greece	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	15	–	–	15
Turkey	–	–	66	–	–	66	2	–	141	–	–	143
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	15
West Coast of Africa	–	–	5	–	2	7	–	–	5	–	–	5
British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	27	–	3	30	–	–	66	1	1	68
Mauritius	–	–	359	–	1	360	–	–	193	–	–	193
British India: Continental Territories	734	–	4,613	3	7	5,357	714	–	7,195	1	38	7,948
„ Singapore	–	–	248	–	–	248	–	–	251	–	1	252
„ Ceylon	2	–	39	–	–	41	2	–	38	3	–	43
Java	–	–	77	–	1	78	–	–	80	–	–	80
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	17
China and Hong Kong	–	–	427	–	5	432	–	–	339	–	1	340
Australia	1	3	384	–	11	399	2	–	559	1	5	567
British North America	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	26	–	1	27
British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	69	–	48	117	–	–	89	–	17	106
Foreign West Indies	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	9
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6
Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	14
Brazil	3	–	170	–	2	175	–	–	121	–	1	122
States of the Argentine Confederation	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	6	–	–	6
Other Parts	–	–	49	2	4	55	26	–	34	1	8	69
Total Export of British Copper from London	1,418	8	9,964	12	143	11,545	1,424	1	12,908	17	705	15,055

COPPER Exported from the PORT of LONDON in the Years 1861 and 1862—*continued.*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.							Year ended 31 December 1862.						
	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.
FOREIGN COPPER:	*Tons.*	*Tons*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.
Russia; Northern Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
„ Southern Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216
Denmark	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prussia	—	—	95	—	124	—	—	—	—	631	—	221	—	—
Hanover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	8	—	—
Hamburg	—	—	20	—	71	—	120	—	—	52	—	9	—	50
Bremen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
Holland	—	—	91	—	84	—	—	—	—	374	—	375	—	—
Belgium	—	15	267	—	15	—	—	—	—	230	—	64	—	400
France	29	—	5	—	30	—	—	—	—	288	—	—	—	150
Italy: Genoa	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—
„ Naples and Sicily	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
„ Ancona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Austrian Territories:														
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	—	—	10	—	16	—	—	—	—	214	—	44	—	—
British India:														
Continental Territories	—	—	489	—	315	—	3,321	—	—	623	—	114	—	1,030
China and Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West India Islands and British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America:														
Northern Atlantic Ports	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Central America	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parts	1	—	10	—	—	—	24	—	—	6	—	2	—	12
TOTAL Export of Foreign Copper from London	30	15	1,053	—	690	—	3,707	—	—	2,505	—	914	—	2,040

COPPER Exported from the Port of Liverpool in the Years 1861 and 1862.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.							Year ended 31 December 1862.						
	Ore.	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	Total of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).	Ore.	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	Total of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).
British Copper:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Prussia	–	25	–	–	–	–	25	–	—	–	—	—	—	—
Holland	–	279	–	42	–	–	321	–	54	–	3	–	–	57
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5
Channel Islands	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	—	–	—	—	—	—
France	–	375	–	12	–	32	419	9	247	–	221	–	9	477
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	–	90	2	13	105	–	–	–	91	1	7	99
Spain and the Canaries	–	1	–	9	1	6	17	–	1	–	20	1	3	25
Gibraltar	–	–	–	8	–	1	9	–	–	–	5	–	14	19
Italy:			–											
Genoa	–	41	–	331	1	575	948	–	41	–	414	–	670	1,125
Tuscany	–	31	–	15	–	–	18	–	–	–	26	–	–	26
Naples and Sicily	–	1	–	23	–	3	27	–	5	–	97	1	7	110
Austrian Territories:														
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	–	3	–	195	–	–	198	–	6	–	222	–	15	213
Malta	–	–	–	17	–	–	17	–	–	–	44	–	—	44
Greece	–	–	–	40	–	29	69	–	–	–	89	–	2	91
Turkey	–	–	–	52	–	86	138	–	–	–	284	–	67	351
Syria and Palestine	–	–	–	18	–	107	125	–	–	–	172	–	10	182
Egypt	–	–	–	43	–	709	752	–	–	–	1,023	1	33	1,057
West Coast of Africa	–	–	–	19	75	58	152	–	–	–	49	1	1	51
British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	—	–	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	—	–	—	—	—	—
British India:														
Continental Territories	–	145	–	1,430	–	41	1,616	–	66	–	1,575	–	70	1,711
Singapore	–	–	–	139	–	–	139	–	–	–	94	–	–	94
Ceylon	–	–	–	11	–	–	11	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Java	–	–	–	90	–	2	92	–	–	–	27	–	–	27
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	34	–	3	37	–	–	–	28	–	–	28
China and Hong Kong	–	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	–	–	34	–	–	34
Australia	–	–	–	65	–	2	67	–	–	–	77	1	2	80
British North America	–	1	–	192	–	5	198	–	1	19	340	1	1	362
British West India Islands and British Guiana.	–	–	–	27	–	13	40	–	–	–	31	–	10	41
Foreign West Indies	–	–	–	301	–	8	309	–	14	–	580	–	8	602
United States: Northern Atlantic Ports	–	–	–	142	–	–	142	–	101	–	300	–	–	401
Peru	–	–	–	20	–	7	27	–	–	–	52	–	–	52
Chili	–	–	–	67	–	–	67	–	–	–	159	–	–	159
Brazil	–	–	–	240	–	212	452	–	1	–	340	–	22	363
States of the Argentine Confederation	–	–	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	5
Other Parts	–	–	–	41	1	38	80	–	1	–	42	–	7	50
Total Export of British Copper from Liverpool	—	874	—	3,782	80	1,951	6,687	9	513	19	6,447	7	958	7,974

Copper Exported from the Port of Liverpool in the Years 1861 and 1862—*continued.*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.							Year ended 31 December 1862.						
	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates engraved.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates ngraved.
Foreign Copper:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£.
Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	—	—
France	143	–	–	–	1,495	–	–	454	–	312	–	3,004	—	—
Holland	–	–	–	–	143	–	–	20	–	–	–	268	—	—
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain and the Canaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	—	—
Italy:														
Naples and Sicily	–	–	–	–	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian Territories:														
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	–	–	–	–	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British India:														
Continental Territories	–	–	–	–	48	–	13	–	–	107	—	—	—	—
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America:														
Northern Atlantic Ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	–	32
Other Parts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	—	—	—	—
Total Export of Foreign Copper from Liverpool	143	–	—	—	1,750	—	43	494	—	420	—	3,398	—	32

T I N.

TIN IMPORTED and EXPORTED in the Years 1861 and 1862.

TIN Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.		Year ended 31 December 1862.	
	Tin.	Tin Ore and Regulus.	Tin.	Tin Ore and Regulus.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Holland	475	- -	619	—
France—Ports without the Mediterranean	- -	52	54	—
British India:				
Bombay and Scinde	24	—	—	—
Bengal and Pegu	12	—	—	—
Singapore	3,003	70	3,491	9
Victoria (Australia)	- -	174	- -	156
Chili	22	—	—	—
Bolivia	- -	- -	89	—
Peru	72	256	120	371
Other Parts	45	- -	21	15
TOTAL IMPORT	3,653	552	4,394	551

TIN Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Years 1861 and 1862.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.			Year ended 31 December 1862.		
	TIN.		Tin Ore and Regulus of Tin (Foreign).	TIN.		Tin Ore and Regulus of Tin (Foreign).
	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.	
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Russia:						
Northern Ports	426	—	—	374	—	—
Southern Ports	34	—	—	35	10	—
Sweden	29	—	—	35	5	—
Denmark	10	—	—	7	—	—
Prussia	55	—	—	224	10	—
Hanover	44	—	—	42	—	—
Hamburg	85	13	—	91	10	—
Bremen	16	—	—	6	14	—
Holland	135	77	—	174	45	—
Belgium	42	23	—	47	—	—
France	835	286	—	937	588	16
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	44	30	—	43	—	—
Spain and the Canaries	190	126	—	151	27	—
Gibraltar	23	—	—	11	—	—
Italy:						
Genoa	32	99	—	38	72	—
Tuscany	12	32	—	15	23	—
Naples and Sicily	68	47	—	64	8	—
Austrian Territories:						
Venetia	3	11	—	3	—	—
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	25	—	—	38	26	—
Ionian Islands	14	—	—	9	—	—
Greece	33	—	—	34	—	—
Turkey	309	—	—	325	—	
Wallachia and Moldavia	19	—	—	50	—	—
Syria and Palestine	54	—	—	57	—	—
Egypt	34	—	—	72	—	—
Morocco	3	—	—	6	—	—
Mauritius	9	138	—	2	—	—
British India	20	—	—	11	—	—
Australia	17	—	—	38	—	—
British North America	19	—	—	51	—	—
Foreign West Indies	15	—	—	50	—	—
United States: Northern Atlantic Ports	59	55	—	916	229	—
Brazil	58	—	—	51	—	—
States of the Argentine Confederation.	15	—	—	7	—	—
Other Parts	48	21	—	90	16	1
TOTAL EXPORT	2,834	958	—	4,104	1,083	17

ZINC.

ZINC and ZINC ORE IMPORTED and EXPORTED in the Years 1861 and 1862.

ZINC and ZINC ORE Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.			Year ended 31 December 1862.		
	Zinc or Spelter.	Ore of Zinc.	Oxide of Zinc.	Zinc or Spelter.	Ore of Zinc.	Oxide of Zinc.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Sweden	–	–	–	–	178	–
Prussia	10,100	–	–	10,494	–	–
Hamburg	8,264	–	5	6,169	–	1
Holland	2,677	–	178	3,172	–	322
Belgium	3,572	–	146	3,474	–	204
France:						
Ports without the Mediterranean	22	460	–	152	862	8
Spain:						
Ports without the Mediterranean	–	5,763	–	–	421	–
Ports within the Mediterranean	–	132	–	–	–	–
Victoria (Australia)	62	–	–	94	–	–
United States:						
Northern Atlantic Ports	50	4	778	1	–	1,017
Southern Atlantic Ports	–	–	–	13	–	–
Other Parts	104	10	–	140	20	–
TOTAL IMPORT	24,851	6,369	1,107	23,709	1,481	1,552

ZINC and ZINC ORE Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Years 1861 and 1862.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.				Year ended 31 December 1862.			
	ZINC or SPELTER.		Zinc Ore, British.	Oxide of Zinc, Foreign.	ZINC or SPELTER.		Zinc Ore, British.	Oxide of Zinc, Foreign.
	British.	Foreign.			British.	Foreign.		
Russia:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Northern Ports	26	–	–	2	5	–	–	5
Southern Ports	6	7	–	–	8	–	–	–
Holland	10	–	–	–	1	10	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	1	–	907	–
Channel Islands	25	7	–	–	23	10	–	–
France	376	1,407	–	–	1,084	399	–	25
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	66	14	–	–	66	5	–	–
Spain and the Canaries	31	–	–	–	46	13	–	–
Gibraltar	14	26	–	–	9	11	–	–
Italy:								
Genoa	5	12	–	–	–	6	–	–
Tuscany	6	10		–	–	–	–	–
Naples and Sicily	54	8	–	–	58	6	–	–
Greece	6	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Turkey	30	–	–	–	92	12	–	–
Wallachia and Moldavia	19	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Egypt	25	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
West Coast of Africa	16	–	–	–	18	–	–	–
British Possessions in South Africa	137	–	–	–	88	–	–	–
British India:								
Continental Territories	2,740	2,212	–	–	2,567	2,811	–	–
Singapore	51	52	–	–	49	16	–	–
Ceylon	4	–	–	–	19	5	–	–
Java	15	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Philippine Islands	26	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
China and Hong Kong	52	426	–	–	17	49	–	–
Australia	419	61	–	–	536	70	–	–
British North America	48	30	–	–	100	115	–	
British West India Islands and British Guiana.	22	–	–	–	28	–	–	–
Foreign West Indies	8	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
United States:								
Northern Atlantic Ports	–	–	–	2	87	731	–	1
Peru	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
Chili	39	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Brazil	21	–	–	–	36	–	–	–
Uruguay	37	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
States of the Argentine Confederation	19	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
Other Parts	34	100	–	4	39	18	–	2
TOTAL EXPORT	4,387	4,372	–	8	5,073	4,287	907	33

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.

LEAD and LEAD ORE IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Years 1861 and 1862.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.				Year ended 31 December 1862.			
	Lead, Pig and Sheet.	Lead Ore.	Red Lead.	White Lead.	Lead, Pig and Sheet.	Lead Ore.	Red Lead.	White Lead.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
London	9,046	173	3	58	9,737	18	–	35
Liverpool	885	1,317	–	–	1,295	1,283	–	–
Bristol	281	452	–	–	684	514	–	–
Llanelly	–	301	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goole	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	1
Newcastle	12,498	10	–	–	11,782	721	–	1
Swansea	–	23	–	–	–	237	–	–
Fowey	–	–	–	–	–	157	–	–
Leith	150	–	–	–	41	–	–	–
Glasgow	–	35	–	–	113	–	14	–
Grangemouth	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–
Other Ports	85	7	–	–	41	1	–	1
TOTAL IMPORT	23,109	2,318	3	82	23,693	3,081	14	38
COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED:								
Hanover	636	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamburg	743	–	–	–	105	–	–	–
Holland	496	6	–	5	437	6	14	7
Belgium	488	10	3	64	270	157	–	19
France:								
Ports without the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	94	507	–	–
Ports within the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–
Portugal	126	157	–	–	351	102	–	4
Spain:								
Ports without the Mediterranean	5,627	2	–	–	6,543	72	–	–
Ports within the Mediterranean	13,861	13	–	–	14,310	11	–	–
Gibraltar	911	–	–	–	1,295	–	–	–
Italy:								
Genoa	–	22	–	–	–	224	–	–
Sardinia	–	1,795	–	–	–	1,907	–	–
Austrian Territories:								
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	8
Western Australia	–	85	–	–	–	9	–	–
South Australia	–	–	–	–	28	3		
Victoria	70	–	–	8	18	–	–	–
New South Wales	10	17	–	–	1	–	–	–
Chili	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Parts	141	110	–	–	241	37	–	–
TOTAL IMPORT	23,109	2,318	3	82	23,693	3,081	14	38

LEAD and LEAD ORE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Years 1861 and 1862.

PORTS from which EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.						Year ended 31 December 1862.							
	Lead Ore.	Pig, Rolled, and Sheet.	Shot.	Litharge.	Red Lead.	White Lead.	Lead Ore.	Pig.	Rolled and Sheet.	Piping.	Shot.	Litharge.	Red Lead	Whit Lead
BRITISH LEAD:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons*
London	5	9,689	787	144	1,074	1,887	–	19,298	2,371	476	1,048	209	1,070	2,031
Liverpool	104	3,173	880	13	251	260	1,242	5,479	839	623	946	39	350	345
Bristol	–	21	7	–	–	22	–	12	3	–	4	–	–	2
Dartmouth	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goole	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hartlepool	–	2	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hull	–	1,609	7	6	9	22	–	1,349	274	24	10	10	59	31
Llanelly	–	480	–	–	–	–	–	412	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle	–	2,057	73	396	1,121	379	–	1,343	291	243	98	340	878	582
Newhaven	–	4	1	15	–	24	–	–	6	1	–	63	3	23
Plymouth	–	5	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Poole	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1
Shields	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	152	–	–	–	–	1	14
Southampton	–	39	2	–	–	15	–	3	7	6	1	–	1	13
Sunderland	–	21	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weymouth	–	32	6	–	–	22	–	1	11	17	3	–	–	11
Other Ports of England	–	8	–	–	1	6	–	–	9	–	1	–	7	6
Leith	–	37	–	–	1	6	–	26	11	7	1	–	1	2
Glasgow	–	200	10	–	9	31	–	295	99	35	16	–	20	83
Greenock	–	15	3	–	4	8	–	–	5	13	5	–	–	1
Other Ports of Scotland	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin	–	53	1	–	–	–	–	189	21	1	2	–	6	–
TOTAL Export of British Lead	109	17,500	1,795	574	2,474	2,691	1,242	28,591	3,966	1,447	2,136	661	2,396	3,175
FOREIGN LEAD:														
London	–	10	–	1	–	23	–	239		–	–	8	10	16
Liverpool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151		–	–	–	–	–
Hull	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	– – –		–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL Export of Foreign Lead	–	10	–	1	–	23	5	390		–	–	8	10	16

LEAD and LEAD ORE Exported from the United Kingdom in the Years 1861 and 1862—*continued.*

COUNTRIES to WHICH EXPORTED.	Year ended 31 December 1861.						Year ended 31 December 1862.							
	Lead Ore.	Pig, Rolled, and Sheet.	Shot.	Litharge.	Red Lead.	White Lead.	Lead Ore.	Pig.	Rolled and Sheet.	Piping.	Shot.	Litharge.	Red Lead.	White Lead.
BRITISH LEAD:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
sia:														
Northern Ports	–	3,813	6	131	80	84	–	2,456	483	19	5	84	76	78
Southern Ports	–	55	1	14	35	15	–	–	64	8	5	2	13	25
den	–	125	4	2	47	60	–	67	23	10	2	1	46	19
way	–	55	24	4	20	27	–	60	46	7	41	8	20	41
mark	–	74	31	12	63	129	–	146	39	9	33	16	72	126
ssia	–	104	–	20	25	5	–	65	35	2	–	14	34	8
klenburg	–	5	–	26	8	8	–	3	3	–	1	17	8	10
burg	–	413	18	80	101	28	–	33	128	230	31	49	139	34
and	–	142	2	15	176	2	–	117	–	7	2	20	162	1
jum	–	57	–	7	86	4	–	34	–	–	1	8	95	1
anel Islands	–	106	16	–	–	121	–	2	39	21	10	–	–	159
ce	–	665	–	71	2	5	–	508	1	4	5	169	13	14
ugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	188	6	25	74	157	–	71	225	5	5	29	66	197
n and the Canaries	–	10	–	3	34	39	–	1	1	8	–	7	30	46
altar	–	18	2	–	8	23	–	–	17	3	2	1	12	13
:														
enoa	–	–	2	29	101	1	–	14	–	–	4	36	93	2
uscany	2	11	–	18	65	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	28	1
rian Territories:														
lyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	–	8	–	50	279	1	–	–	8	–	–	81	65	–
ey	–	14	13	–	9	6	2	8	17	10	1	7	51	18
pt	18	41	1	1	7	3	173	–	–	–	1	–	29	2
t Coast of Africa	–	146	47	–	–	9	–	40	20	–	52	–	1	4
sh Possessions in South Africa	–	372	95	–	15	65	–	212	116	88	78	1	23	105
ritius	–	137	22	–	2	52	–	8	161	52	5	–	2	73
sh India:														
Continental Territories	29	995	173	1	762	337	43	610	416	117	330	1	737	341
Singapore	–	588	24	–	5	3	–	791	13	–	21	–	1	11
	–	60	5	–	18	3	–	–	–	–	27	–	4	–
ppine Islands	–	71	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
a and Hong Kong	–	5,633	11	–	25	17	–	9,416	477	39	45	–	29	38
ralia	–	1,219	274	1	37	663	–	372	829	80	282	2	55	510
sh North America	1	284	272	7	86	222	2	115	280	132	348	6	83	373
sh West India Islands, and British iana.	–	233	46	–	9	47	–	228	132	24	49	–	9	81
ed States:														
Northern Atlantic Ports	53	758	4	13	83	163	1,006	12,876	5	2	6	35	187	257
	–	103	22	–	11	26	–	55	60	38	16	1	3	25
	–	43	23	1	1	–	–	–	21	24	59	–	2	18
il	–	604	445	40	139	303	–	19	105	377	380	32	114	453
uay	–	15	53	–	1	8	–	–	4	27	61	–	3	7
es of the Argentine Confederation	–	120	25	1	6	23	–	–	46	35	46	1	10	34
r Parts	6	215	112	2	54	34	16	263	152	69	182	23	78	50
OTAL Export of British Lead	109	17,500	1,795	574	2,474	2,694	1,242	28,591	3,966	1,447	2,136	661	2,396	3,175
FOREIGN LEAD:														
ia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
ce	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
n and the Canaries	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
pt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3
ish India:														
Continental Territories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	–
a and Hong Kong	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ted States:														
Northern Atlantic Ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	–	–	–	–	–	–
er Parts	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
OTAL Export of Foreign Lead	–	10	–	1	–	23	5	390	–	–	–	8	10	16

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 7 July 1863.

John A. Messenger.

COPPER, &c.

RETURN of all Exports and Imports of Copper and Copper Ore and Regulus, Tin and Tin Ore, Lead and Lead Ore, Spelter and Zinc, for the Twelve Months, to the 31st day of December 1861; and the same for 1862 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 235, of Session 1861).

(*Mr. Davey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *July* 1863.

Under 3 *oz.*

CUSTOMS ACTS (1860).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 February 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Total Amount of DUES raised under the various ACTS passed in the Year 1860, for Levying and Collecting the undermentioned DUES, specifying the Amount raised upon each Class of Stamp, from the 1st day of January 1861 to the 31st day of December 1862 inclusive:

One penny on Goods in Packages or Parcels;
One penny on Goods in bulk, by Weight;
One penny on Goods in bulk, by Measure;
One penny on Goods in bulk, by Number;
One penny on Animals;
(According to the Units of Entry fixed by the Lords of the Treasury and Commissioners of Customs.)
Eighteen pence on Shipping Bills, and Bills of Lading;
Three pence on Dock Warrants;
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 106, of Session 1862)."

RETURN of the Total Amount of DUES raised under the various ACTS passed in the Year 1860, for Levying and Collecting the undermentioned DUES, specifying the Amount raised upon each Class of Stamp, from the 1st day of January 1861 to the 31st day of December 1862 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
One penny on Goods in Packages or Parcels One penny on Goods in bulk, by Weight One penny on Goods in bulk, by Measure One penny on Goods in bulk, by Number One penny on Animals (According to the Units of Entry fixed by the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs).	280,150	16	9
Eighteen pence on Shipping Bills and Bills of Lading	89,679	11	–
£.	369,830	7	9

Examiner's Office,
23 March 1863.

W. W. Taylor,
Examiner.

RETURN of the Total Amount of DUTY received for the Sale of DOCK WARRANT STAMPS, from the 1st January to the 31st day of December 1862 inclusive, under the Act 23 Vict. c. 15.

Amount of Duty received for Dock Warrant Stamps sold at 3 *d.* each, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1862 - - £. 9,339. 18. 9.

Inland Revenue Office,
9 March 1863.

Chas. S. Hawthorne,
Chief Accountant for Stamps.

CUSTOMS ACTS (1860).

RETURN of the Total Amount of Dues raised under the various Acts passed in the Year 1860, for Levying and Collecting certain Dues on Goods, Animals, Shipping Bills, Bills of Lading, and Dock Warrants, specifying the Amount raised upon each Class of Stamp, from 1 January 1861 to 31 December 1862 inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 106, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *March* 1863.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 March 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS in *London* and the OUTPORTS, as existing on the 31st day of December 1859, and the 31st day of December 1862; specifying the SALARY payable to each Person, according to Official Grade or Classification, with an Abstract of the Total Number of Persons, and the Total Amount of Salaries at each Port, at both Periods respectively:"

"ACCOUNTS for each PORT of the UNITED KINGDOM, and for the Years ending the 31st day of December 1859, and 31st day of December 1862 respectively, of the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS with CARGOES entered Inwards, and cleared Outwards, distinguishing Sailing from Steam Vessels:"

"Of the Number of ENTRIES passed, distinguishing Imports, Entries for Goods into, and ex-Warehouse, and Exports:"

"Of the Number of LOCKERS' ORDERS issued for the Delivery of Goods from Warehouse, including those for Ship Stores:"

"Of the Number of DESPATCHES made out for Goods removed under Bond:"

"Of the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS Registered:"

"Of the Quantities of the Four Principal Articles Imported, viz., SPIRITS, SUGAR, TEA, TOBACCO:"

"Of the Quantities entered for Home Consumption of the same Articles:"

"Of the Number of LIGHT RECEIPTS Issued, and the Amount of LIGHT DUES Collected:"

"Of the Number of Payments to ARMY and NAVY, and other PENSIONERS, including Navy Allotments:"

"Of the Number of MONEY ORDERS Issued and Paid:"

"Of the Number of CREWS Engaged and Discharged, with the Total Number of Men:"

"Of the Number of FORMS and LETTERS filled up and written upon matters connected with the Board of Trade Work:"

"And, of the Total Gross Amount of CUSTOMS DUTIES Collected at the several PORTS of the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Years ended 31st day of December 1859 and 31st day of December 1862 respectively; distinguishing the Amount received on Goods charged with Duty at first Landing; on Goods Warehoused; imported directly from Foreign Parts; and removed under Bond from other Warehousing Ports."

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *May* 1863.

— No. 1. —

RETURN of the CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS in *London* and the OUTPORTS, as existing on the 31st day of December 1859 and the 31st day of December 1862; specifying the SALARY payable to each Person, according to Official Grade or Classification, with an Abstract of the Total Number of Persons, and the Total Amount of Salaries at each Port, at both Periods respectively.

1859.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Maximum. £.
London -	6 Commissioners, viz.:						
	Chairman - -	2,000 *l.* - -	2,000	2,000			
	Deputy chairman	1,600 *l.* - -	1,600	1,600			
	4 Commissioners -	1,200 *l.* - -	4,800	4,800			
	1 Secretary - -	1,200 *l.* to 1,400 *l.*	1,200	1,400			
	1 Assistant secretary	800 *l.*, increasing 25 *l.* per annum to 1,000 *l.*	800	1,000			
	5 Committee clerks	600 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 700 *l.*	3,000	3,500			
	Secretary's Office:						
	1 Petition clerk -	470 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	470	500			
	1 Minute clerk -	470 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	470	500			
	6 Chief clerks -	350 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	2,100	2,700			
	7 Clerks, 1st class -	240 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,680	2,100			
	More to the principal reference clerk.	20 *l.* - -	20	20			
	8 Clerks, 2d class -	170 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 230 *l.*	1,360	1,840			

1862.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Maximum. £.
London -	5 Commissioners, viz.:						
	Chairman - -	2,000 *l.* - -	2,000	2,000			
	Deputy chairman	1,600 *l.* - -	1,600	1,600			
	3 Commissioners -	1,200 *l.* - -	3,600	3,600			
	1 Secretary - -	1,200 *l.* to 1,400 *l.*	1,200	1,400			
	1 Assistant secretary	800 *l.*, increasing 25 *l.* per annum to 1,000 *l.*	800	1,000			
	3 Committee clerks	600 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 700 *l.*	1,800	2,100			
	Secretary's Office:						
	1 Petition clerk -	470 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	470	500			
	3 Chief clerks -	350 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	1,050	1,350			
	6 Clerks, 1st class -	240 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,440	1,800			
	7 Clerks, 2d class -	170 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 230 *l.*	1,190	1,610			
	8 Clerks, 3d class -	100 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 160 *l.*	800	1,280			

9 Clerks, 3d class -	100 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 160 *l.*	900	1,440
Special Allowances:			
Private secretary to chairman.	65 *l.* - -		
Private secretary to deputy chairman.	40 *l.* - -		
Examiner of stationery.	50 *l.* - -		
Assistant examiner of stationery.	30 *l.* - -	285	285
Controller of housekeeper's accounts	20 *l.* - -		
Librarian to the Board.	40 *l.* - -		
Postage clerk -	40 *l.* - -		
1 Post office messenger.	92 *l.* - -	92	92
1 Housekeeper and storekeeper.	200 *l.* - -	200	200
1 House porter -	80 *l.* - -	80	80
2 Doorkeepers to the Board.	100 *l.* - -	200	200
Solicitor's Office:			
1 Solicitor - -	2,000 *l.* - -	2,000	2,000
1 Assistant solicitor	1,000 *l.* - -	1,000	1,000
1 Assistant solicitor for Merchant Shipping, &c.	500 *l.*, increasing 25 *l.* per annum to 600 *l.*	500	600
11 Clerks - -	1 at 500 *l.* - 1 at 450 *l.* - 1 at 350 *l.* - 1 at 300 *l.* - 1 at 250 *l.* - 1 at 200 *l.* - 1 at 175 *l.* - 1 at 150 *l.* - 1 at 125 *l.* - 1 at 100 *l.* - 1 at 90 *l.* -	2,690	2,690
3 Surveyors general	800 *l.*, increasing to 900 *l.* after five years' service.	2,400	2,700

Special Allowances:			
Private secretary to chairman.	100 *l.* - -		
Private secretary to deputy chairman.	40 *l.* - -	220	220
Librarian to the Board.	40 *l.* - -		
Postage clerk -	40 *l.* - -		
1 Housekeeper and storekeeper.	200 *l.* - -	200	200
1 House porter -	80 *l.* - -	80	80
2 Doorkeepers to the Board.	100 *l.* - -	200	200
1 Head messenger in secretary's office.	125 *l.* - -	125	125
Solicitor's Office:			
1 Solicitor - -	2,000 *l.* - -	2,000	2,000
1 Assistant solicitor	800 *l.* - -	800	800
1 Assistant solicitor for Merchant Shipping, &c.	800 *l.* - -	800	800
8 Clerks - -	1 at 500 *l.* - 1 at 450 *l.* - 1 at 300 *l.* - 1 at 250 *l.* - 1 at 200 *l.* - 1 at 175 *l.* - 1 at 150 *l.* - 1 at 125 *l.* -	2,150	2,150
1 Arresting officer, and clerk for confidential inquiries.	200 *l.* - -	200	200
Allowance as registrar of licensed carmen, &c.	20 *l.* - -	20	20
2 Surveyors general	800 *l.*, increasing to 900 *l.* after five years' service.	1,600	1,800

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Outports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.

PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Total Amount of Salaries. Maximum. £.
London—*continued.*	1 Surveyor for buildings.	400*l.*, increasing to 450 *l.* after five years; to 500 *l.* after ten years.	400	500			
	1 Professional clerk -	200*l.*, increasing to 250 *l.* after five years; to 300 *l.* after ten years.	200	300			
	1 Clerk of the works -	150 *l.* - -	150	150			
	1 Medical inspector -	800 *l.* - -	800	800			
	1 Surgeon at Gravesend.	150 *l*, and 25 *l.* for medicines.	175	175			
	Receiver General's Office:						
	1 Receiver general -	1,200 *l.* - -	1,200	1,200			
	1 Assistant ditto -	600 *l.* - -	600	600			
	18 Clerks - -	1 at 400 *l.* - 1 at 375 *l.* - 1 at 350 *l.* - 1 at 325 *l.* - 1 at 300 *l.* - 1 at 275 *l.* - 1 at 250 *l.* - 1 at 225 *l.* - 1 at 200 *l.* - 1 at 180 *l.* - 1 at 160 *l.* - 1 at 140 *l.* - 1 at 130 *l.* - 1 at 120 *l.* - 1 at 110 *l.* - 1 at 100 *l.* - 1 at 90 *l.* - 1 at 80 *l.* -	3,810	3,810			

1862.

PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Total Amount of Salaries. Maximum. £.
London—*continued*	1 Surveyor for buildings.	400*l.*, increasing to 450 *l.* after five years; to 500 *l.* after ten years.	400	500			
	1 Professional clerk -	200*l.*, increasing to 250 *l.* after five years; to 300 *l.* after ten years.	200	300			
	1 Clerk of the works -	150 *l.* - -	150	150			
	1 Medical inspector -	700 *l.*, increasing after five years' service to 800 *l.*	700	800			
	1 Surgeon at Gravesend.	150 *l.*, and 25 *l.* for medicines	175	175			
	Receiver General's Office:						
	1 Receiver general -	1,200 *l.* - -	1,200	1,200			
	1 Assistant ditto -	600 *l.* - -	600	600			
	18 Clerks - -	1 at 400 *l.* - 1 at 375 *l.* - 1 at 350 *l.* - 1 at 325 *l.* - 1 at 300 *l.* - 1 at 275 *l.* - 1 at 250 *l.* - 1 at 225 *l.* - 1 at 200 *l.* - 1 at 180 *l.* - 1 at 160 *l.* - 1 at 140 *l.* - 1 at 130 *l.* - 1 at 120 *l.* - 1 at 110 *l.* - 1 at 100 *l.* - 1 at 90 *l.* - 1 at 80 *l.* -	3,810	3,810			

5 Supernumerary clerks.	80 *l.* - -	400	400
Controller General's Office:			
1 Controller General	700 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 800 *l.*	700	800
1 Assistant Controller General.	450 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 550 *l.*	450	550
4 Principals of branches.	350 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	1,400	1,800
6 Clerks, 1st class -	250 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 320 *l.*	1,500	1,920
7 Clerks, 2d class -	200 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 240 *l.*	1,400	1,680
8 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 190 *l.*	1,280	1,520
9 Clerks, 4th class -	110 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.*, per annum to 150 *l.*	990	1,350
11 Clerks, 5th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	825	1,100
3 Supernumerary clerks.	80 *l.* -	240	240
Imports and Exports:			
1 Inspector General of Imports and Exports.	800 *l.*, increasing to 900 *l.*, after 5 years' service.	800	900
1 Assistant Inspector General of Imports and Exports	450 *l.*, increasing 25 *l.* per annum to 550 *l.*	450	550
4 Principal clerks -	320 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*;	1,280	1,600
	and an allowance of 40 *l.*	160	160
6 Clerks, 1st class -	250 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,500	1,800

5 Supernumerary clerks.	80 *l.* - -	400	400
Controller General's Office:			
1 Controller General	700 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 800 *l.*	700	800
1 Assistant Controller General.	450 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 550 *l.*	450	550
4 Principals of branches.	350 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	1,400	1,800
6 Clerks, 1st class -	250 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 320 *l.*	1,500	1,920
7 Clerks, 2d class -	200 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 240 *l.*	1,400	1,680
8 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 190 *l.*	1,280	1,520
9 Clerks, 4th class -	110 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	990	1,350
11 Clerks, 5th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	825	1,100
3 Supernumerary Clerks.	80 *l.* - -	240	240
Imports and Exports:			
1 Inspector General of Imports and Exports.	800 *l.*, increasing to 900 *l.* after 5 years' service.	800	900
1 Assistant Inspector General of Imports and Exports.	450 *l.*, increasing 25 *l.* per annum to 550 *l.*	450	550
4 Principal clerks -	320 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*;	1,280	1,600
	and an allowance of 40 *l.*	160	160
7 Clerks, 1st class -	250 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,750	2,100

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Outports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.						1862.					
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min.	Max.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum	Total Amount of Salaries. Maximum.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min.	Max.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum	Total Amount of Salaries. Maximum.
	Imports and Exports—*continued.*		£.	£.		£.	£.		Imports and Exports—*continued.*		£.	£.		£.	£.
London—*continued.*	6 Clerks, 2d class -	200 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 230 *l.*	1,200	1,380				London—*continued.*	7 Clerks, 2d class -	200 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 230 *l.*	1,400	1,610			
	8 Clerks, 3d class -	150 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 170 *l.*	1,200	1,360					9 Clerks, 3d class -	150 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 170 *l.*	1,350	1,530			
	9 Clerks, 4th class -	100 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 130 *l.*	900	1,170					10 Clerks, 4th class -	100 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 130 *l.*	1,000	1,300			
	10 Clerks, 5th class -	70 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 90 *l.*	700	900					12 Clerks, 5th class -	70 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 90 *l.*	840	1,080			
	Examiner's:								Examiner's:						
	1 Examiner - -	600 *l.*, increasing, after 5 years, to 700 *l.*	600	700					1 Examiner - -	650 *l.*, increasing 25 *l.* per annum to 750 *l.*	650	750			
	1 Assistant Examiner.	450 *l.* increasing 25 *l.*, per annum to 550 *l.*	450	550					1 Assistant Examiner.	450 *l.*, increasing 25 *l.* per annum to 550 *l.*	450	550			
	8 Principal clerks -	320 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*; and an allowance of 40 *l.*	2,560 320	3,200 320					9 Principal clerks -	320 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*; and an allowance of 40 *l.*	2,880 360	3,600 360			
	14 Clerks, 1st class -	250 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	3,500	4,200					17 Clerks, 1st class -	260 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	4,420	5,100			
	17 Clerks, 2d class -	210 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 240 *l.*	3,570	4,080					20 Clerks, 2d class -	210 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	4,200	5,000			
	20 Clerks, 3d class -	180 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 200 *l.*	3,600	4,000					24 Clerks, 3d class -	180 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 200 *l.*	4,320	4,800			

23 Clerks, 4th class -	140 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 170 *l.*	3,220	3,910
26 Clerks, 5th class -	100 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 130 *l.*	2,600	3,380
28 Clerks, 6th class -	70 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 90 *l.*	1,960	2,520
Long Room :			
1 Collector and Chief Registrar.	1,000 *l.* - -	1,000	1,000
7 Principals - -	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	2,800	3,500
7 Chief clerks -	310 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 350 *l.*	2,170	2,450
4 Clerks, 1st class -	260 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,040	1,200
6 Clerks, 2d class -	210 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	1,260	1,500
9 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 200 *l.*	1,440	1,800
13 Clerks, 4th class -	110 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,430	1,950
16 Clerks, 5th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,200	1,600
Legal Quays :			
1 Controller of Accounts.	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500
1 Assistant Controller of Accounts.	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	320	400
3 Principal clerks -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	810	900

28 Clerks, 4th class -	150 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 170 *l.*	4,200	4,760
33 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 140 *l.*	3,465	4,620
39 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	2,925	3,900
Long Room :			
1 Collector and Chief Registrar.	1,000 *l.* - -	1,000	1,000
5 Principals - -	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	2,000	2,500
6 Chief Clerks -	310 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 350 *l.*	1,860	2,100
4 Clerks, 1st class -	260 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,040	1,200
6 Clerks, 2d class -	210 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	1,260	1,500
10 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 200 *l.*	1,600	2,000
13 Clerks, 4th class -	110 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,430	1,950
16 Clerks, 5th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,200	1,600
Legal Quays,—Warehousing &c., and general duty :			
1 Controller of Accounts.	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500
1 Assistant Controller of Accounts.	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	320	400
1 Principal clerk in Surveyors General's office.	- ditto - -	320	400

No. 1—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Outports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.						1862.					
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Total Amount of Salaries. Maximum. £.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Total Amount of Salaries. Maximum. £.
London—*continued*	Legal Quays—*continued.*							London—*continued.*	Legal Quays—*continued*						
	5 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	1,150	1,300					5 Principal clerks -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,350	1,500			
	7 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	1,330	1,540					7 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	1,610	1,820			
	8 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	1,280	1,440					9 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	1,710	1,980			
	9 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,170	1,350					11 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	1,760	1,980			
	12 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	1,260	1,440					13 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,690	1,950			
	15 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,125	1,500					15 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	1,575	1,800			
	Tea and East India Department:								18 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,350	1,800			
	1 Controller of accounts.	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500					Tea and East India Department:						
	1 Assistant controller of accounts.	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	320	400					1 Controller of accounts.	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500			
	3 Principal clerks -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	810	900					1 Assistant controller of accounts.	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	320	400			
	4 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.* increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	920	1,040					3 Principal clerks -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	810	900			
									5 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	1,150	1,300			

6 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	1,140	1,320
7 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	1,120	1,260
9 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,170	1,350
11 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	1,155	1,320
15 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,125	1,500
London Docks, Warehousing Department:			
1 Controller of accounts.	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500
1 Assistant ditto -	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	320	400
3 Chief clerks -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	810	900
5 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	1,150	1,300
7 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	1,330	1,540
8 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	1,280	1,440
9 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,170	1,350
12 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	1,260	1,440
15 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,125	1,500

7 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	1,330	1,540
8 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	1,280	1,440
11 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,430	1,650
13 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	1,365	1,560
16 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,200	1,600
London Docks:			
1 Controller of accounts.	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500
1 Assistant ditto -	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	320	400
3 Principal clerks -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	810	900
5 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	1,150	1,300
6 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	1,140	1,320
7 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	1,120	1,260
9 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,170	1,350
11 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	1,155	1,320
14 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,050	1,400
6 Supernumerary clerks.	75 *l.* - -	450	450

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. — £.	Max. — £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. — £.	Total Amount of Salaries. Maximum. — £.
London—*continued.*	St. Katharine Docks, Warehousing Department:						
	1 Controller of accounts.	350 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	350	450			
	1 Principal clerk and assistant controller of accounts.	275 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	275	300			
	2 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	460	520			
	3 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	570	660			
	4 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	640	720			
	5 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	650	750			
	6 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	630	720			
	8 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	600	800			
	East and West India Docks, Warehousing Department:						
	1 Controller of accounts.	350 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	350	450			

1862.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. — £.	Max. — £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. — £.	Total Amount of Salaries. Maximum. — £.
London—*continued.*	St. Katharine Docks:						
	1 Controller of accounts.	350 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	350	450			
	1 Assistant controller of accounts.	320 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 350 *l.*	320	350			
	1 Principal clerk -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	270	300			
	2 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	460	520			
	3 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	570	660			
	3 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	480	540			
	4 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	520	600			
	5 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	525	600			
	7 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	525	700			
	East and West India Docks:						
	1 Controller of accounts.	350 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	350	450			

1 Principal clerk and assistant controller of accounts -	275 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	275	300
2 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	460	520
4 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	760	880
5 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	800	900
6 Clerks, 4th class -	130*l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	780	900
8 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	840	960
10 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	750	1,000
Jerquer's Department:			
1 First clerk and an assistant jerquer	315 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 350 *l.*	315	350
1 Clerk, 1st class -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	270	300
2 Clerks, 2d class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	460	520
3 Clerks, 3d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	570	660
4 Clerks, 4th class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	640	720
4 Clerks, 5th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	520	600
1 Assistant controller of accounts.	320 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 350 *l.*	320	350
1 Principal clerk -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	270	300
2 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	460	520
3 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220*l.*	570	660
4 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	640	720
5 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	650	750
6 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	630	720
7 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	525	700
Searchers' Department:			
1 Principal - -	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500
1 Chief clerk - -	310 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 350 *l.*	310	350
2 Clerks, 1st class -	260 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	520	600

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Maximum. £.
	Jerquer's Department—*continued.*						
London—*continued.*	5 Clerks, 6th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	525	600			
	7 Clerks, 7th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	525	700			
	Clerks for General Business:						
	2 Clerks, 1st class -	315 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 350 *l.*	630	700			
	3 Clerks, 2d class -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	810	900			
	4 Clerks, 3d class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	920	1,040			
	4 Clerks, 4th class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	760	880			
	5 Clerks, 5th class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	800	900			
	6 Clerks, 6th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	780	900			
	7 Clerks, 7th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	735	840			
	11 Clerks, 8th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	825	1,100			
	Additional to one of these clerks as registrar of licensed agents, &c.	40 *l.* - - -	40	40			

1862.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Maximum. £.
	Searchers' Department—*continued.*						
London—*continued.*	3 Clerks, 2d class -	210 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	630	750			
	5 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 200 *l.*	800	1,000			
	8 Clerks, 4th class -	110 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	880	1,200			
	11 Clerks, 5th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	825	1,100			
	(Clerks for general business combined with the establishment for warehousing at legal quays, &c., p. 7.)						

Out-door Department:			
2 Inspectors General of the Waterside Department.	1 at 700 *l.*, 1 at 600 *l.*	1,300	1,300
19 Landing surveyors	4 at 600 *l.* -	2,400	2,400
	6 at 550 *l.* -	3,300	3,300
	9 at 500 *l.* -	4,500	4,500
Additional to one of these for office duty.	50 *l.* - - -	50	50
147 Landing-waiters	20 at 400 *l.* -	8,000	8,000
	22 at 350 *l.* -	7,700	7,700
	23 at 300 *l.* -	6,900	6,900
	25 at 250 *l.* -	6,250	6,250
	27 at 200 *l.* -	5,400	5,400
	30 at 160 *l.* -	4,800	4,800
Extra allowance to one of these officers for acting as jerquer.	50 *l.* - - -	50	50
6 Timber measurers	1 at 200 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	200	250
	1 at 175 *l.* -	175	175
	1 at 150 *l.* -	150	150
	3 at 125 *l.* -	375	375
60 Superintendent lockers.	15 at 130 *l.* -	1,950	1,950
	20 at 120 *l.* -	2,400	2,400
	25 at 110 *l.* -	2,750	2,750
1 Clerk of the check	150 *l.* - - -	150	150
1 Inspector general of the waterguard.	600 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 700 *l.*	600	700
7 Inspectors of the river.	1 at 400 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 450 *l.*	400	450
	2 at 350 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 380 *l.*	700	760
	4 at 300 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 340 *l.*	1,200	1,360
Additional to one of these for office duty.	50 *l.* - - -	50	50

Out-door Department:			
1 Inspector General of the Out-door Department.	600 *l.*, increasing 25 *l.* per annum to 700 *l.*	600	700
1 Controller of the Out-door Department.	Ditto - -	600	700
12 Surveyors - -	5 at 500 *l.* -	2,500	2,500
	7 at 450 *l.* -	3,150	3,150
16 Assistant surveyors	7 at 400 *l.* -	2,800	2,800
	9 at 350 *l.* -	3,150	3,150
130 Examining officers	15 at 300 *l.* -	4,500	4,500
	16 at 250 *l.* -	4,000	4,000
	18 at 200 *l.* -	3,600	3,600
	22 at 160 *l.* -	3,520	3,520
	27 at 140 *l.* -	3,780	3,780
	32 at 120 *l.* -	3,840	3,840
1 Timber measurer -	200 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	200	250
9 Inspectors of gaugers	1 at 500 *l.* -	500	500
	3 at 450 *l.* -	1,350	1,350
	5 at 400 *l.* -	2,000	2,000
86 Gaugers - -	5 at 350 *l.* -	1,750	1,750
	8 at 300 *l.* -	2,400	2,400
	11 at 250 *l.* -	2,750	2,750
	15 at 200 *l.* -	3,000	3,000
	20 at 150 *l.* -	3,000	3,000
	27 at 125 *l.* -	3,375	3,375
1 Surveyor general for tonnage.	800 *l.* - -	800	800
3 Draughtsmen -	1 at 200 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	200	250
	2 at 200 *l.* -	400	400
2 Ship measurers -	200 *l.* - -	400	400

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.							1862.						
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.			Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.			Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			Min.	Max.		Minimum. Maximum.				Min.	Max.		Minimum. Maximum.
	Out-door Department—*continued.*		£.	£.		£. £.		Out-door Department—*continued.*		£.	£.		£. £.
London —*contd.*	56 Tide-surveyors -	10 at 250 *l.* -	2,500	2,500			London —*contd.*	49 Messengers -	14 at 80 *l.* -	1,120	1,120		
		18 at 200 *l.* -	3,600	3,600					15 at 75 *l.* -	1,125	1,125		
		28 at 150 *l.* -	4,200	4,200					20 at 70 *l.* -	1,400	1,400		
	Additional to one of these for office duty.	30 *l.* - -	30	30				Extra allowance to one of these officers as post office messenger.	20 *l.* - - -	20	20		
	1 Registrar of inferior officers of the waterguard.	200 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	200	250				20 Watchmen -	5 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	340	340		
	7 Inspectors of gaugers	1 at 500 *l.* -	500	500					6 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	378	378		
		2 at 450 *l.* - -	900	900					9 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	522	522		
		4 at 400 *l.* - -	1,600	1,600									
	70 Gaugers - -	4 at 350 *l.* -	1,400	1,400				820 Out-door officers	50 at 85 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 103 *l.*	5,150	5,150		
		6 at 300 *l.* - -	1,800	1,800					100 at 75 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 93 *l.*	9,300	9,300		
		9 at 250 *l.* - -	2,250	2,250					150 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.*	12,450	12,450		
		12 at 200 *l.* -	2,400	2,400					240 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	18,720	18,720		
		17 at 150 *l.* -	2,550	2,550					280 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	20,440	20,440		
		22 at 125 *l.* -	2,750	2,750									
	5 Appointers of weighers.	2 at 100 *l.* - -	200	200									
		3 at 90 *l.* - -	270	270									
	135 Lockers - -	35 at 100 *l.* -	3,500	3,500									
		45 at 90 *l.* -	4,050	4,050									
		55 at 80 *l.* - -	4,400	4,400									
	220 Weighers - -	60 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	4,380	4,380									
		72 at 53 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	4,896	4,896									
		88 at 48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	5,544	5,544									
	18 Gatekeepers -	4 at 68 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.*	332	332									

	78 *l.*					
	8 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	584	584			
50 Messengers -	15 at 80 *l.* - -	1,200	1,200			
	15 at 75 *l.* - -	1,125	1,125			
	20 at 70 *l.* - -	1,400	1,400			
41 Watchmen -	12 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	816	816			
	14 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	882	882			
	15 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	870	870			
1 Surveyor general for tonnage.	800 *l.* - -	800	800			
1 Assistant surveyor general, and surveyor for sloops, &c.	450 *l.* - -	450	450			
3 Draughtsmen -	1 at 200 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	200	250			
	2 at 200 *l.* - -	400	400			
600 Tide-waiters -	150 at 75 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 93 *l.*	13,950	13,950			
	200 at 65 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.*	16,600	16,600			
	250 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	18,250	18,250			
112 Watermen -	25 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	1,825	1,825			
	35 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	2,380	2,380			
	52 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	3,276	3,276			
4 Constables, &c. -	1 at 80 *l.* - -	80	80			
	3 at 70 *l.* - -	210	210			
	TOTAL London - - -			2,275	316,210	339,020

to 30 out-door officers for acting as rummaging officers.						
150 Watermen -	40 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	2,920	2,920			
	50 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	3,400	3,400			
	60 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	3,780	3,780			
4 Constables -	1 at 80 *l.* - -	80	80			
	3 at 70 *l.* - -	210	210			
	TOTAL London - - -			2,020	271,810	294,580

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Maximum. £.
Liverpool -	1 Collector - -	1,800 *l.* - -	1,800	1,800			
	1 Controller and principal clerk.	520 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 600 *l.*	520	600			
	Clerks Long Room:						
	2 Principal clerks -	420 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	840	1,000			
	3 Clerks, 1st class -	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	960	1,200			
	4 Clerks, 2d class -	265 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,060	1,200			
	4 Clerks, 3d class -	215 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	860	1,000			
	5 Clerks, 4th class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 200 *l.*	800	1,000			
	7 Clerks, 5th class -	110 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	770	1,050			
	8 Clerks, 6th class -	70 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	560	800			

1862.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Maximum. £.
Liverpool -	1 Collector - -	1,800 *l.* - -	1,800	1,800			
	1 Chief clerk and assistant to the collector.	520 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 600 *l.*	520	600			
	Clerks Long Room:						
	2 Principal clerks -	420 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	840	1,000			
	3 Clerks, 1st class -	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	960	1,200			
	4 Clerks, 2d class -	265 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,060	1,200			
	4 Clerks, 3d class -	215 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 250 *l.*	860	1,000			
	5 Clerks, 4th class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 200 *l.*	800	1,000			
	7 Clerks, 5th class -	110 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	770	1,050			
	8 Clerks, 6th class -	70 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	560	800			

1 Controller of accounts, and jerquer.	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500
1 Assistant controller of accounts, and jerquer.	320 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	320	400
Clerks for General Business:			
4 Principal clerks -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,080	1,200
3 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	690	780
6 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	1,140	1,320
10 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	1,600	1,800
12 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,560	1,800
14 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	1,470	1,680
20 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.* increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,500	2,000
1 Inspector general of the out door department.	700 *l.* - -	700	700
10 Landing surveyors	1 at 600 *l.* -	600	600
	2 at 500 *l.* -	1,000	1,000
	3 at 450 *l.* -	1,350	1,350
	4 at 400 *l.* -	1,600	1,600
94 Landing-waiters -	15 at 350 *l.* -	5,250	5,250
	17 at 300 *l.* -	5,100	5,100
	19 at 250 *l.* -	4,750	4,750
	21 at 200 *l.* -	4,200	4,200
	22 at 150 *l.* -	3,300	3,300

1 Controller of accounts, and jerquer.	400 *l.*, increasing 20 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	400	500
Clerks for General Business:			
4 Principal clerks -	270 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 300 *l.*	1,080	1,200
3 Clerks, 1st class -	230 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 260 *l.*	690	780
6 Clerks, 2d class -	190 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	1,140	1,320
10 Clerks, 3d class -	160 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	1,600	1,800
12 Clerks, 4th class -	130 *l.*, increasing 10 *l.* per annum to 150 *l.*	1,560	1,800
14 Clerks, 5th class -	105 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 120 *l.*	1,470	1,680
20 Clerks, 6th class -	75 *l.*, increasing 5 *l.* per annum to 100 *l.*	1,500	2,000
1 Principal officer out- door department.	600 *l.* - -	600	600
4 Surveyors - -	1 at 550 *l.* -	1,900	1,900
	1 at 500 *l.* -		
	1 at 450 *l.* -		
	1 at 400 *l.* -		
12 Assistant surveyors.	6 at 375 *l.* -	2,250	2,250
	6 at 350 *l.* -	2,100	2,100

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No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Maximum. £.
Liverpool—*continued.*	2 Timber measurers	1 at 150 *l.*, 1 at 120 *l.*	270	270			
	1 Housekeeper -	120 *l.* - - -	120	120			
	7 Messengers - -	65 *l.* - -	455	455			
	24 Superintending lockers.	6 at 127 *l.* -	762	762			
		8 at 117 *l.* -	936	936			
		10 at 107 *l.* -	1,070	1,070			
	140 Lockers - -	30 at 92 *l.* -	2,760	2,760			
		45 at 82 *l.* -	3,690	3,690			
		65 at 77 *l.* -	5,005	5,005			
	150 Weighers - -	40 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =73 *l.*	2,920	2,920			
		50 at 53 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =68 *l.*	3,400	3,400			
		60 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =58 *l.*	3,480	3,480			
	1 Chief surveyor of shipping.	300 *l.* - -	300	300			

1862.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Min. £.	Max. £.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. Minimum. £.	Maximum. £.
Liverpool—*continued.*	129 Examining officers	11 at 300 *l.* -	3,300	3,300			
		12 at 250 *l.* -	3,000	3,000			
		16 at 200 *l.* -	3,200	3,200			
		18 at 150 *l.* -	2,700	2,700			
		20 at 130 *l.* -	2,600	2,600			
		24 at 110 *l.* -	2,640	2,640			
		28 at 100 *l.* -	2,800	2,800			
	1 Housekeeper -	120 *l.* - -	120	120			
	500 Out-door officers	45 at 80 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 98 *l.*	4,410	4,410			
		65 at 70 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 88 *l.*	5,720	5,720			
		95 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.*	7,885	7,885			
		130 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	10,140	10,140			
		165 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	12,045	12,045			
	1 Chief surveyor of shipping.	300 *l.* - -	300	300			

3 Inspectors of the river.	1 at 350 *l.*, increasing 15 *l.* per annum to 400 *l.*	350	400		
	2 at 300 *l.* -	600	600		
29 Tide-surveyors -	6 at 220 *l.* -	1,320	1,320		
	9 at 180 *l.* -	1,620	1,620		
	14 at 130 *l.* -	1,820	1,820		
31 Inspectors of patrol	13 at 100 *l.* -	1,300	1,300		
	18 at 90 *l.* -	1,620	1,620		
267 Tide waiters -	60 at 64 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =82 *l.*	4,920	4,920		
	90 at 56 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =74 *l.*	6,660	6,660		
	117 at 49 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =67 *l.*	7,839	7,839		
65 Boatmen - -	17 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =68 *l.*	1,156	1,156		
	21 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =63 *l.*	1,323	1,323		
	27 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =58 *l.*	1,566	1,566		
1 Principal coast officer at Runcorn.	100 *l.* - -	100	100		
1 Tide-waiter at Runcorn.	49 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	67	67		
1 principal coast officer at Garston.	80 *l.* - -	80	80		
	TOTAL Liverpool - -			934	103,289	106,539

65 Boatmen - -	17 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =68 *l.*	1,156	1,156		
	21 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =63 *l.*	1,323	1,323		
	27 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay, =58 *l.*	1,566	1,566		
1 Principal coast officer at Garston.	100 *l.* - -	100	100		
1 Principal coast officer at Ellesmere Port.	80 *l.* - -	80	80		
	TOTAL Liverpool - -			820	89,545	92,665

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. £.
Aberdeen -	1 Collector - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500		
	1 Controller, &c. - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	4 Clerks - - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	520		
		1 at 140 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	2 Landing-waiters - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	350		
		1 at 150 *l.* - -			
	1 Locker - - -	50 *l.* per annum, and 1 *s.* day pay.	65		
	2 Lockers and weighers -	50 *l.* per annum, and 1 *s.* day pay =65 *l.* each.	130		
	1 Housekeeper and messenger.	50 *l.* - - -	50		
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	3 Inspectors of patrol -	95 *l.* - - -	285		
	9 Tide-waiters - -	4 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=70 *l.*	280		
		5 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	325		
	4 Boatmen - - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	232		
	1 Principal coast officer, Newburgh.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
		Total Aberdeen - -		30	3,227

1862.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. £.
Aberdeen -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400		
	5 Clerks - - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	660		
		1 at 160 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	5 Examining officers -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	200		
		1 at 150 *l.* - -	150		
		1 at 120 *l.* - -	120		
		2 at 100 *l.* - -	200		
	17 Out-door officers -	5 at 55 *l.* per annum, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.* each.	365		
		5 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.* each.	340		
		7 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.* each.	441		
	1 Principal coast officer, Newburgh.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
		Total Aberdeen - -		29	2,946

Aberystwith -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Aberystwith -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer, Aberdovey.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer, Aberdovey.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Aberayron and New Quay.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Aberayron and New Quay.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	2 Boatmen - - -	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=50 *l.*	100				2 Out-door officers -	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=50 *l.*	100		
		Total Aberystwith - -		6	490			Total Aberystwith - -		6	540
Alloa - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Alloa - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Weigher and locker -	47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	62				2 Out-door officers -	47 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	130		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.* each.	130				1 Principal coast officer, at Kennett Pans.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	1 Principal coast officer, at Stirling and Falin.	70 *l.* - - -	70								
		Total Alloa - -		6	532			Total Alloa - -		5	480
Arbroath -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Arbroath -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Clerk - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Landing-waiter and tide-surveyor.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Assistant examining officer, &c. - -	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Locker - - -	50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	65				2 Out-door officers -	1 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	68		
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	174					1 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
		Total Arbroath - -		7	619			Total Arbroath - -		5	506

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Arundel - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - -	200			Arundel - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk and assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-surveyor at Littlehampton.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer at Littlehampton.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	36 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 54 *l.*	162				2 Out-door officers at ditto	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116		
	1 Principal coast officer, Chichester.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer, Chichester.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor, Itchenor.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Assistant examining officer, Itchenor.	80 *l.* - -	80		
	3 Boatmen - - -	32 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	150				3 Out-door officers, Itchenor.	35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	159		
		Total Arundel - -		11	942			Total Arundel - -		10	785
Ayr - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Ayr - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Assistant examining officer, &c.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-waiter - - -	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Out-door officer - -	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
	1 Principal coast officer, Girvan.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer, Girvan.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
		Total Ayr - -		4	478			Total Ayr - -		4	358
Ballina -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Ballina - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Assistant examining officer, &c.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman.	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Out-door officer - -	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
		Total Ballina - -		3	328			Total Ballina - -		3	288

	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200			Banff	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor, Macduff.	80 *l.*	80				1 Assistant examining officer at Macduff.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Tide-waiter	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Out-door officer	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
	1 Principal coast officer, port Gordon.	70 *l.*	70				1 Principal coast officer, Garmouth.	70 *l.*	70		
	1 Principal coast officer, Cullen.	70 *l.*	70				1 Principal coast officer, Cullen.	70 *l.*	70		
		Total Banff		6	628			Total Banff		6	578
Barnstaple	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200			Barnstaple	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman.	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Principal coast officer, Ilfracombe.	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Principal coast officer, Ilfracombe.	100 *l.*	100								
		Total Barnstaple		4	508			Total Barnstaple		3	380
Beaumaris	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150			Beaumaris	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.*	80				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Amlwch.	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Amlwch.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Conway.	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Conway.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Holyhead.	100 *l.*	100				1 Principal coast officer at Holyhead.	100 *l.*	100		
	5 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	33 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.*	255				5 Out-door officers	2 at 38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.* 3 at 33 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.*	112 153		
		Total Beaumaris		10	745			Total Beaumaris		10	805

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. £.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. £.
Belfast - -	1 Collector - - -	700 *l.* - - -	700			Belfast - -	1 Collector - - -	600 *l.* - - -	600		
	9 Clerks - - -	1 at 260 *l.* - -	1,200				9 Clerks - - -	1 at 280 *l.* - -	1,295		
		1 at 200 *l.* - -						1 at 220 *l.* - -			
		1 at 150 *l.* - -						1 at 170 *l.* - -			
		1 at 125 *l.* - -						1 at 150 *l.* - -			
		1 at 110 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 90 *l.* - -						1 at 90 *l.* - -			
		1 at 85 *l.* - -						1 at 85 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Housekeeper - -	50 *l.* - - -	50				1 Housekeeper - -	50 *l.* - - -	50		
	2 Messengers - -	50 *l.* - - -	100								
	1 Landing-surveyor -	300 *l.* - - -	300				1 Surveyor - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	5 Landing-waiters -	1 at 250 *l.* - -	250				10 Examining officers -	1 at 250 *l.* - -	250		
		2 at 200 *l.* - -	400					2 at 200 *l.* - -	400		
		2 at 150 *l.* - -	300					3 at 150 *l.* - -	450		
	1 Superintendent locker	78 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	93					4 at 100 *l.* - -	400		
	7 Lockers - - -	3 at 63 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	234				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
		4 at 58 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	292								
	8 Weighers - - -	4 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.*	240								
		4 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	220								
	3 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 180 *l.* - -	450								
		1 at 150 *l.* - -									
		1 at 120 *l.* - -									

Belfast - - (*continued*).	3 Inspectors of patrol -	95 *l.* - - -	285			Belfast - - (*continued.*)	36 Out-door officers -	3 at 60 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	234		
	14 Tide-waiters - -	6 at 52 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	420					5 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	365		
		8 at 47 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	520					8 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	544		
	12 Boatmen - - -	5 at 38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	280					9 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	567		
		7 at 33 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.*	357					11 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	638		
	1 Principal coast officer at Larne.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Larne.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
		Total Belfast - -	68	6,791				Total Belfast - -	60	6,273	
Berwick -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Berwick - -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Clerk - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Examining officer -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Landing-waiter and tide-surveyor.	100 *l.* - - -	100				3 Out-door officers -	1 at 44 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	62		
	1 Locker and weigher -	44 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	59					2 at 39 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 57 *l.*	114		
	2 Tide-waiters - -	39 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 57 *l.*	114					Total Berwick - -	6	606	
		Total Berwick - -	7	853							
Bideford -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Bideford -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - -	200		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Weigher and locker -	43 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Examining officer at Appledore.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Tide-surveyor, &c., at Appledore.	100 *l.* - - -	100				4 Out-door officers -	1 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	73		
	1 Tide-waiter - -	35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	53					3 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	174		
	3 Boatmen - - -	32 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	150					Total Bideford - -	7	627	
		Total Bideford - -	8	711							

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.			£.		£.
Borrowstoness	1 Collector	150*l.*	150			Borrowstoness	1 Collector	150*l.*	150		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80*l.*	80				1 Assistant examining officer.	80*l.*	80		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman.	40*l.* and 1*s.* day pay.	58				1 Out-door officer	40*l.* and 1*s.* day pay.	58		
	1 Principal coast officer at Limekilns.	100*l.*	100				1 Principal coast officer at Limekilns.	100*l.*	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Inverkeithing.	100*l.*	100				1 Principal coast officer at Inverkeithing and Saint David's.	100*l.*	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Saint David's.	70*l.*	70								
		Total Borrowstoness		6	558			Total Borrowstoness	5	488	
Boston	1 Collector	300*l.*	300			Boston	1 Collector	250*l.*	250		
	1 Controller	200*l.*	200				1 Examining officer and clerk.	100*l.*	100		
	1 Landing-waiter	100*l.*	100				4 Out-door officers	2 at 50*l.* and 1*s.* day pay=68*l.*	136		
	4 Tide-waiters and boatmen	37*l.* and 1*s.* day pay=55*l.*	220					2 at 40*l.* and 1*s.* day pay=58*l.*	116		
	1 Principal coast officer at Spalding.	80*l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Spalding.	80*l.*	80		
		Total Boston		8	900			Total Boston	7	682	
						Bradford, Yorkshire. (Bonding town, under the Act of 1860.)	1 Collector	200*l.*	200		
							1 Clerk	120*l.*	120		
							1 Out-door officer	55*l.* and 1*s.* day pay.	73		
								Total Bradford	3	393	

Bridgewater -	1 Collector - - -	200*l.* - - -	200			Bridgewater -	1 Collector - - -	200*l.* - - -	200		
	1 Controller - -	150*l.* - - -	150				1 Assistant examining officer.	100*l.* - - -	100		
	1 Clerk - - -	80*l.* - - -	80				1 Out-door officer -	55*l.* and 1*s.* day pay.	73		
	1 Tide-surveyor at Burnham.	100*l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer at Burnham.	100*l.* - - -	100		
	1 Tide-waiter and locker	47*l.* and 1*s.* day pay.	65				4 Out-door officers -	36*l.* and 1*s.* day pay=54*l.*	216		
	4 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	36*l.* and 1*s.* day pay=54*l.*	216				1 Principal coast officer at Minehead.	70*l.* - - -	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Minehead.	70*l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Watchett.	70*l.* - - -	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Watchett.	70*l.* - - -	70								
		Total Bridgewater - -		11	951			Total Bridgewater - -		10	829
Bridport -	1 Collector - - -	200*l.* - - -	200			Bridport -	1 Collector - - -	200*l.* - - -	200		
	1 Controller - -	150*l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100*l.* - - -	100		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	36*l.* and 1*s.* day pay=54*l.*	108				2 Out-door officers -	40*l.* and 1*s.* day-pay=58*l.*	116		
		Total Bridport - -		4	458			Total Bridport - -		4	416
Bristol - -	1 Collector - - -	800*l.* - - -	800			Bristol - -	1 Collector - - -	800*l.* - - -	800		
	15 Clerks - - -	1 at 380*l.* - -	2,300				15 Clerks - - -	1 at 380*l.* - -	2,300		
		1 at 270*l.* - -						1 at 270*l.* - -			
		1 at 210*l.* - -						1 at 210*l.* - -			
		1 at 180*l.* - -						1 at 180*l.* - -			
		1 at 160*l.* - -						1 at 160*l.* - -			
		1 at 150*l.* - -						1 at 150*l.* - -			
		1 at 140*l.* - -						1 at 140*l.* - -			
		1 at 130*l.* - -						1 at 130*l.* - -			
		1 at 120*l.* - -						1 at 120*l.* - -			
		1 at 110*l.* - -						1 at 110*l.* - -			
		1 at 100*l.* - -						1 at 100*l.* - -			
		1 at 95*l.* - -						1 at 95*l.* - -			
		1 at 90*l.* - -						1 at 90*l.* - -			
		1 at 85*l.* - -						1 at 85*l.* - -			
		1 at 80*l.* - -						1 at 80*l.* - -			
	1 Housekeeper and messenger.	50*l.* and 30*l.* additional.	80				1 Surveyor - - -	450*l.* - - -	450		
	2 Landing surveyors -	1 at 400*l.* - -	750				1 Assistant surveyor -	400*l.* - - -	400		
		1 at 350*l.* - -					28 Examining officers -	2 at 300*l.* - -	600		
	10 Landing-waiters -	2 at 300*l.* - -	600					3 at 250*l.* - -	750		
		2 at 250*l.* - -	500					4 at 200*l.* - -	800		
		3 at 200*l.* - -	600					5 at 150*l.* - -	750		
		3 at 150*l.* - -	450					6 at 120*l.* - -	720		
								8 at 100*l.* - -	800		

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.		£.
Bristol—*contd.*	7 Superintendent lockers	3 at 110 *l.* - -	330			Bristol—*contd.*	86 Out-door officers -	10 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.*	830		
		4 at 100 *l.* - -	400								
	25 Lockers - - -	7 at 71 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 86 *l.*	602					12 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	936		
		8 at 61 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 76 *l.*	608								
		10 at 56 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 71 *l.*	710					16 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	1,168		
	23 Weighers - - -	10 at 48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	630					22 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	1,496		
		13 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	754					26 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	1,638		
	1 Chief tide-surveyor -	250 *l.* - - -	250								
	4 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	150								
		3 at 120 *l.* - -	360								
	3 Inspectors of patrol -	1 at 100 *l.* - -	285								
		1 at 95 *l.* - -									
		1 at 90 *l.* - -									
	31 Tide-waiters - - -	6 at 71 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 89 *l.*	534				11 Boatmen - - -	4 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	244		
		10 at 66 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 84 *l.*	840								
		4 at 56 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 74 *l.*	296					7 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	392		
		11 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	671								
	11 Boatmen - - -	4 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	244								
		7 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	392								
	1 Principal coast officer at Uphill - -	70 *l.* - - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Uphill - -	70 *l.* - - -	70		
		Total Bristol - -		135	14,206			Total Bristol - -		144	15,144

Campbeltown -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Campbeltown -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Assistant examining officer.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.* each	106				1 Out-door officer - -	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay	58		
		TOTAL Campbeltown - -		4	376			TOTAL Campbeltown - -		3	278
Cardiff - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Cardiff - -	1 Collector - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500		
	1 Controller - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250				7 Clerks - - -	1 at 250 *l.* - -			
	4 Clerks - - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -						1 at 200 *l.* - -			
		1 at 150 *l.* - -	530					1 at 150 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -	990		
		1 at 80 *l.* - -						1 at 100 *l.* - -			
	3 Landing-waiters -	1 at 150 *l.* - -						1 at 90 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -	370					1 at 80 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -									
	3 Lockers - - -	1 at 63 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	78				9 Examining officers -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	200		
		2 at 58 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	146					2 at 150 *l.* - -	300		
								3 at 120 *l.* - -	360		
								3 at 100 *l.* - -	300		
	4 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	150				31 Out-door officers -	5 at 60 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	390		
		1 at 120 *l.* - -	120					10 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	730		
		2 at 100 *l.* - -	200					16 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	1,088		
	2 Assistant tide-surveyors.	80 *l.* - - -	160				1 Coast-waiter at Aberthaw.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	28 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	11 at 52 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	770				1 Principal coast officer at Penarth.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
		17 at 47 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	1,105								
	1 Coast-waiter at Aberthaw.	70 *l.* - - -	70								
		TOTAL Cardiff - -		47	4,249			TOTAL Cardiff - -		50	5,008
Cardigan -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Cardigan -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Fishguard.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Fishguard.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
		TOTAL Cardigan - -		3	310			TOTAL Cardigan - -		3	310

No. 1. – RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Carlisle - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Carlisle - -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk and examining officer - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Clerk and Landing-waiter - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				2 Out-door officers - -	50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.* -	136		
	2 Tide-waiters - -	43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.* -	122				1 Principal coast officer at Silloth - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Silloth - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100								
		TOTAL Carlisle - -		6	822			TOTAL Carlisle - -		5	586
Carnarvon -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250			Carnarvon -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk and examining officer - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Pwlheli - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Barmouth - -	70 *l.* - - -	70				2 Out-door officers - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.* -	116		
	1 Principal coast officer at Portinllean - -	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Pwlheli - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Portmadoc - -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Barmouth - -	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Port Dinorwic -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Portinllean - -	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	3 Tide-waiters and Boatmen - - - -	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 54 *l.* -	162				1 Principal coast officer at Portmadoc.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
		TOTAL Carnarvon - -		10	942		1 Principal coast officer at Port Dinorwic -	80 *l.* - - -	80		
								TOTAL Carnarvon - -		10	946

Chepstow -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - -	200			Chepstow -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - -	80				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide surveyor, at Beachley.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer at Beachley.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	2 Boatmen at Beachley -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116				2 Boatmen at Beachley -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116		
		TOTAL Chepstow - -		5	496			TOTAL Chepstow - -		5	496
Chester - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Chester - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	1 Controller - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk and examining officer.	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Clerk and assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	2 Lockers, weighers, tide-waiters, &c.	46 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 64 *l.*	128				2 Out-door officers - -	46 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 64 *l.*	128		
	1 Coast-waiter at Flint, &c.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Mostyn.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer, at Mostyn.	80 *l.* - - -	80				2 Boatmen at Mostyn -	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	112		
	2 Boatmen at Mostyn -	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	112				1 Principal coast officer at Flint, Bagilt and Wepra	100 *l.* - - -	100		
		TOTAL Chester - -		9	1,020			TOTAL Chester - -		9	950
Colchester -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Colchester -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Locker and Messenger -	58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	73				6 Out-door officers - -	2 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	126		
	6 Tide-waiters and boatmen	41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 59 *l.*	354					4 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	232		
	1 Principal coast officer at Brightlingsea.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Brightlingsea.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
		TOTAL Colchester - -		10	877			TOTAL Colchester - -		9	808
Coleraine -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Coleraine -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-surveyor, and landing-waiter at Portrush.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer at Portrush.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen	33 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.*	153				3 Out-door officers -	1 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
								2 at 35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106		
		TOTAL Coleraine - -		6	603			TOTAL Coleraine - -		6	494

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
		£.		£.			£.		£.
Cork - -	1 Collector - - -	700 *l.* - - - 700			Cork - -	1 Collector - - -	600 *l.* - - - 600		
	8 Clerks - - -	1 at 260 *l.* - -				8 Clerks - - -	1 at 260 *l.* - -		
		1 at 200 *l.* - -					1 at 200 *l.* - -		
		1 at 150 *l.* - -					1 at 150 *l.* - -		
		1 at 125 *l.* - -					1 at 125 *l.* - -		
		1 at 110 *l.* - - 1,115					1 at 110 *l.* - - 1,115		
		1 at 100 *l.* - -					1 at 100 *l.* - -		
		1 at 90 *l.* - -					1 at 90 *l.* - -		
		1 at 80 *l.* - -					1 at 80 *l.* - -		
	1 Messenger - - -	50 *l.* - - - 50				1 Surveyor - - -	300 *l.* - - - 300		
	1 Landing-surveyor -	300 *l.* - - - 300				8 Examining officers -	1 at 250 *l.* - - 250		
	3 Landing-waiters - -	1 at 250 *l.* - -					1 at 200 *l.* - - 200		
		1 at 200 *l.* - - 600					1 at 180 *l.* - - 180		
		1 at 150 *l.* - -					1 at 160 *l.* - - 160		
							1 at 150 *l.* - - 150		
							1 at 140 *l.* - - 140		
							2 at 120 *l.* - - 240		
	5 Lockers - - -	63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.* 390				26 Out-door officers - -	2 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.* 166		
	3 Weighers - - -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.* 180					3 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.* 234		
	5 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 180 *l.* - - 180					5 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.* 365		
		1 at 160 *l.* - - 160					7 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.* 476		
		1 at 140 *l.* - - 140					9 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.* 567		
		2 at 120 *l.* - - 240							
	18 Tide-waiters - -	8 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.* 560				24 Boatmen - - -	10 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.* 560		
		10 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.* 650					14 at 33 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.* 714		
	24 Boatmen - - -	10 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.* 560				1 Principal coast officer at Kinsale.	120 *l.* - - - 120		
		14 at 33 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.* 714							
	1 Sub-collector at Kinsale.	150 *l.* - - - 150							
	1 Tide waiter and boatman at Kinsale.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay. 58							

	1 Sub-collector at Youghal	150 *l.* - - -	150				
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman at Youghal.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				
		TOTAL Cork - -		73	6,955		
Cowes - -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250				
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				
	7 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=59 *l.*	413				
	1 Principal coast officer at Newport.	70 *l.* - - -	70				
		TOTAL Cowes - -		11	1,033		
Dartmouth -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300				
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				
	1 Clerk - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter.	100 *l.* - - -	100				
	4 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=54 *l.*	216				
	1 Principal coast officer at Salcombe.	80 *l.* - - -	80				
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman.	34 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	52				
	1 Principal coast officer at Brixham.	80 *l.* - - -	80				
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman at Brixham.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	53				
		TOTAL Dartmouth - -		12	1,231		
Deal - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80				
	3 Tide waiters and boatmen.	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=54 *l.*	162				
	1 Principal coast officer at Sandwich.	120 *l.* - - -	120				
		TOTAL Deal - -		6	512		

	1 Sub-collector at Youghal	150 *l.* - - -	150				
	1 Out-door officer at Youghal.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				
		TOTAL Cork - -		71	6,745		
Cowes - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				
	1 Clerk and examining officer.	120 *l.* - - -	120				
	1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80				
	6 Out-door officers -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	378				
		TOTAL Cowes - -		9	778		
Dartmouth -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				
	1 Clerk - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				
	1 Assistant examining officer.	100 *l.* - - -	100				
	3 Out-door officers -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	174				
	1 Principal coast officer at Salcombe.	100 *l.* - - -	100				
	1 Out-door officer at Salcombe.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				
	1 Principal coast officer at Brixham.	100 *l.* - - -	100				
	1 Out-door officer at Brixham.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				
		TOTAL Dartmouth - -		10	910		
Deal - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				
	1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80				
	3 Out-door officers -	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=54 *l.*	162				
	1 Principal coast officer at Sandwich.	80 *l.* - - -	80				
		TOTAL Deal - -		6	472		

No. 1.—RETURN of the Custom Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.	£.	£.
Dover - -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400			Dover - -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400		
	1 Controller - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300								
	2 Clerks - - -	1 at 150 *l.*; 1 at 80 *l.*	230				2 Clerks - - -	1 at 150 *l.*; 1 at 80 *l.*	230		
	3 Landing-waiters - -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	150								
		2 at 120 *l.* - -	240				4 Examining officers -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	200		
	2 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 120 *l.*; 1 at 100 *l.*	220					1 at 150 *l.* - -	150		
								2 at 120 *l.* - -	240		
	1 Messenger - - -	60 *l.* - - -	60								
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80				19 Out-door officers -	3 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.*	219		
	1 Locker - - -	55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay	70								
	6 Weighers - - -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=60 *l.*	360					6 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=68 *l.*	404		
	8 Tide-waiters - -	3 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=68 *l.*	204								
		5 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	315					10 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	630		
	10 Boatmen - - -	4 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	232								
		6 at 35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=53 *l.*	318								
		TOTAL Dover - -		36	3,179			TOTAL Dover - -		26	2,473
Douglas, Isle of Man.	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400			Douglas, Isle of Man.	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	2 Clerks - - -	1 at 160 *l.*; 1 at 100 *l.*	260				2 Clerks - - -	1 at 160 *l.*; 1 at 100 *l.*	260		
	1 Landing-waiter - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Examining officer -	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Weigher - - -	28 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	43				7 Out-door officers -	1 (weigher), 28 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	43		
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100								
	6 Tide-waiters and boatmen	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	348					6 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	348		
	1 Principal coast officer at Darbyhaven.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Darbyhaven.	100 *l.* - - -	100		

Douglas, Isle of Man (*contd.*)	4 Tide-waiters and boatmen at Darbyhaven.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	232			Douglas, Isle of Man (*contd.*)			
	1 Principal coast officer, at Peel.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer, at Peel.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	2 Tidewaiters at Peel -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116				2 Out-door officers at Peel.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116		
		TOTAL Douglas - -		20	1,819			TOTAL Douglas - -		19	1,619
Drogheda -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Drogheda -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Clerk - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer and clerk.	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Landing-waiter, and tide-surveyor.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 54 *l.*	108				1 Out-door officer - -	41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	59		
		TOTAL Drogheda - -		5	608			TOTAL Drogheda - -		4	459
Dublin - -	1 Collector - - -	1,000 *l.* - -	1,000			Dublin - -	1 Collector - - -	1,000 *l.* - -	1,000		
	18 Clerks - - -	1 at 380 *l.* - -	2,810				18 Clerks - - -	1 at 380 *l.* - -	2,810		
		1 at 280 *l.* - -						1 at 280 *l.* - -			
		1 at 220 *l.* - -						1 at 220 *l.* - -			
		1 at 200 *l.* - -						1 at 200 *l.* - -			
		1 at 190 *l.* - -						1 at 190 *l.* - -			
		1 at 175 *l.* - -						1 at 175 *l.* - -			
		1 at 160 *l.* - -						1 at 160 *l.* - -			
		1 at 150 *l.* - -						1 at 150 *l.* - -			
		1 at 140 *l.* - -						1 at 140 *l.* - -			
		1 at 130 *l.* - -						1 at 130 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 110 *l.* - -						1 at 110 *l.* - -			
		1 at 105 *l.* - -						1 at 105 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 95 *l.* - -						1 at 95 *l.* - -			
		1 at 90 *l.* - -						1 at 90 *l.* - -			
		1 at 85 *l.* - -						1 at 85 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Landing surveyor -	450 *l.* - - -	450				1 Clerk for law business, &c. (From the solicitor's office, in London.)	350 *l.* - - -	350		
	10 Landing waiters -	2 at 300 *l.* - -	600				1 Surveyor - - -	450 *l.* - - -	450		
		2 at 250 *l.* - -	500				1 Assistant surveyor -	350 *l.* - - -	350		
		3 at 200 *l.* - -	600								
		3 at 150 *l.* - -	450								
	2 Messengers - -	60 *l.* - - -	120								
	1 Housekeeper, &c. -	120 *l.* - - -	120								
	5 Watchmen - -	2 at 60 *l.* - -	120								
		3 at 52 *l.* - -	156								

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.		£.
Dublin—*cont*^{d}.	3 House-porters - -	46 *l.* 16 *s.* - -	140			Dublin—*cont*^{d}.	17 Examining officers -	2 at 300 *l.* - -	600		
	1 Timber measurer and locker.	120 *l.* - - -	120					3 at 250 *l.* - -	750		
								3 at 200 *l.* - -	600		
	1 Superintendent locker, &c.	83 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	98					4 at 150 *l.* - -	600		
								5 at 100 *l.* - -	500		
	14 Lockers - - -	6 at 68 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=83 *l.*	498				1 Housekeeper - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
		8 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	624				5 Watchmen - -	2 at 60 *l.* - -	120		
	13 Weighers - - -	5 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.*	365					3 at 52 *l.* - -	156		
		8 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	520				3 House-porters - -	46 *l.* 16 *s.* - -	140		
	1 Tide-surveyor and inspector of the water-guard.	250 *l.* - - -	250				51 Out-door officers -	6 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=83 *l.*	498		
	2 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 150 *l.* - - 1 at 120 *l.* - -	270					7 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	546		
	3 Inspectors of patrol -	95 *l.* - - -	285					8 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.*	584		
	24 Tide-waiters - -	6 at 62 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=80 *l.*	480					9 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=68 *l.*	612		
		6 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=70 *l.*	420								
		2 at 48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=66 *l.*	132					10 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	630		
		10 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=61 *l.*	610								
	11 Boatmen - - -	4 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=56 *l.*	224					11 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	638		
		7 at 33 *s.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=51 *l.*	357								
	1 Principal coast officer at Wicklow.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Wicklow.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Arklow.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Arklow.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
		Total Dublin - -		113	12,479			Total Dublin - -		101	12,194

Dumfries	1 Collector	250 *l.*	250			Dumfries	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Controller	200 *l.*	200				1 Clerk and examining officer	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Locker, weigher, and tide-waiter.	59 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	77				1 Out-door officer	59 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay	77		
	1 Principal coast officer at Glencaple.	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Annan.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Annan.	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Kirkcudbright.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Kircudbright.	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Barlochan.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Barlochan.	80 *l.*	80								
		TOTAL Dumfries		7	847			TOTAL Dumfries		6	617
Dundalk	1 Collector	250 *l.*	250			Dundalk	1 Collector	250 *l.*	250		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter	120 *l.*	120				1 Clerk and examining officer	120 *l.*	120		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	36 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 54 *l.*	108				2 Out-door officers	1 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay 1 at 36 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay	68 54		
		TOTAL Dundalk		4	478			TOTAL Dundalk		4	492
Dundee	1 Collector	500 *l.*	500			Dundee	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400		
	1 Controller	300 *l.*	300				4 Clerks	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	530		
	3 Clerks	1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	380				5 Examining officers	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	650		
	3 Landing-waiters	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.*	470				20 Out-door officers	2 at 60 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	156		
	2 Lockers	50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	130					3 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day-pay = 73 *l.*	219		
	1 Tide-surveyor	120 *l.*	120					4 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	272		
	2 Boatmen	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116					5 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	290		
	3 Inspectors of patrol	95 *l.*	285					6 at 35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	318		
	18 Tide-waiters	8 at 52 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	560				1 Examining officer at Broughty Ferry.	100 *l.*	100		
		10 at 47 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	650				4 Boatmen at Broughty Ferry.	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	232		
	1 Tide-surveyor at Broughty Ferry.	100 *l.*	100				1 Principal coast officer at Tay Port.	80 *l.*	80		
	4 Boatmen at Broughty Ferry.	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	232				1 Principal coast officer at St. Andrews.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Ferry-Port-on-Craigs.	80 *l.*	80					TOTAL Dundee		37	3,327
	1 Principal coast officer at St. Andrews.	80 *l.*	80								
		TOTAL Dundee		41	4,003						

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued*.

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Exeter	1 Collector	500 *l.*	500		£.	Exeter	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400		£.
	1 Controller	300 *l.*	300				3 Clerks	1 at 180 *l.* 1 „ 120 *l.* 1 „ 80 *l.*	380		
	3 Clerks	1 at 180 *l.* 1 „ 100 *l.* 1 „ 80 *l.*	360				1 Examining officer	120 *l.*	120		
	1 Messenger	50 *l.*	50				10 Out-door officers	4 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	272		
	1 Landing-waiter	150 *l.*	150					6 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	378		
	1 Ditto and tide-surveyor	100 *l.*	100				1 Examining officer at Exmouth.	120 *l.*	120		
	2 Weighers and lockers	43 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116				And for attending to the duties at Topsham, additional.		20		
	1 Tide-surveyor, &c. at Exmouth.	120 *l.*	120								
	8 Tide-waiters and boatmen for Exeter and Exmouth.	3 at 43 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	183								
		5 at 38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	280								
	1 Principal coast officer at Topsham.	80 *l.*	80								
		TOTAL Exeter		20	2,239			TOTAL Exeter		16	1,690
Falmouth	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300			Falmouth	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300		
	1 Controller	200 *l.*	200				2 Clerks	1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	250		
	1 Clerk	150 *l.*	150				1 Examining officer	120 *l.*	120		
	1 Ditto and landing-waiter	100 *l.*	100				16 Out-door officers	7 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	441		
	1 Locker and weigher	58 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay	73					9 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	522		
	Tide-surveyor	100 *l.*	100				1 Examining officer at St. Mawes.	100 *l.*	100		
	14 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	6 at 43 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	366				1 Principal coast officer at Penryn.	80 *l.*	80		
		8 at 38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	448				1 Ditto at Gweek	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Tide-surveyor at St. Mawes.	100 *l.*	100								
	1 Principal coast officer at Penryn.	80 *l.*	80								
	1 Ditto at Gweek	80 *l.*	80								
		TOTAL Falmouth		23	2,997			TOTAL Falmouth		23	1,893

Faversham -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80				
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman	36 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	54				
	1 Principal coast officer, Whitstable.	100 *l.* - - -	100				
	1 Ditto at Milton - -	70 *l.* - - -	70				
		TOTAL Faversham - -		5	504		
Fleetwood -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	37 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	165				
		TOTAL Fleetwood - -		5	435		
Folkestone -	1 Collector - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500				
	6 Clerks - - -	1 at 220 *l.* - -	810				
		1 at 180 *l.* - -					
		1 at 140 *l.* - -					
		1 at 100 *l.* - -					
		1 at 90 *l.* - -					
		1 at 80 *l.* - -					
	2 Landing-surveyors -	300 *l.* - - -	600				
	9 Landing-waiters - -	2 at 250 *l.* - -	500				
		3 at 200 *l.* - -	600				
		4 at 150 *l.* - -	600				
	2 Lockers and Weighers -	55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	140				
	14 Weighers - - -	45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.*	840				
	2 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	270				
		1 at 120 *l.* - -					
	8 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	3 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	204				
		5 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	315				
		TOTAL Folkestone - -		44	5,379		

Faversham -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				
	1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80				
	1 Out-door officer - -	38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	56				
	1 Principal coast officer, at Whitstable.	100 *l.* - - -	100				
	1 Ditto at Milton - -	70 *l.* - - -	70				
		TOTAL Faversham - -		5	506		
Fleetwood -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				
	1 Examining officer and clerk.	120 *l.* - - -	120				
	4 Out-door officers -	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	232				
		TOTAL Fleetwood - -		6	552		
Folkestone -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400				
	4 Clerks - - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	530				
		1 at 150 *l.* - -					
		1 at 100 *l.* - -					
		1 at 80 *l.* - -					
	1 Surveyor - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300				
	5 Examining officers -	1 at 250 *l.* - -	250				
		1 at 200 *l.* - -	200				
		2 at 150 *l.* - -	300				
		1 at 120 *l.* - -	120				
	16 Out-door officers -	3 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	219				
		6 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	408				
		7 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	441				
		TOTAL Folkestone - -		27	3,168		

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.			£.		£.
Fowey - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Fowey - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - - 200		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Examining officer -	120 *l.* - - - 120		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter.	100 *l.* - - -	100				3 Out-door officers -	1 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	63	
	4 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=56 *l.*	224					2 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	116	
	1 Principal coast officer at Mevagissey.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Charlestown.	100 *l.* - - -	100	
	1 Ditto at Charlestown -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Ditto at Pentuan -	80 *l.* - - -	80	
	1 Ditto at Looe - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Ditto at Looe - -	100 *l.* - - -	100	
							1 Ditto at Par - -	100 *l.* - - -	100	
		TOTAL Fowey - -		10	954			TOTAL Fowey - -	9	879
Gainsborough -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Gainsborough -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - - 150		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - - 80		
	1 Locker, tide-waiter, &c.	48 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	66				1 Principal coast officer at Keadby.	70 *l.* - - - 70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Keadby.	70 *l.* - - -	70							
		TOTAL Gainsborough - -		4	486			TOTAL Gainsborough - -	3	300
Galway - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Galway - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - - 300		
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk - - -	120 *l.* - - - 120		
	1 Clerk - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				2 Examining officers -	1 at 120 *l.* - - } 220		
	1 Landing-waiter - -	100 *l.* - - -	100					1 at 100 *l.* - - }		
	1 Locker - - -	63 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	78				8 Out-door officers -	4 at 47 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.* 260		
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100					4 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.* 232		
	3 Tide-waiters - -	47 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	195							
	4 Boatmen - - -	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	232							
		TOTAL Galway - -		13	1,305			TOTAL Galway - -	12	1,132

Glasgow - -	1 Collector - - -	800 *l.* - - -	800
	21 Clerks - - -	1 at 380 *l.* - -	2,800
		1 at 280 *l.* - -	
		1 at 220 *l.* - -	
		1 at 200 *l.* - -	
		1 at 190 *l.* - -	
		1 at 180 *l.* - -	
		1 at 170 *l.* - -	
		1 at 160 *l.* - -	
		1 at 150 *l.* - -	
		1 at 140 *l.* - -	
		1 at 130 *l.* - -	
		1 at 120 *l.* - -	
		1 at 110 *l.* - -	
		1 at 100 *l.* - -	
		1 at 95 *l.* - -	
		1 at 90 *l.* - -	
		1 at 85 *l.* - -	
		2 at 80 *l.* - -	160
		2 at 75 *l.* - -	150
	1 Housekeeper, messenger, &c.	50 *l.*, and 20 *l.* allowance.	70
	3 Landing-surveyors -	1 at 400 *l.* - -	400
		2 at 350 *l.* - -	700
	14 Landing-waiters - -	2 at 300 *l.* - -	600
		3 at 250 *l.* - -	750
		4 at 200 *l.* - -	800
		5 at 150 *l.* - -	750
	2 Superintendent lockers	1 at 100 *l.* - -	195
		1 at 95 *l.* - -	
	17 Lockers - - -	7 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	546
		10 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	730
	20 Weighers - - -	8 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	520
		12 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.*	720
	4 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	200
		1 at 150 *l.* - -	150
		2 at 120 *l.* - -	240
	4 Inspectors of patrol -	95 *l.* - - -	380
	33 Tide-waiters - -	16 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	1,120
		17 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	1,105

Glasgow - -	1 Collector - - -	800 *l.* - - -	800
	21 Clerks - - -	1 at 380 *l.* - -	2,800
		1 at 280 *l.* - -	
		1 at 220 *l.* - -	
		1 at 200 *l.* - -	
		1 at 190 *l.* - -	
		1 at 180 *l.* - -	
		1 at 170 *l.* - -	
		4 at 160 *l.* - -	
		1 at 150 *l.* - -	
		1 at 140 *l.* - -	
		1 at 130 *l.* - -	
		1 at 120 *l.* - -	
		1 at 110 *l.* - -	
		1 at 100 *l.* - -	
		1 at 95 *l.* - -	
		1 at 90 *l.* - -	
		1 at 85 *l.* - -	
		2 at 80 *l.* - -	160
		2 at 75 *l.* - -	150
	1 Housekeeper and messenger.	50 *l.*, and 20 *l.* allowance.	70
	1 Surveyor - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400
	2 Assistant surveyors -	350 *l.* - - -	700
	22 Examining officers -	2 at 300 *l.* - -	600
		3 at 250 *l.* - -	750
		4 at 200 *l.* - -	800
		4 at 150 *l.* - -	600
		4 at 120 *l.* - -	480
		5 at 100 *l.* - -	500
	70 Outdoor officers - -	8 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.*	664
		10 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	780
		14 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	1,022
		18 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	1,224
		20 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	1,260

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Outports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.		£.
Glasgow—*continued.*	6 Boatmen	3 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	183			Glasgow—*continued.*	1 Principal coast officer at Bowling.	80 *l.*	80		
		3 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	168								
	1 Principal coast officer at Bowling.	80 *l.*	80								
	1 Ditto at Renfrew	70 *l.*	70								
		TOTAL Glasgow		128	14,387			TOTAL Glasgow		119	13,840
Gloucester	1 Collector	500 *l.*	500			Gloucester	1 Collector	500 *l.*	500		
	5 Clerks	1 at 260 *l.* 1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	810				5 Clerks	1 at 250 *l.* 1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	780		
	4 Landing-waiters	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.*	650				5 Examining officers	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	750		
	1 Superintendent locker	75 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay	90								
	6 Lockers	2 at 62 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 77 *l.*	154				23 Outdoor officers	3 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.*	249		
		4 at 57 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 72 *l.*	288					3 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	234		
	1 Tide-surveyor	120 *l.*	120					6 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	438		
	16 Tide-waiters	7 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	476					11 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	748		
		9 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	567								
	1 Boatman	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay	58				1 Examining officer at Sharpness Point	120 *l.*	120		
	1 Tide-surveyor at Sharpness Point.	120 *l.*	120				2 Boatmen at ditto	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116		
	2 Boatmen at ditto	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116				1 Principal coast officer at Lydney	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Lydney.	80 *l.*	80					TOTAL Gloucester		38	4,015
		TOTAL Gloucester		39	4,029						

Goole	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300			Goole	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300		
	1 Controller	200 *l.*	200				1 Clerk	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter	100 *l.*	100				1 Clerk and examining officer	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Locker	61 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	76				1 Examining officer	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Tide-surveyor	100 *l.*	100				1 Assistant examing officer	80 *l.*	80		
	3 Tide-waiters, &c.	48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=66 *l.*	198				4 Outdoor officers	48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=66 *l.*	264		
	1 Coast-waiter at Selby	70 *l.*	70								
		Total Goole		9	1,044			Total Goole		9	994
Grangemouth	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300			Grangemouth	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300		
	1 Controller	200 *l.*	200				2 Clerks	1 at 150 *l.*	230		
	2 Clerks	1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	230					1 at 80 *l.*			
	3 Landing-waiters	1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	370				5 Examining-officers	1 at 150 *l.*	150		
								2 at 120 *l.*	240		
								1 at 100 *l.*	100		
								1 at 80 *l.*	80		
	1 Tide surveyor	120 *l.*	120				16 Outdoor officers	3 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=70 *l.*	210		
	1 Assistant tide surveyor	80 *l.*	80					5 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	325		
	16 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	3 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=70 *l.*	210					8 at 42 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=60 *l.*	480		
		5 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	325								
		8 at 42 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=60 *l.*	480								
		Total Grangemouth		25	2,315			Total Grangemouth		24	2,115
Greenock	1 Collector	700 *l.*	700			Greenock	1 Collector	700 *l.*	700		
	7 Clerks	1 at 260 *l.* 1 at 220 *l.* 1 at 160 *l.* 1 at 140 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	1,080				9 Clerks	1 at 260 *l.* 1 at 220 *l.* 1 at 160 *l.* 1 at 140 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 110 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 90 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	1,280		
	1 Messenger	60 *l.*	60				1 Messenger	60 *l.*	60		
	1 Landing-surveyor	350 *l.*	350				1 Surveyor	350 *l.*	350		
	10 Landing-waiters	1 at 300 *l.*	300				1 Assistant surveyor	300 *l.*	300		
		1 at 250 *l.*	250				15 Examining officers	1 at 250 *l.*	250		
		2 at 200 *l.*	400					2 at 200 *l.*	400		
		3 at 150 *l.*	450					4 at 150 *l.*	600		
		3 at 120 *l.*	360					4 at 120 *l.*	480		
	2 Tide-surveyors	1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.*	330					4 at 100 *l.*	400		

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Outports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.		£.
Greenock-*cont*^{d}.	1 Superintendent locker	95 *l.*	95			Greenock-*cont*^{d}.	47 Outdoor officers	5 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 81 *l.*	405		
	14 Lockers	5 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	390					9 at 58 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 76 *l.*	684		
		9 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	657					10 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	700		
	10 Weighers	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.*	600					13 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	845		
	3 Inspectors of patrol	95 *l.*	285					10 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	630		
	23 Tide-waiters	10 at 52 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	700				10 Boatmen	4 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	244		
		13 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	845					6 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	336		
	10 Boatmen	4 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	244				1 Housekeeper	20 *l.*, and 65 *l.* allowances.	85		
		6 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	336				1 Principal coast officer at Tobermory	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Housekeeper	20 *l.*, and 65 *l.* allowances.	85				1 Principal coast officer at Oban	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Tobermory	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Islay.	90 *l.*	90		
	1 Principal coast officer at Oban.	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Ardrishaig.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Islay	90 *l.*	90								
	1 Principal coast officer at Ardrishaig	70 *l.*	70								
		TOTAL Greenock		88	8,837			TOTAL Greenock		90	9,079

Grimsby	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400			Grimsby	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300		
	1 Controller	250 *l.*	250				3 Clerks	1 at 160 *l.*; 1 at 120 *l.*; 1 at 80 *l.*	360		
	3 Clerks	1 at 160 *l.*; 1 at 120 *l.*; 1 at 80 *l.*	360				4 Examing officers	2 at 150 *l.*; 2 at 100 *l.*	300		
	3 Landing-waiters	1 at 150 *l.*; 1 at 120 *l.*; 1 at 100 *l.*	370				22 Outdoor officers	5 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*; 7 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*; 10 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	390		
	2 Lockers	55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	140						511		
	2 Weighers	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.*	120						680		
	2 Tide-surveyors	1 at 120 *l.*; 1 at 100 *l.*	220								
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.*	80								
	22 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	9 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*; 13 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	630; 845								
		Total Grimsby		37	3,415			Total Grimsby		30	2,741
Guernsey	1 Principal officer	250 *l.*	250			Guernsey	1 Principal officer	250 *l.*	250		
	1 Clerk	80 *l.*	80				1 Clerk	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Tide-surveyor	100 *l.*	100				1 Tide-surveyor	100 *l.*	100		
	6 Boatmen	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	300				6 Boatmen	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	300		
	1 Chief officer at Alderney	100 *l.*, and 6 *l.* allowance for an office.	106				1 Chief officer at Alderney	100 *l.*, and 6 *l.* allowance for an office.	106		
	2 Boatmen at Alderney	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	100				2 Boatmen at Alderney	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	100		
		Total Guernsey		12	936			Total Guernsey		12	936
						Halifax (Inland bonding town under the Act of 1860).	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
							1 Clerk	120 *l.*	120		
							1 Outdoor officer	55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	73		
								Total Halifax		3	393

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Outports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Hartlepool, West	1 Collector	500 *l.*	500		£.	Hartlepool, West	1 Collector	600 *l.*	600		£.
	1 Controller	300 *l.*	300				7 Clerks	1 at 250 *l.* 1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 90 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	990		
	6 Clerks	1 at 220 *l.* 1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 140 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	840				1 Surveyor	300 *l.*	300		
	1 Messenger	60 *l.*	60				11 Examining officers	1 at 220 *l.* 1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 2 at 120 *l.* 3 at 100 *l.* 3 at 80 *l.*	550 240 300 240		
	5 Landing-waiters	1 at 220 *l.* 1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 2 at 120 *l.*	550 240				31 Outdoor officers	14 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.* 17 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	1,022 1,156		
	6 Lockers and weighers	2 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.* 4 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	156 292				1 Principal officer at Hartlepool.	200 *l.*	200		
	4 Tide-surveyors	1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 2 at 100 *l.*	270 200					TOTAL Hartlepool, West		52	5,598
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.*	80								
	27 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	11 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.* 16 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	770 1,040								
	1 Principal officer at Hartlepool.	200 *l.*	200								
		TOTAL Hartlepool, West		53	5,498						
Harwich	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200			Harwich	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				1 Clerk	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Tide surveyor	100 *l.*	100				1 Examining officer	100 *l.*	100		
	6 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	336				5 Outdoor officers	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	280		

	1 Principal coast officer at Mistley.	100 *l.* - - -	100			1 Principal coast officer at Mistley.	100 *l.* - - -	100
	1 Principal coast officer at Walton and Holland.	70 *l.* - - -	70			1 Principal coast officer at Walton and Holland.	70 *l.* - - -	70
		TOTAL Harwich - -		11	956		TOTAL Harwich - -		10	780
Hull - -	1 Collector - - -	800 *l.* - - -	800			Hull - -				
	1 Controller - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500				1 Collector - - -	700 *l.* - - -	700	
	18 Clerks - - -	1 at 350 *l.* - -					16 Clerks - - -	1 at 350 *l.* - -		
		1 at 250 *l.* - -						1 at 250 *l.* - -		
		1 at 220 *l.* - -						1 at 220 *l.* - -		
		1 at 200 *l.* - -						1 at 200 *l.* - -		
		1 at 190 *l.* - -						1 at 190 *l.* - -		
		1 at 180 *l.* - -						1 at 180 *l.* - -		
		1 at 170 *l.* - -						1 at 170 *l.* - -		
		1 at 160 *l.* - -						1 at 160 *l.* - -	2,640	
		1 at 150 *l.* - -						1 at 150 *l.* - -		
		1 at 140 *l.* - -	2,820					1 at 140 *l.* - -		
		1 at 130 *l.* - -						1 at 130 *l.* - -		
		1 at 120 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -		
		1 at 110 *l.* - -						1 at 110 *l.* - -		
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 100 *l.* - -		
		1 at 95 *l.* - -						1 at 90 *l.* - -		
		1 at 90 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -		
		1 at 85 *l.* - -								
		1 at 80 *l.* - -								
	1 Doorkeeper and messenger.	60 *l.* - - -	60							
	3 Landing-surveyors -	1 at 450 *l.* - -								
		1 at 400 *l.* - -	1,200							
		1 at 350 *l.* - -								
	15 Landing-waiters - -	2 at 300 *l.* - -	600				1 Surveyor - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400	
		3 at 250 *l.* - -	750				2 Assistant surveyors -	350 *l.* - - -	700	
		4 at 200 *l.* - -	800				28 Examining officers -	2 at 300 *l.* - -	600	
		6 at 150 *l.* - -	900					3 at 250 *l.* - -	750	
	1 Timber measurer -	120 *l.* - - -	120					4 at 200 *l.* - -	800	
	18 Lockers - - -	6 at 76 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 91 *l.*	546					5 at 150 *l.* - -	750	
		6 at 66 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 81 *l.*	486					6 at 120 *l.* - -	720	
		6 at 61 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 76 *l.*	456					8 at 100 *l.* - -	800	

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Outports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Hull—*cont*^{d}. -	20 Weighers - - -	6 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	438		£.	Hull—*cont*^{d}. -	84 Outdoor officers -	10 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 83 *l.*	830		£.
		6 at 53 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	408					12 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	936		
		8 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	464								
	1 Inspector of the River	300 *l.* - - -	300					16 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	1,168		
	8 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	200								
		2 at 175 *l.* - -	350					20 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	1,360		
		2 at 150 *l.* - -	300								
		3 at 120 *l.* - -	360								
	11 Inspectors of patrol -	4 at 100 *l.* - -	400					26 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	1,638		
		7 at 90 *l.* - -	630								
	58 Tide-waiters - -	14 at 71 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 89 *l.*	1,246								
		8 at 66 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 84 *l.*	672				22 Boatmen - - -	6 at 48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 66 *l.*	396		
		10 at 48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 66 *l.*	660								
		26 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	1,586					7 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	427		
	22 Boatmen - - -	6 at 48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 66 *l.*	396								
		7 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	427					9 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	504		
		9 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	504								
		TOTAL Hull - -		178	19,379			TOTAL Hull - -		154	16,119

Inverness -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Inverness -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Examining officer -	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Clerk - - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	2 Tide-waiters, &c. -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116				2 Out-door officers -	1 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	68		
								1 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
	1 Principal coast officer at Burghead.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Burghead.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Fort William.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Fort William.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Cromarty.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Cromarty.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Findhorn.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Findhorn.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Lossiemouth.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Lossiemouth.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Kyleakin.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Kyleakin.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Portmahomach.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Portmahomach.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Fort George, Fortrose, and Nairn.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Fort George.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
		Total Inverness - -		13	1,206			Total Inverness - -		13	1,236
Ipswich - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Ipswich -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	1 Controller - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk - - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Clerk - - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer -	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Landing-waiter - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				4 Out-door officers - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	232		
	6 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	336								
		Total Ipswich - -		11	1,136			Total Ipswich - -		8	852
Irvine - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Irvine - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Sub-collector at Troon	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Tide-waiter - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Examining officer at Troon	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Sub-collector at Troon	150 *l.* - - -	150				2 Out-door officers at Troon.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116		
	1 Landing-waiter at Troon	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Sub-collector at Ardrossan.	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	2 Tide-waiters at Troon -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116				1 Examining officer at Ardrossan.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Sub-collector at Ardrossan	150 *l.* - - -	150				2 Out-door officers at Ardrossan.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor, &c., at Ardrossan.	80 *l.* - - -	80								
	2 Tide-waiters at Ardrossan.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116								
		Total Irvine - -		11	1,120			Total Irvine - -		9	862

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.		£.
Jersey - -	1 Principal officer -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Jersey - -	1 Principal officer -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	1 Controller - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Controller - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	2 Clerks - - -	1 at 120 *l.* - -	200				2 Clerks - - -	1 at 120 *l.* - -	200		
		1 at 80 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	6 Boatmen - - -	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	300				6 Boatmen - - -	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	300		
		Total Jersey - -		11	1,100			Total Jersey - -		11	1,100
Kirkaldy -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Kirkaldy -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Clerk, &c. - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Landing-waiter - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				2 Out-door officers -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116		
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	174				1 Principal coast officer at Leven, Largo, &c.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Leven, Largo, &c.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Dysart.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Dysart.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Burntisland.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Burntisland.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Anstruther.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Anstruther.	100 *l.* - - -	100					Total Kirkaldy - -		9	886
		Total Kirkaldy - -		11	1,234						
Kirkwall -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Kirkwall -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-waiter - -	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	53				1 Out-door officer -	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay	53		

	1 Principal coast officer at Stromness.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Long Hope.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-waiter at Stromness.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	53				1 Principal coast officer at Stromness.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Long Hope.	80 *l.*	80				2 Out-door officers at Long Hope.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106		
	2 Tide-waiters at Long Hope.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106				1 Out-door officer at Stromness.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	53		
		Total Kirkwall - -		8	642			Total Kirkwall - -		8	602
Lancaster -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250			Lancaster -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk and examining officer.	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Clerk - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Locker and weigher -	43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Out-door officer - -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	63		
	1 Tide-surveyor at Glasson Dock.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer at Glasson Dock.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	2 Boatmen at Glasson Dock.	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	100				2 Out-door officers at Glasson Dock.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106		
	1 Principal coast officer at Ulverstone.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Poulton.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Poulton.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Barrow.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Barrow.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Out-door officer at Barrow.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	53		
	1 Boatman at Barrow -	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay	50					Total Lancaster - -		10	952
		Total Lancaster - -		11	1,108						
Leith - -	1 Collector - - -	800 *l.* - - -	800			Leith - -	1 Collector - - -	800 *l.* - - -	800		
	1 Controller - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500				14 Clerks - - -	1 at 350 *l.* - -	2,145		
	14 Clerks - - -	1 at 350 *l.* - -	2,145					1 at 250 *l.* - -			
		1 at 250 *l.* - -						1 at 200 *l.* - -			
		1 at 200 *l.* - -						1 at 180 *l.* - -			
		1 at 180 *l.* - -						1 at 160 *l.* - -			
		1 at 160 *l.* - -						1 at 150 *l.* - -			
		1 at 150 *l.* - -						1 at 140 *l.* - -			
		1 at 140 *l.* - -						1 at 130 *l.* - -			
		1 at 130 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -						1 at 110 *l.* - -			
		1 at 110 *l.* - -						1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 90 *l.* - -			
		1 at 90 *l.* - -						1 at 85 *l.* - -			
		1 at 85 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -									

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Leith—*cont*^{d}. -	1 Housekeeper and messenger.	90 *l.* - - -	90		£.	Leith—*cont*^{d}. -	1 Clerk for light dues, &c.	70 *l.* - - -	70		£.
	1 Agent for Scotch law -	80 *l.* and fees -	80				1 Housekeeper - -	90 *l.* - - -	90		
	2 Landing-surveyors -	1 at 400 *l.* - -	750				1 Agent for Scotch law -	200 *l.* including fees	200		
		1 at 350 *l.* - -					1 Surveyor - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400		
	10 Landing-waiters -	2 at 300 *l.* - -	600				1 Assistant surveyor -	350 *l.* - - -	350		
		2 at 250 *l.* - -	500				15 Examining officers -	1 at 250 *l.* - -	250		
		2 at 200 *l.* - -	400					2 at 200 *l.* - -	400		
		4 at 150 *l.* - -	600					4 at 150 *l.* - -	600		
	2 Superintending lockers	1 at 100 *l.* - -	195					4 at 120 *l.* - -	480		
		1 at 95 *l.* - -						4 at 100 *l.* - -	400		
	18 Lockers - - -	8 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	624				54 Out-door officers -	8 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	624		
		10 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	730					10 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	730		
	12 Weighers - - -	6 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	390					10 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	680		
		6 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.*	360					12 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	756		
	3 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	470					14 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	812		
		1 at 150 *l.* - -					1 Principal coast officer at Fisherrow and Cockenzie.	120 *l.* - - -	120		
		1 at 120 *l.* - -					1 Principal coast officer at Granton.	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	30 Tide-waiters - -	12 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	840					Total Leith - -		91	10,027
		18 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	1,170								
	3 Inspectors of patrol -	1 at 100 *l.* - -	285								
		1 at 95 *l.* - -									
		1 at 90 *l.* - -									
	9 Boatmen - - -	3 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	183								
		6 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	336								
	1 Principal coast officer at Fisherrow.	100 *l.* - - -	100								
	1 Principal coast officer at Cockenzie.	80 *l.* - - -	80								
		Total Leith - -		109	12,228						

Lerwick -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Lerwick -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Controller - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Assistant examining officer	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	3 Tide-waiters - -	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	159				3 Out-door officers -	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	159		
		Total Lerwick - -		5	429			Total Lerwick - -		5	459
Limerick -	1 Collector - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500			Limerick -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400		
	4 Clerks - - -	1 at 220 *l.* - -	550				4 Clerks - - -	1 at 220 *l.* - -			
		1 at 150 *l.* - -						1 at 150 *l.* - -	570		
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Messenger - -	50 *l.* - - -	50				2 Examining officers -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	270		
	2 Landing-waiters -	150 *l.* - - -	300					1 at 120 *l.* - -			
	3 Lockers - - -	63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	234				12 Out-door officers -	2 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	156		
	3 Weighers - - -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.*	180					4 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	272		
	6 Tide-waiters - -	3 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	210					6 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	378		
		3 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	195				1 Principal coast officer at Kilrush.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Inspector of patrol -	90 *l.* - - -	90					Total Limerick - -		20	2,126
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	120 *l.* - - -	120								
	2 Boatmen - - -	29 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 47 *l.*	94								
	1 Principal coast officer at Kilrush.	80 *l.* - - -	240								
	1 Principal coast officer at Clare.	80 *l.* - - -									
	1 Principal coast officer at Askeaton.	80 *l.* - - -									
		Total Limerick - -		27	2,763						
Llanelly - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Llanelly -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Clerk - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Assistant examining officer	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	4 Tide-waiters and boatmen	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	224				4 Out-door officers -	1 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	63		
	1 Principal coast officer at Pembrey.	70 *l.* - - -	70					3 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	174		
	1 Principal coast officer at Ferryside.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Pembrey.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	2 Boatmen at Ferryside	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 54 *l.*	108				1 Principal coast officer at Lougher.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
							1 Principal coast officer at Ferryside.	70 *l.* - - -	70		

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.		£.
Llanelly—*cont*^{d}.	1 Principal coast officer at Lougher.	70 *l.* - - -	70			Llanelly—*cont*^{d}.	2 Boatmen at Ferryside	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 54 *l.*	108		
	1 Principal coast officer at Carmarthen.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Carmarthen.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
		TOTAL Llanelly - -		14	1,152			TOTAL Llanelly - -		14	1,155
Londonderry -	1 Collector - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500			Londonderry -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400		
	1 Controller - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300				4 Clerks - - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	530		
	3 Clerks - - -	1 at 180 *l.* - -	400					1 at 150 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -						1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Landing-waiter - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				2 Examining officers -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	270		
	3 Lockers and weighers	63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	234					1 at 120 *l.* - -			
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				14 Out-door officers -	3 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	234		
	11 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	5 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	350					5 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	350		
		6 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	390					6 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	390		
	1 Principal coast officer at Ballyraine.	80 *l.* - - -	80								
		TOTAL Londonderry - -		22	2,504			TOTAL Londonderry - -		21	2,174
Lowestoft -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Lowestoft -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Clerk and assistant landing-waiter.	100 *l.* - - -	100				2 Clerks - - -	1 at 100 *l.* - -	180		
	1 Landing-waiter and tide-surveyor.	100 *l.* - - -	100					1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	6 Tide-waiters, boatmen, &c.	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	336				1 Examining officer -	100 *l.* - -	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Southwold.	100 *l.* - - -	100				6 Out-door officers -	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	336		
							1 Principal coast officer at Southwold.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
		TOTAL Lowestoft - -		10	786			TOTAL Lowestoft - -		11	936

Lyme Regis -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Lyme Regis -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide waiter and boatman.	37 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	55				1 Out-door officer - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
	1 Principal coast officer at Axmouth.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Axmouth.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
		Total Lyme Regis - -		4	395			Total Lyme Regis - -		4	358
Lynn Regis -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Lynn Regis -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	1 Controller, &c. - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk - - - -	160 *l.* - - -	160		
	1 Clerk - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Examining officer -	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	2 Lockers and weighers -	43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				6 Out-door officers - -	2 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	136		
	4 Tide-waiters - -	41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 59 *l.*	236					4 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	252		
	2 Boatmen - - -	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	100								
	1 Principal coast officer at Heacham.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Heacham.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
		Total Lynn-Regis - -		13	1,242			Total Lynn Regis - -		11	1,118
Maldon - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Maldon - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	112				3 Out-door officers - -	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	168		
	1 Principal coast officer at Burnham.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Burnham.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman at Burnham.	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	56				1 Principal coast officer at Leigh.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Leigh.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Rochford.	70 *l.* - - -	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Rochford.	70 *l.* - - -	70								
		Total Maldon - -		8	738			Total Maldon - -		8	618
Manchester - (Warehousing town).	1 Principal officer - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Manchester - (Inland bonding town).	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	2 Clerks - - -	1 at 120 *l.* - -	200				3 Clerks - - -	1 at 150 *l.*, 1 at 100 *l.*, and 1 at 80 *l.*	330		
		1 at 80 *l.* - -					1 Examining officer -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Searcher - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				2 Out-door officers - -	1 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	81		
	2 Lockers and weighers -	1 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	78					1 at 53 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	71		
		1 at 53 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	68								
	1 Weigher and messenger	48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	63				1 Out-door officer and messenger.	48 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	66		
		Total Manchester - -		7	729			Total Manchester - -		8	998

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.			£.		£.
Maryport -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Maryport -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - - 200		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.* - - - 100		
	1 Tide-surveyor and landing-waiter.	100 *l.* - - -	100				3 Out-door officers -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.* 189		
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	39 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 57 *l.* -	171							
		Total Maryport - -		6	621			Total Maryport - -	5	489
Milford - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Milford - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - - 200		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk - - -	80 *l.* - - - 80		
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer -	100 *l.* - - - 100		
	8 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	37 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	440				7 Out-door officers -	3 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.* 174		
								4 at 35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.* 212		
	1 Principal coast officer at Solva.	70 *l.* - - -	70				1 Principal coast officer at Solva.	70 *l.* - - - 70		
	1 Ditto at Pembroke -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Ditto at Pembroke -	80 *l.* - - - 80		
	1 Ditto at Tenby - -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Ditto at Tenby - -	80 *l.* - - - 80		
		Total Milford - -		14	1,120			Total Milford - -	13	996
						Middlesboro' (previously a Creek under Stockton).	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - - 200		
							1 Clerk - - -	100 *l.* - - - 100		
							2 Examining officers -	1 at 150 *l.* - - } 270 1 at 120 *l.* - - }		
							1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - - 80		
							8 Out-door officers -	3 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.* 219		
								5 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.* 340		
								Total Middlesboro' - -	13	1,209

Montrose -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Montrose -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Clerk - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Examining officer -	100 *l* - - -	100		
	2 Lockers - - -	1 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	78				9 Out-door officers -	1 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	68		
		1 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	73					3 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	189		
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100					5 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	290		
	8 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	464								
	1 Principal coast officer, at Johnshaven.	70 *l.* - - -	70								
		TOTAL Montrose - -		15	1,215			TOTAL Montrose - -		12	997
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1 Collector - - -	700 *l.* - - -	700			Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1 Collector - - -	700 *l.* - - -	700		
	15 Clerks - - -	1 at 320 *l.* - -	2,310				15 Clerks - - -	1 at 320 *l.* - -	2,310		
		1 at 250 *l.* - -						1 at 250 *l.* - -			
		1 at 210 *l.* - -						1 at 210 *l.* - -			
		1 at 190 *l.* - -						1 at 190 *l.* - -			
		1 at 175 *l.* - -						1 at 175 *l.* - -			
		1 at 160 *l.* - -						1 at 160 *l.* - -			
		1 at 150 *l.* - -						1 at 150 *l.* - -			
		1 at 140 *l.* - -						1 at 140 *l.* - -			
		1 at 130 *l.* - -						1 at 130 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 110 *l.* - -						1 at 110 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 90 *l.* - -						1 at 90 *l.* - -			
		1 at 85 *l.* - -						1 at 85 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Housekeeper and messenger.	60 *l.*, and 20 *l.* allowance.	80								
	1 Landing-surveyor -	350 *l.* - - -	350				1 Surveyor - - -	350 *l.* - - -	350		
	8 Landing-waiters -	1 at 300 *l.* - -	300				8 Examining officers -	1 at 300 *l.* - -	750		
		1 at 250 *l.* - -	250					1 at 250 *l.* - -			
		3 at 200 *l.* - -	600					1 at 200 *l.* - -			
		3 at 150 *l.* - -	450					2 at 150 *l.* - -	300		
	10 Lockers - - -	4 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	312					2 at 120 *l.* - -	240		
		6 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.*	438					1 at 100 *l.* - -	100		
	6 Weighers - - -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=60 *l.*	360				47 Out-door officers -	4 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	312		
	3 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 180 *l.* - -	430					6 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.*	438		
		1 at 150 *l.* - -									
		1 at 100 *l.* - -									

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—*cont*^{d}.	21 Tide-waiters	8 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	560			Newcastle-on-Tyne—*cont*^{d}.	47 Out-door officers—*cont*^{d}.	10 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	680		
		13 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	845					12 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	756		
	10 Boatmen	4 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	244					15 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	870		
		6 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	336								
		Total Newcastle		76	8,565			Total Newcastle		72	7,806
Newhaven	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400			Newhaven	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300		
	1 Controller	300 *l.*	300								
	3 Clerks	1 at 180 *l.*	380				3 Clerks	1 at 180 *l.*	380		
		1 at 120 *l.*						1 at 120 *l.*			
		1 at 80 *l.*						1 at 80 *l.*			
	5 Landing-waiters	1 at 200 *l.*	200				4 Examining officers	1 at 200 *l.*	350		
		2 at 150 *l.*	300					1 at 150 *l.*			
		2 at 120 *l.*	240					2 at 120 *l.*	240		
	1 Tide-surveyor	120 *l.*	120								
	16 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	7 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	490				14 Out-door officers	6 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	420		
		9 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	585					8 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	520		
		Total Newhaven		27	3,015			Total Newhaven		22	2,210
Newport	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400			Newport	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400		
	3 Clerks	1 at 160 *l.*	360				3 Clerks	1 at 160 *l.*	360		
		1 at 120 *l.*						1 at 120 *l.*			
		1 at 80 *l.*						1 at 80 *l.*			

	3 Landing-waiters -	1 at 150 *l.* - - 1 at 120 *l.* - - 1 at 100 *l.* - -	370				5 Examining officers -	1 at 150 *l.* - - 2 at 120 *l.* - - 2 at 100 *l* - -	150 240 200		
	2 Lockers and weighers -	1 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* pay day = 78 *l.*	78								
		1 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* pay day = 73 *l.*	73				17 Out-door officers -	3 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	234		
	2 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 120 *l.* - - 1 at 100 *l.* - -	220								
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80					6 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	438		
	15 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	5 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* pay day = 70 *l.*	350								
		10 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	650					8 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	544		
		Total Newport - -		27	2,581			Total Newport - -		26	2,566
New Ross -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250			New Ross -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk and examining officer.	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Assistant examing officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	4 Lockers, weighers, tide-waiters and boatmen.	2 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	136				3 Out-door officers -	50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	204		
		2 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	126								
		Total New Ross - -		7	812			Total New Ross - -		6	604
Newry - -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400			Newry - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	1 Clerk - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Clerk - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Landing-waiter and tide-surveyor.	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Examining officer -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Timber measurer, locker and weigher.	63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	78				1 Out-door officer - -	60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	78		
	1 Tide-surveyor at Warren point.	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Examining officer at Warrenpoint.	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	6 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	2 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	140				6 Out-door officers -	2 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	140		
		4 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	260					4 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	260		
		Total Newry - -		11	1,238			Total Newry - -		11	1,148

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. £.
Padstow	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	53		
	1 Principal coast officer at New Quay.	70 *l.*	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Boscastle.	70 *l.*	70		
		Total Padstow		5	423
Penzance	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300		
	1 Controller	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Clerk, landing-waiter, and tide-surveyor.	120 *l.*	120		
	1 Locker and weigher	58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	73		
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	39 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 57 *l.*	171		
	1 Principal coast officer at St. Michael's Mount.	80 *l.*	80		
		Total Penzance		8	944

1862.

Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. £.
Padstow	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Out-door officer	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
	1 Principal coast officer at New Quay.	70 *l.*	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Boscastle.	70 *l.*	70		
		Total Padstow		4	348
Penzance	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300		
	1 Clerk and examining officer.	120 *l.*	120		
	1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.*	80		
	4 Out-door officers	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	232		
	1 Principal coast officer at St. Michael's Mount.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at St. Ives.	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Out-door officer at St. Ives.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay	53		
	1 Principal coast officer at Portreath.	70 *l.*	70		
	1 Principal coast officer at Hayle.	120 *l.*	120		
	2 Out-door officers at Hayle	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106		
		Total Penzance		14	1,261

Perth - -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250			Perth - -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Clerk - - -	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Looker - - -	50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	65				1 Out-door officer - -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	63		
	1 Tide-waiter - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Principal coast officer at Newburgh.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Newburgh.	90 *l.* - - -	90								
		Total Perth - -		6	693			Total Perth - -		5	573
Peterhead -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Peterhead -	1 Collector and surveyor -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Clerk and examining officer.	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Out-door officer - -	50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	68		
	3 Tide-waiters - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	174				2 Out-door officers - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	116		
	1 Principal coast officer at Fraserburgh.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Fraserburgh.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman at Fraserburgh.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				1 Out-door officer at Fraserburgh.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
		Total Peterhead - -		8	702			Total Peterhead - -		7	712
Plymouth -	1 Collector - - -	700 *l.* - - -	700			Plymouth -	1 Collector - - -	700 *l.* - - -	700		
	1 Controller and principal clerk.	300 *l.* - - -	300				9 Clerks - - -	1 at 300 *l.* - -	1,345		
	8 Clerks - - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	1,045					1 at 200 *l.* - -			
		1 at 175 *l.* - -						1 at 175 *l.* - -			
		1 at 150 *l.* - -						1 at 150 *l.* - -			
		1 at 130 *l.* - -						1 at 130 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 90 *l.* - -						1 at 90 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Landing-surveyor -	300 *l.* - - -	300				1 Surveyor - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	7 Landing-waiters - -	1 at 250 *l.* - -	250				13 Examining officers -	1 at 250 *l.* - -	250		
		2 at 200 *l.* - -	400					2 at 200 *l.* - -	400		
		4 at 150 *l.* - -	600					3 at 150 *l.* - -	450		
	1 Timber measurer, &c. -	100 *l.* - - -	100					3 at 120 *l.* - -	360		
	1 Superintendent of lockers, &c.	95 *l.* - - -	95					4 at 100 *l.* - -	400		

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c. —*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Plymouth—*continued.*	7 Lockers	2 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	156			Plymouth—*continued.*	46 Out-door officers	4 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	312		
		5 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* pay day=73 .	365					6 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.*	438		
	7 Weighers	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* pay day=60 *l.*	420					10 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=68 *l.*	680		
	3 Inspectors of patrol	95 *l.*	285					12 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	756		
	3 Tide-surveyors	1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.*	450					14 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	812		
	18 Tide-waiters	8 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=70 *l.*	560				1 Principal coast officer at Calstock.	70 *l.*	70		
		10 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	650								
	14 Boatmen	6 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=61 *l.*	366								
		8 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=56 *l.*	448								
	1 Principal coast officer at Calstock.	70 *l.*	70								
		TOTAL Plymouth		73	7,560			TOTAL Plymouth		71	7,273
Poole	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300			Poole	1 Collector	250 *l.*	250		
	1 Controller	200 *l.*	200				1 Clerk	150 *l.*	150		
	2 Clerks	1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	230				2 Examining officers	1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	250		
	1 Landing-waiter	100 *l.*	100				5 Out-door officers	49 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	290		
	1 Tide-surveyor	100 *l.*	100								
	6 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=59 *l.*	354								
		TOTAL Poole		12	1,284			TOTAL Poole		9	940

Port Glasgow	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300			Port Glasgow	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Clerk	160 *l.*	160				1 Clerk	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Landing-waiter and tide-surveyor.	150 *l.*	150				1 Examining officer	120 *l.*	120		
	1 Locker and weigher	58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	73				3 Out-door officers	1 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	76		
	4 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	1 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	70					1 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	70		
		3 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	195					1 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	65		
		Total Port Glasgow		8	948			Total Port Glasgow		6	611
Portsmouth	1 Collector	500 *l.*	500			Portsmouth	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400		
	1 Controller	300 *l.*	300				3 Clerks	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	430		
	4 Clerks	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	530				2 Examining officers	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.*	350		
	2 Landing-waiters	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.*	350				20 Out-door officers	4 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=68 *l.*	272		
	5 Weighers and lockers	43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	290					6 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	378		
	1 Housekeeper and messenger.	60 *l.*	60					10 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	580		
	2 Tide-surveyors	1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	220				1 Principal coast officer at Fareham.	80 *l.*	80		
	20 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=59 *l.*	1,180				1 Principal coast officer at Emsworth.	80 *l.*	80		
	4 Mariners in "Liverpool" Cutter.	1 *s.* 11 *d.* a day wages, and 1 *s.* 3 *d.* a day victualling=58 *l.*	232								
	1 Principal coast officer at Fareham.	80 *l.*	80								
	1 Ditto at Emsworth	80 *l.*	80								
		Total Portsmouth		42	3,822			Total Portsmouth		28	2,570

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Preston - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Preston -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk - - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Clerk - - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Clerk and examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Landing-waiter - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	37 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	110				2 Out-door officers - -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	126		
	1 Principal coast officer at Lytham.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Lytham.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen at Lytham.	37 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	110				2 Out-door officers at Lytham.	37 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	110		
		Total Preston - -		9	1,000			Total Preston - -		9	946
Ramsey, Isle of Man.	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Ramsey, Isle of Man.	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Landing-waiter and tide-surveyor.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 59 *l.*	177				3 Out-door officers -	41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 59 *l.*	177		
		Total Ramsey - -		5	427			Total Ramsey - -		5	427
Ramsgate -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250			Ramsgate -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Examining officer -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Landing-waiter and tide-surveyor.	100 *l.* - - -	100				4 Out-door officers -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	232		
	7 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 54 *l.*	378				1 Principal coast officer at Margate.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Margate.	100 *l.* - - -	100								
	1 Boatman at Margate -	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay - -	50								
		Total Ramsgate - -		12	1,028			Total Ramsgate - -		7	612

Rochester -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Rochester -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				1 Clerk - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Clerk - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				2 Examining Officers -	1 at 100 *l.* - -	180		
	1 Locker and messenger -	55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	70					1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				11 Out-door officers -	4 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s* day pay = 68 *l.*	272		
	9 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	3 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	210					7 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	441		
		6 at 47 *l.*, and 1s. day pay = 65 *l.*	390								
	1 Principal coast-officer, at Sheerness.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast-officer, at Sheerness.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Principal coast-officer, at Maidstone.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer, at Maidstone.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
		Total Rochester - -		16	1,550			Total Rochester - -		17	1,473
Rye - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Rye - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	37 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	110				2 Out-door officers -	37 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	110		
	1 Principal coast-officer, at Hastings.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast-officer, at Hastings.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
		Total Rye - -		5	490			Total Rye - -		5	440
Runcorn - -	A Creek, within the Port of Liverpool.					Runcorn - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
							1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
							1 Out-door officer -	55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	73		
								Total Runcorn - -		3	323
St. Ives - -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			St. Ives - -	Made a Creek, under the Port of Penzance.				
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80								
	1 Tide-waiter and boatmen	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay	53								
	2 Boatmen - -	32 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 50 *l.*	100								
	1 Principal coast-officer, at Portreath.	70 *l.* - - -	70								
	1 Principal coast-officer, at Hayle.	100 *l.* - - -	100								
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman, at Hayle.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	53								
		Total St. Ives - -		8	606						

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859, and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. £.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries. £.
Scarborough	1 Collector	200 *l.*; more for a clerk, 40 *l.*	240			Scarborough	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				1 Clerk and examining Officer.	100 *l.*	100		
	2 Tide-waiters and Boatmen.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106				2 Out-door officers	1 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	68		
								1 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
		Total Scarborough		4	496			Total Scarborough		4	426
Scilly	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150			Scilly	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Controller	120 *l.*	120				2 Out-door officers	33 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.*	102		
	2 Tide-waiters and Boatmen.	33 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.*	102					Extra day pay to one of these officers, 1 *s.* = 18 *l.*	18		
		Total Scilly		4	372			Total Scilly		3	270
Shields	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400			Shields	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400		
	1 Controller	250 *l.*	250				5 Clerks	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	650		
	5 Clerks	1 at 200 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.* 1 at 80 *l.*	650				9 Examining officers	1 at 220 *l.*	220		
								1 at 180 *l.*	180		
								2 at 150 *l.*	300		
								2 at 120 *l.*	240		
	3 Landing-waiters	1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	370					3 at 100 *l.*	300		

	4 Lockers	2 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 75 *l.*	150		
		2 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	140		
	1 Housekeeper and Messenger.	60 *l.*, and 10 *l.* allowance.	70		
	1 Principal Tide-surveyor.	180 *l.*	180		
	5 Tide-surveyors	1 at 150 *l.*	150		
		2 at 120 *l.*	240		
		2 at 100 *l.*	200		
	18 Tide-waiters	6 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	420		
		12 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	780		
	18 Boatmen	8 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	488		
		10 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	560		
	1 Principal officer at South Shields.	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Clerk and Landing-waiter at South Shields.	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Weigher, &c., at South Shields.	50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	65		
	1 Principal coast officer at Blyth.	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman at Blyth.	39 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay.	57		
	1 Principal coast officer at Amble.	80 *l.*	80		
		TOTAL Shields		63	5,650
Shoreham	1 Collector	250 *l.*	250		
	1 Controller	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Clerk and landing-waiter.	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Clerk	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Tide-surveyor	100 *l.*	100		
	3 Lockers and weighers	43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	174		
	7 Tidewaiters and boatmen.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	406		
		TOTAL Shoreham		15	1,360

	51 Out-door officers	4 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	312		
		6 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	438		
		10 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	680		
		14 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	882		
		17 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	986		
	1 Principal officer at South Shields.	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Principal coast officer at Blyth.	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Out-door officer at Blyth	39 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	57		
	1 Principal coast officer at Amble.	80 *l.*	80		
		TOTAL Shields		70	6,025
Shoreham	1 Collector	250 *l.*	250		
	1 Clerk and examining officer.	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Examining officer	100 *l.*	100		
	7 Out-door officers	2 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	126		
		5 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	290		
		TOTAL Shoreham		10	916

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859, and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.			£.		£.
Skibbereen -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Skibbereen -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - - 200		
	1 Controller - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Clerk and examining officer.	80 *l.* - - - 80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Beerhaven.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Beerhaven.	80 *l.* - - - 80		
		TOTAL Skibbereen - -		3	430			TOTAL Skibbereen - -	3	360
Sligo - -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400			Sligo - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - - 300		
	2 Clerks - - -	1 at 160 *l.* - - 1 at 100 *l.* - -	260				1 Clerk - - -	160 *l.* - - - 160		
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Examining officer and clerk.	120 *l.* - - - 120		
	3 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=56 *l.*	168				3 Out-door officers -	1 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day-pay. 63 2 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day-pay=58 *l.* 116		
	1 Sub-collector at Ballyshannon.	150 *l.* - - -	150				1 Principal coast officer at Ballyshannon.	80 *l.* - - - 80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Donegal.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Ditto at Donegal -	100 *l.* - - - 100		
		TOTAL Sligo - -		9	1,178			TOTAL Sligo - -	8	939

Southampton -	1 Collector - - -	700 *l.* - - -	700		
	12 Clerks - - -	1 at 320 *l.* - -	1,825		
		1 at 270 *l.* - -			
		1 at 220 *l.* - -			
		1 at 170 *l.* - -			
		1 at 140 *l.* - -			
		1 at 130 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 110 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 90 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -			
		1 at 75 *l.* - -			
	2 Messengers - -	55 *l.* - - -	110		
	2 Landing-surveyors -	350 *l.* - - -	700		
	16 Landing-waiters - -	2 at 300 *l.* - -	600		
		3 at 250 *l.* - -	750		
		4 at 200 *l.* - -	800		
		7 at 150 *l.* - -	1,050		
	1 Superintendent locker -	78 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	93		
	8 Lockers - - -	63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	624		
	20 Weighers - - -	8 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	520		
		12 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=60 *l.*	720		
	1 Chief tide-surveyor, &c.	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	4 Tide-surveyors - -	2 at 150 *l.* - -	300		
		2 at 120 *l.* - -	240		
	3 Inspectors of patrol -	1 at 100 *l.* - -	285		
		1 at 95 *l.* - -			
		1 at 90 *l.* - -			
	26 Tide-waiters - -	11 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=70 *l.*	770		
		15 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	975		
	16 Boatmen - - -	6 at 43 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=61 *l.*	366		
		10 at 38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=56 *l.*	560		
	1 Principal coast officer at Lymington.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
		TOTAL Southampton - -		113	12,268

Southampton -	1 Collector - - -	600 *l.* - - -	600		
	10 Clerks - - -	1 at 300 *l.* - -	1,530		
		1 at 250 *l.* - -			
		1 at 200 *l.* - -			
		1 at 150 *l.* - -			
		1 at 130 *l.* - -			
		1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 110 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 90 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Surveyor - - -	350 *l.* - - -	350		
	1 Assistant surveyor -	300 *l.* - - -	300		
	15 Examining officers -	2 at 250 *l.* - -	500		
		3 at 200 *l.* - -	600		
		5 at 150 *l.* - -	750		
		5 at 120 *l.* - -	600		
	60 Out-door officers - -	8 at 65 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=83 *l.*	664		
		12 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.*	876		
		18 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=68 *l.*	1,224		
		22 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	1,386		
	1 Principal coast officer at Lymington	80 *l.* - - -	80		
		TOTAL Southampton - -		89	9,460

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859, and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.		£.
Stockton - -	1 Collector - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500			Stockton -	1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - -	400		
	1 Controller - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300				2 Clerks - - -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	230		
	4 Clerks - - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	520					1 at 80 *l.* - -			
		1 at 140 *l.* - -					2 Examining officers -	1 at 150 - -	270		
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -					6 Out-door officers -	3 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	219		
	3 Landing-waiters -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	200					3 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	204		
		2 at 150 *l.* - -	300								
	2 Lockers - - -	55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	140								
	1 Weigher - - -	45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 60 *l.*	60								
	1 Tide-surveyor - -	120 *l.* - - -	120								
	13 Tide-waiters - -	5 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	350								
		8 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay = 65 *l.*	520								
	1 Principal coast officer, at Middlesborough.	100 *l.* - - -	100								
		TOTAL Stockton - -		27	3,110			TOTAL Stockton - -		11	1,323
Stornoway -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Stornoway -	1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Assistant examining officer.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Tide-waiter - -	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	53				2 Out-door officers -	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106		
	1 Boatman - - -	30 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	48								
		TOTAL Stornoway - -		4	421			TOTAL Stornoway - -		4	456
Strangford -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Strangford -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Principal coast officer at Quoile.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Quoile.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
		TOTAL Strangford - -		2	230			TOTAL Strangford - -		2	230

Stranraer -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150	
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman	38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day-pay.	56	
	1 Coast-waiter at Drumore	70 *l.* - - -	70	
		TOTAL Stranraer - -	3	276
Sunderland -	1 Collector - - -	600 *l.* - - -	600	
	1 Controller - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400	
	5 Clerks - - -	1 at 220 *l.* - -	670	
		1 at 150 *l.* - -		
		1 at 120 *l.* - -		
		1 at 100 *l.* - -		
		1 at 80 *l.* - -		
	1 Landing-surveyor -	300 *l.* - - -	300	
	5 Landing-waiters -	1 at 220 *l.* - -	550	
		1 at 180 *l.* - -		
		1 at 150 *l.* - -		
		2 at 120 *l.* - -	240	
	6 Lockers and weighers -	2 at 63 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 78 *l.*	156	
		4 at 58 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	292	
	1 Doorkeeper and messenger.	60 *l.* - - -	60	
	5 Tide-surveyors - -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	270	
		1 at 120 *l.* - -		
		3 at 100 *l.* - -	300	
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80	
	22 Tide-waiters - -	9 at 52 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 70 *l.*	630	
		13 at 47 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 65 *l.*	845	
	18 Boatmen - - -	7 at 43 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 61 *l.*	427	
		11 at 38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	616	
	1 Sub-collector at Seaham	150 *l.* - - -	150	
	1 Assistant tide surveyor at Seaham.	80 *l.* - - -	80	
		TOTAL Sunderland - -	68	6,666

Stranraer -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150	
	1 Out-door officer - -	38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	56	
	1 Principal coast officer at Drumore.	70 *l.* - - -	70	
		TOTAL Stranraer - -	3	276
Sunderland -	1 Collector - - -	600 *l.* - - -	600	
	5 Clerks - - -	1 at 220 *l.* - -	730	
		1 at 180 *l.* - -		
		1 at 150 *l.* - -		
		1 at 100 *l.* - -		
		1 at 80 *l.* - -		
	1 Surveyor - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300	
	12 Examining officers -	1 at 220 *l.* - -	220	
		1 at 200 *l.* - -	200	
		2 at 150 *l.* - -	300	
		2 at 120 *l.* - -	240	
		3 at 100 *l.* - -	300	
		3 at 80 *l.* - -	240	
	42 Out-door officers -	8 at 55 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	584	
		10 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 68 *l.*	680	
		12 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	756	
		12 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	696	
	1 Sub-collector at Seaham	150 *l.* - - -	150	
	1 Assistant examining officer at ditto.	80 *l.* - - -	80	
		TOTAL Sunderland - -	63	6,076

No. 1.—Return of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859, and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Swansea - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Swansea - -	1 Collector - . -	400 *l.* - - -	400		
	1 Controller - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200				5 Clerks - - -	1 at 200 *l.* - -	660		
	2 Clerks - - -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	230					1 at 160 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -						1 at 120 *l.* - -			
	2 Landing-waiters - -	1 at 120 *l.* - -	220					1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 100 *l.* - -						1 at 80 *l.* - -			
	1 Tide surveyor - -	100 *l.* - - -	100				3 Examining officers -	1 at 150 *l.* - -	370		
	1 Assistant tide-surveyor	80 *l.* - - -	80					1 at 120 *l.* - -			
	2 Lockers - - -	1 at 63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay.	78					1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay.	73				20 Out-door officers - -	3 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay=78 *l.*	234		
	18 Tide-waiters and boat-men.	6 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay=70 *l.*	420					7 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay=73 *l.*	511		
		12 at 47 *l.*, add 1 *s.* day-pay=65 *l.*	780					10 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay=68 *l.*	680		
	1 Principal coast officer at Porth Cawl.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Porth Cawl.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Port Talbot.	80 *l.* - - -	80				1 Principal coast officer at Port Talbot.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Neath.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 Principal coast officer at Neath.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
		Total Swansea - -		31	2,741			Total Swansea - -		32	3,115
Teignmouth -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150			Teignmouth -	1 Collector - - -	150 *l.* - - -	150		
	1 Controller - - -	120 *l.* - - -	120				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.* - - -	80		
	2 Lockers, tide-waiters, &c.	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay=54 *l.*	108				1 Out-door officer - -	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day-pay.	58		

	1 Principal coast officer at Torquay.	100 *l.* - - -	100			1 Principal coast officer at Torquay.	100 *l.* - - -	100	
	2 Tide-waiter and boatman at Torquay.	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 54 *l.*	108			1 Out-door officer at Torquay.	36 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	54	
		TOTAL Teignmouth - -		7	586		TOTAL Teignmouth - -		5	442
Tralee - -	1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200			Tralee - - 1 Collector - - -	200 *l.* - - -	200		
	1 Landing-waiter and tide-surveyor.	120 *l.* - - -	120			1 Clerk and examining officer	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Clerk, &c. - - -	100 *l.* - - -	100			3 Out-door officers - -	1 at 45 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	63		
	5 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	265				2 at 35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106		
		TOTAL Tralee - -		8	685		TOTAL Tralee - -		5	489
Truro - -	1 Collector - - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			Truro - - 1 Collector - - -	250 *l.* - - -	250		
	1 Clerk, landing-waiter, and tide-surveyor.	120 *l.* - - -	120			1 Clerk and examining officer	120 *l.* - - -	120		
	1 Locker, tide-waiter, and boatman.	50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	68			2 Out-door officers - -	1 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	68		
	1 Principal coast officer at Point.	100 *l.* - - -	100				1 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman at Point.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58			1 Principal coast officer at Point.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
	1 Principal coast officer at Malpas.	100 *l.* - - -	100			1 Out-door officer at Point	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
	1 Tide-waiter and boatman at Malpas.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58			1 Principal coast officer at Malpas.	100 *l.* - - -	100		
						1 Out-door officer at Malpas	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay	58		
		TOTAL Truro - -		7	804		TOTAL Truro - -		8	812
Waterford -	1 Collector - - -	500 *l.* - - -	500			Waterford - 1 Collector - - -	400 *l.* - - -	400		
	1 Comptroller - -	300 *l.* - - -	300			3 Clerks - - -	1 at 180 *l.* - -			
	3 Clerks - - -	1 at 180 *l.* - -					1 at 120 *l.* - -	400		
		1 at 120 *l.* - -	380				1 at 100 *l.* - -			
		1 at 80 *l.* - -				3 Examining officers -	1 at 150 *l.* - -			
	2 Landing-waiters - -	150 *l.* - - -	300				1 at 120 *l.* - -	370		
	1 Locker - - -	63 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	78				1 at 100 *l.* - -			
	1 Locker and messenger -	58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	73							

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Out-ports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859					1862				
PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	PORT.	Office.	Rate of Pay.	£.	Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Waterford—*continued.*	2 Tide-surveyors	1 at 120 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	220			Waterford—*continued.*	20 Out-door officers	2 at 60 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	156		
	3 Boatmen and weighers	29 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=47 *l.*	141					3 at 55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=73 *l.*	219		
	9 Tide-waiters	4 at 52 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=70 *l.*	280					4 at 50 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=68 *l.*	272		
		5 at 47 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	325					5 at 40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	290		
	6 Boatmen at Passage	38 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=56 *l.*	336					6 at 35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=53 *l.*	318		
	1 Principal coast officer at Dungarvan.	100 *l.*	100				1 Principal coast officer at Dungarvan.	100 *l.*	100		
		TOTAL Waterford		30	3,033			TOTAL Waterford		28	2,525
Wells (Norfolk)	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150			Wells	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Tide waiter and boatman.	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	53				1 Out-door officer	35 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	53		
	1 Principal coast officer at Blakeney and Clay.	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Blakeney and Clay.	80 *l.*	80		
		TOTAL Wells (Norfolk)		3	283			TOTAL Wells (Norfolk)		3	283
Westport	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200			Westport	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				1 Assistant examining officer and clerk.	80 *l.*	80		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	116				1 Out-door officer	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58		
		TOTAL Westport		4	466			TOTAL Westport		3	288
Wexford	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200			Wexford	1 Collector	250 *l.*	250		
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Clerk, &c.	100 *l.*	100								

	2 Lockers, tide-waiters, and boatmen.	1 at 58 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	76			2 Out-door officers	55 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 73 *l.*	146		
		1 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	68			1 Examining officer at Rosslare	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Tide-surveyor at Rosslare.	100 *l.*	100			6 Out-door officers at Rosslare.	3 at 46 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 64 *l.*	192		
	6 Tide-waiters and boatmen at Rosslare.	3 at 46 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 64 *l.*	192							
		3 at 41 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 59 *l.*	177				3 at 41 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 59 *l.*	177		
		TOTAL Wexford		12	1,063		TOTAL Wexford		11	965
Weymouth	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300			Weymouth	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300	
	2 Clerks	1 at 160 *l.*	260				1 Clerk	160 *l.*	160	
		1 at 100 *l.*					3 Examining officers	1 at 150 *l.*	370	
	1 Landing-waiter	120 *l.*	120					1 at 120 *l.*		
	1 Tide-surveyor	100 *l.*	100					1 at 100 *l.*		
	7 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	38 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 56 *l.*	392				8 Out-door officers	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	464	
		TOTAL Weymouth		12	1,172		TOTAL Weymouth		13	1,294
Whitby	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200			Whitby	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200	
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.*	100	
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	37 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 55 *l.*	110				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.*	80	
							1 Out-door officer	40 *l.*, and 1 *s.* day pay.	58	
		TOTAL Whitby		4	460		TOTAL Whitby		4	438
Whitehaven	1 Collector	500 *l.*	500			Whitehaven	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400	
	1 Controller	300 *l.*	300				3 Clerks	1 at 180 *l.*	380	
	3 Clerks	1 at 180 *l.*	380					1 at 120 *l.*		
		1 at 120 *l.*						1 at 80 *l.*		
		1 at 80 *l.*					2 Examining officers	1 at 150 *l.*	270	
	2 Landing-waiters	1 at 200 *l.*	350					1 at 120 *l.*		
		1 at 150 *l.*					7 Out-door officers	3 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 63 *l.*	189	
	3 Weighers	36 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 51 *l.*	153					4 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	232	
	1 Tide-surveyor	120 *l.*	120							
	5 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	39 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 57 *l.*	285							
		TOTAL Whitehaven		16	2,088		TOTAL Whitehaven		13	1,471

No. 1.—RETURN of the Customs Establishments in *London* and the Outports on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862; specifying the Salary payable to each Person, &c.—*continued.*

1859.					1862.				
Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.	Port.	Office.	Rate of Pay.		Total Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries.
			£.		£.				£.		£.
Wick	1 Collector	200 *l.*, more for a clerk 40 *l.*	240			Wick	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
							1 Clerk	80 *l.*	80		
							1 Examining officer	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				4 Out-door officers	2 at 40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 58 *l.*	116		
	4 Tide-waiters	35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	212					2 at 35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay = 53 *l.*	106		
	1 Principal coast officer at Scrabster.	100 *l.*	100				1 Principal coast officer at Scrabster.	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Tide-waiter at ditto	35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	53				1 Out-door officer at ditto.	35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	53		
	1 Principal coast officer at Little Ferry.	70 *l.*	70				1 Principal coast officer at Little Ferry.	70 *l.*	70		
		Total Wick		9	825			Total Wick		10	825
Wigtown	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150			Wigtown	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Controller	120 *l.*	120				1 Out-door officer	45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	63		
	1 Tide-waiter	35 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	53				1 Principal coast officer at Garliestown.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Garliestown.	80 *l.*	80				1 Ditto at Port William	70 *l.*	70		
	1 Ditto at Port William	70 *l.*	70				1 Ditto at Isle of Whithorn.	70 *l.*	70		
	1 Ditto at Isle of Whithorn.	70 *l.*	70				1 Ditto at Gatehouse	70 *l.*	70		
	1 Ditto at Gatehouse	70 *l.*	70								
		Total Wigtown		7	613			Total Wigtown		6	503

Wisbeach	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200			Wisbeach	1 Collector	200 *l.*	200		
	1 Controller	150 *l.*	150				1 Examining officer	100 *l.*	100		
	1 Locker	43 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	58				2 Out-door officers	37 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=55 *l.*	110		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	37 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=55 *l.*	110								
	1 Principal coast officer at Sutton Wash.	80 *l.*	80				1 Principal coast officer at Sutton Walsh.	80 *l.*	80		
		Total Wisbeach		6	598			Total Wisbeach		5	490
Woodbridge	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150			Woodbridge	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Controller	120 *l.*	120				1 Assistant examining officer.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Locker, tide-waiter, and boatman.	45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	63				1 Principal coast officer at Aldborough.	80 *l.*	80		
	1 Principal coast officer at Aldborough.	80 *l.*	80				1 Ditto at Orford	70 *l.*	70		
	1 Ditto at Orford	70 *l.*	70								
		Total Woodbridge			483			Total Woodbridge		4	380
Workington	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150			Workington	1 Collector	150 *l.*	150		
	1 Controller	120 *l.*	120				1 Clerk and examining officer.	100 *l.*	100		
	2 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	37 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=55 *l.*	110				2 Out-door officers	40 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=58 *l.*	116		
		Total Workington		4	380			Total Workington		4	366
Yarmouth	1 Collector	400 *l.*	400			Yarmouth	1 Collector	300 *l.*	300		
	2 Clerks	1 at 160 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	260				1 Clerk	180 *l.*	180		
	1 Landing-waiter	150 *l.*	150				3 Examining officers	1 at 180 *l.* 1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	430		
	1 Locker and weigher	58 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay.	73								
	2 Tide-surveyors	1 at 150 *l.* 1 at 100 *l.*	250				13 Out-door officers	2 at 60 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=78 *l.*	156		
	14 Tide-waiters and boatmen.	6 at 52 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=70 *l.*	420					4 at 50 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=68 *l.*	272		
		8 at 47 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=65 *l.*	520					7 at 45 *l.* and 1 *s.* day pay=63 *l.*	441		
		Total Yarmouth		21	2,073			Total Yarmouth		18	1,779

No. 1.—Customs Establishments on 31 December 1859 and 1862—*continued.*

ABSTRACT.

Port.	Total Number of Officers. 1859.	Total Number of Officers. 1862.	Total Amount of Salaries. 1859.	Total Amount of Salaries. 1862.
			£.	£.
London:				
Minimum	2,275	2,020	316,210	271,810
Maximum			339,020	294,580
		2)	655,230	566,390
		Mean expense, £.	327,615	283,195
Liverpool:				
Minimum	934	820	103,289	89,545
Maximum			106,539	92,665
		2)	209,828	182,210
		Mean expense, £.	104,914	91,105
Other Ports:				
Aberdeen	30	29	3,227	2,946
Aberystwith	6	6	490	540
Alloa	6	5	532	480
Arbroath	7	5	619	506
Arundel	11	10	942	785
Ayr	4	4	478	358
Ballina	3	3	328	288
Banff	6	6	628	578
Barnstaple	4	3	508	380
Beaumaris	10	10	745	805
Belfast	68	60	6,791	6,273
Berwick	7	6	853	606
Bideford	8	7	711	627
Borrowstoness	6	5	558	488
Boston	8	7	900	682
Bradford (bonding town)	–	3	–	393
Bridgewater	11	10	951	829
Bridport	4	4	458	416
Bristol	135	144	14,296	15,144
Campbeltown	4	3	376	278
Cardiff	47	50	4,249	5,008
Cardigan	3	3	310	310
Carlisle	6	5	822	586
Carnarvon	10	10	942	946
Chepstow	5	5	496	496
Chester	9	9	1,020	950
Colchester	10	9	877	808
Coleraine	6	6	603	494
Cork	73	71	6,955	6,745
Cowes	11	9	1,033	778
Dartmouth	12	10	1,231	910
Deal	6	6	512	472
Dover	36	26	3,179	2,473
Douglas	20	19	1,819	1,619
Drogheda	5	4	608	459
Dublin	113	101	12,479	12,194
Dumfries	7	6	847	617
Dundalk	4	4	478	492
Dundee	41	37	4,003	3,327
Exeter	20	16	2,239	1,690
Falmouth	23	23	1,997	1,893
Faversham	5	5	504	506
Fleetwood	5	6	435	552
Folkestone	44	27	5,379	3,168
Fowey	10	9	954	879
Gainsborough	4	3	486	300
Galway	13	12	1,305	1,132
Glasgow	128	119	14,387	13,840
Gloucester	39	38	4,029	4,015
Goole	9	9	1,044	994
Grangemouth	25	24	2,315	2,115
Greenock	88	90	8,837	9,079
Grimsby	37	30	3,415	2,741
Guernsey	12	12	936	936
Halifax (bonding town)	–	3	–	393
Hartlepool, West	53	52	5,498	5,598
Harwich	11	10	956	780
Hull	178	154	19,379	16,119
Inverness	13	13	1,206	1,236
Other Ports—*continued.*				
Ipswich	11	8	1,136	852
Irvine	11	9	1,120	862
Jersey	11	11	1,100	1,100
Kirkaldy	11	9	1,234	886
Kirkwall	8	8	642	602
Lancaster	11	10	1,108	952
Leith	109	91	12,228	10,027
Lerwick	5	5	429	450
Limerick	27	20	2,763	2,126
Llanelly	14	14	1,152	1,155
Londonderry	22	21	2,504	2,174
Lowestoft	10	11	786	936
Lyme	4	4	395	358
Lynn	13	11	1,242	1,118
Maldon	8	8	738	618
Manchester (bonding town)	7	8	729	998
Maryport	6	5	621	489
Milford	14	13	1,120	996
Middlesborough	–	13	–	1,209
Montrose	15	12	1,215	997
Newcastle	76	72	8,565	7,806
Newhaven	27	22	3,015	2,210
Newport	27	26	2,581	2,566
New Ross	7	6	812	604
Newry	11	11	1,238	1,148
Padstow	5	4	423	348
Penzance	8	14	944	1,261
Perth	6	5	693	573
Peterhead	8	7	702	712
Plymouth	73	71	7,560	7,273
Poole	12	9	1,284	940
Port-Glasgow	8	6	948	611
Portsmouth	42	28	3,822	2,570
Preston	9	9	1,000	946
Ramsey	5	5	427	427
Ramsgate	12	7	1,028	612
Rochester	16	17	1,550	1,473
Runcorn	–	3	–	323
Rye	5	5	490	440
St. Ives	8	–	606	—
Scarborough	4	4	496	426
Scilly	4	3	372	270
Shields	63	70	5,650	6,025
Shoreham	15	10	1,360	916
Skibbereen	3	3	430	360
Sligo	9	8	1,178	939
Southampton	113	89	12,268	9,460
Stockton	27	11	3,110	1,323
Stornoway	4	4	421	456
Strangford	2	2	230	230
Stranraer	3	3	276	276
Sunderland	68	63	6,666	6,076
Swansea	31	32	2,741	3,115
Teignmouth	7	5	586	442
Tralee	8	5	685	489
Truro	7	8	804	812
Waterford	30	28	3,033	2,525
Wells	3	3	283	283
Westport	4	3	466	288
Wexford	12	11	1,063	965
Weymouth	12	13	1,172	1,294
Whitby	4	4	460	438
Whitehaven	16	13	2,088	1,471
Wick	9	10	825	825
Wigtown	7	6	613	503
Wisbeach	6	5	598	490
Woodbridge	5	4	483	380
Workington	4	4	380	366
Yarmouth	21	18	2,073	1,779
All Ports excepting London and Liverpool.	2,662	2,435	272,825	246,031
London	2,275	2,020	327,615	283,195
Liverpool	934	820	104,914	91,105
Total of all Ports	5,871	5,275	705,354	620,331

1862 compared with 1859:

Number of officers - - - - - - - Decrease - - 594

£.

Expense - - - - - - - - - Decrease - - 85,029*

Custom House, London, 13 May 1863.

F. G. Gardner, Secretary.

* *Note.*—The aforegoing Return embraces only the *regulated* salaries of the respective officers. In addition to the above sums personal allowances were paid to certain officers for special duties, or to make up their salaries to the amounts they were in receipt of prior to reductions in the establishment:

The Total Amounts thus paid were:

In 1859 - - - - - - £. 1,052 | In 1862 - - - - - - £. 6,850

— No. 2. —

ACCOUNTS for each PORT of the UNITED KINGDOM and for the Years ending the 31st December 1859 and 31st December 1862 respectively, of the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS with Cargoes Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, distinguishing Sailing from Steam Vessels.

SAILING VESSELS.

PORTS.	Year 1859.				Year 1862.			
	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.		Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
ENGLAND:								
Aberystwith	10	2,511	1	59	55	10,126	1	93
Arundel	21	2,636	–	–	29	3,639	–	—
Barnstaple	4	1,182	1	80	13	2,303	–	—
Beaumaris	26	6,860	–	–	25	8,222	6	606
Berwick	60	8,130	8	513	58	7,225	20	1,261
Bideford	12	2,617	–	–	12	3,583	3	1,030
Boston	47	6,194	7	733	80	10,825	20	1,448
Bridgwater	43	9,996	12	831	49	10,507	19	1,488
Bridport	19	2,575	2	224	22	2,374	7	589
Bristol	773	199,465	186	55,246	930	260,328	165	45,484
Caernarvon	15	4,702	–	–	21	5,198	2	253
Cardiff	148	28,736	3,177	752,209	264	48,532	4,104	960,954
Cardigan	2	473	–	–	3	782	–	—
Carlisle	32	6,032	8	1,864	13	3,301	8	2,09[illegible]
Chepstow	2	116	–	–	3	237	–	—
Chester	44	4,331	33	3,118	9	1,749	5	950
Colchester	5	372	23	584	27	2,413	9	239
Cowes	36	2,450	50	1,886	33	2,614	45	1,841
Dartmouth	32	3,260	28	1,394	40	4,673	16	905
Deal	4	286	1	88	16	1,113	–	—
Dover	74	7,874	6	347	89	9,074	–	—
Exeter	79	9,710	1	34	92	14,074	10	577
Falmouth	146	12,844	10	1,154	117	17,676	29	1,527
Faversham	17	1,162	30	967	17	1,084	71	1,951
Fleetwood	55	22,291	32	11,661	27	11,431	10	2,674
Folkstone	5	213	2	208	10	1,415	–	—
Fowey	38	5,805	244	17,670	43	6,968	361	26,694
Gainsborough	36	3,359	–	–	34	2,616	17	1,086
Gloucester	508	96,261	67	15,793	591	122,040	96	22,697
Goole	173	15,127	172	12,561	90	11,124	51	5,360
Grimsby	425	95,590	342	61,077	398	74,386	267	45,816
Hartlepool	304	53,389	2,438	352,603	560	89,691	2,739	379,790
Harwich	34	2,993	61	4,650	43	3,435	65	3,860
Hull	1,810	327,553	968	151,321	1,878	318,125	1,039	150,844
Ipswich	118	13,784	18	1,787	180	21,065	12	919
Lancaster	73	15,186	15	5,908	35	8,575	28	6,337
Liverpool	4,202	1,976,256	4,293	1,968,777	3,533	1,927,895	3,534	1,904,196
Llanelly	40	6,475	493	47,302	64	10,286	807	72,362
Lowestoft	102	16,179	4	277	140	24,046	22	2,229
Lyme	8	354	33	1,443	6	205	11	838
Lynn	178	17,544	4	379	186	19,559	–	—
Maldon	15	1,174	25	789	25	2,097	34	962
Maryport	14	3,465	31	6,345	18	4,761	35	8,419
Middlesborough (a creek of Stockton in 1859).	–	–	–	–	70	9,063	1,447	157,182
Milford	35	10,554	2	130	38	11,274	7	2,247
Newcastle	1,012	141,262	7,869	1,430,807	1,274	179,457	8,080	1,457,744
Newhaven	25	1,677	3	172	48	5,256	7	923
Newport	243	37,196	729	180,090	247	51,639	872	188,637
Padstow	4	777	–	–	9	2,441	1	75
Penzance	83	9,232	6	755	117	16,306	32	2,881
Plymouth	505	66,615	117	7,673	618	87,992	150	9,181
Poole	67	8,651	77	7,969	112	15,166	68	6,565
Portsmouth	222	32,745	10	887	343	38,889	19	767
Preston	38	3,931	19	1,837	12	1,496	5	357

SAILING VESSELS—*continued.*

PORTS.	Year 1859.				Year 1862.			
	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.		Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
Ramsgate	15	924	5	385	15	1,241	5	87
Rochester	144	22,008	7	602	147	28,414	34	2,066
Runcorn (a creek of Liverpool in 1859).	–	–	–	–	141	14,806	139	16,061
Rye	33	2,310	1	32	37	3,270	–	—
Saint Ives (a creek of Penzance in 1862).	55	7,853	10	864	–	—	–	—
Scarborough	7	1,078	6	274	24	2,425	6	302
Scilly	6	888	–	–	8	995	2	268
Shields	130	26,222	1,060	162,134	220	43,635	1,052	144,959
Shoreham	240	14,870	21	874	297	18,761	11	452
Southampton	363	35,018	40	2,864	464	43,431	70	4,830
Stockton	159	20,245	851	92,988	150	20,501	49	3,864
Sunderland	286	53,856	3,123	595,327	430	74,426	3,543	744,154
Swansea	292	62,206	1,772	272,242	412	82,400	2,816	397,408
Teignmouth	40	4,435	24	2,212	45	6,399	24	2,169
Truro	78	16,161	4	217	77	19,999	13	859
Wells	49	3,378	–	–	64	4,303	–	—
Weymouth	59	5,458	5	214	47	5,130	11	518
Whitby	16	2,795	–	–	12	1,364	–	—
Whitehaven	23	5,160	5	1,297	33	6,592	43	5,283
Wisbeach	107	20,626	2	116	91	16,267	4	240
Woodbridge	7	859	4	372	10	1,179	–	—
Workington	6	1,245	7	1,555	4	883	47	4,567
Yarmouth	208	24,410	27	2,496	209	30,881	34	3,490
London	8,534	2,096,513	3,155	974,268	8,928	2,386,162	2,951	989,717
TOTAL Sailing Vessels, England	22,880	5,738,670	31,787	7,223,535	24,631	6,323,815	35,210	7,806,218
			Increase		1,751	585,145	3,423	582,683
SCOTLAND:								
Aberdeen	242	27,417	15	2,703	299	37,805	20	2,452
Alloa	82	11,314	498	54,022	78	12,881	410	43,201
Arbroath	50	6,179	4	406	58	8,044	2	372
Ayr	36	5,386	14	2,107	23	4,661	20	3,677
Banff	77	5,280	35	2,296	109	7,631	81	5,922
Borrowstoness	25	3,430	1,048	111,795	64	6,376	1,153	120,148
Campbeltown	13	1,854	–	–	12	1,141	–	—
Dumfries	20	3,880	3	731	23	4,440	1	239
Dundee	459	73,742	205	31,034	559	87,939	241	34,630
Glasgow	634	117,301	844	219,886	611	195,996	786	265,779
Grangemouth	494	56,046	376	44,999	353	49,353	596	80,557
Greenock	297	109,095	156	75,046	443	151,692	200	79,793
Inverness	51	5,217	25	1,772	74	8,488	41	3,492
Irvine	26	8,517	449	105,597	64	13,652	602	137,352
Kirkaldy	126	16,610	440	41,339	121	15,780	585	56,272
Kirkwall	20	1,492	3	174	19	1,739	–	—
Leith	1,344	156,305	236	42,373	1,354	173,790	252	50,227
Lerwick	26	2,120	20	1,455	23	1,584	18	1,278
Montrose	132	23,448	1	41	204	34,510	7	537
Perth	77	7,877	–	–	69	7,233	6	536
Peterhead	96	11,714	71	4,511	88	11,410	149	11,069
Port Glasgow	48	26,281	17	13,956	55	27,317	36	27,935
Storneway	43	2,584	35	1,568	14	1,034	90	4,908
Stranraer	2	466	–	–	3	969	–	—
Wick	70	4,685	129	9,420	83	5,074	198	14,891
Wigtown	1	262	–	–	4	853	–	—
TOTAL Sailing Vessels, Scotland	4,491	688,502	4,624	767,231	4,807	871,392	5,494	945,267
			Increase		316	182,890	870	178,036

SAILING VESSELS—*continued.*

PORTS.	Year 1859.				Year 1862.			
	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.		Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IRELAND:								
Ballina	15	2,010	–	–	6	1,082	–	—
Belfast	370	67,412	32	5,987	325	86,801	34	7,964
Coleraine	10	1,906	–	–	12	2,507	–	—
Cork	360	89,292	62	8,229	405	119,082	26	4,441
Drogheda	27	3,479	–	–	7	1,247	–	—
Dublin	586	108,411	43	6,754	503	151,425	54	10,570
Dundalk	51	8,616	–	–	16	3,474	–	—
Galway	40	9,428	3	501	47	14,373	4	856
Limerick	123	37,213	5	678	181	59,961	6	1,180
Londonderry	144	34,010	14	7,985	139	54,879	8	7,220
Newry	93	18,536	3	1,542	60	19,486	–	—
Ross	57	12,736	–	–	27	9,194	–	—
Skibbereen	8	1,723	–	–	9	2,185	–	—
Sligo	49	9,288	–	–	41	10,498	2	145
Strangford	2	327	–	–	2	563	–	—
Tralee	39	7,487	–	–	34	9,927	2	226
Waterford	187	40,153	8	1,521	183	57,989	20	906
Westport	10	1,933	–	–	22	5,157	–	—
Wexford	39	8,115	–	–	33	6,371	–	—
Total Sailing Vessels, Ireland	2,210	462,075	170	33,197	2,052	616,201	156	33,508
					158 Decrease.	154,126 Increase.	14 Decrease.	311 Increase.
Total Sailing Vessels, United Kingdom	29,581	6,889,247	36,581	8,023,963	31,490	7,811,408	40,860	8,784,993
			Increase		1,909	922,161	4,279	761,030

STEAM VESSELS.

ENGLAND:								
Berwick	–	–	1	196	–	—	–	—
Bristol	18	3,412	8	1,475	26	6,627	21	4,947
Cardiff	1	163	97	33,909	12	3,399	188	86,446
Cowes	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	444
Dover	232	22,678	7	892	911	99,222	156	15,114
Folkstone	327	53,488	410	68,049	455	67,484	539	84,025
Gloucester	3	741	1	385	4	1,043	–	—
Goole	104	18,794	106	19,101	258	50,308	261	50,755
Grimsby	107	35,022	133	50,487	144	51,768	152	55,984
Hartlepool	195	60,390	271	92,866	218	65,923	299	100,460
Hull	1,074	328,553	1,089	329,784	1,148	381,388	1,150	375,556
Liverpool	588	399,468	575	409,854	750	644,720	716	625,456
Llanelly	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	385
Lowestoft	15	3,199	3	955	–	—	–	—
Lynn	3	488	–	–	–	—	–	—
Middlesborough	–	–	–	–	2	840	60	18,967
Milford	1	1,634	3	4,948	–	–	1	13,343
Newcastle	113	35,451	123	39,790	124	38,801	160	58,644
Newhaven	400	58,371	368	53,592	662	86,612	649	84,979
Newport	–	–	26	10,500	1	427	39	18,202
Penzance	–	–	–	–	1	418	–	—
Plymouth	33	4,950	23	3,450	29	6,772	17	2,397
Ramsgate	–	–	1	268	–	—	–	—
Shields	1	424	1	424	6	2,832	7	3,256
Shoreham	18	1,530	17	1,445	–	—	–	—
Southampton	637	281,063	594	277,065	680	314,056	616	291,424
Stockton	–	–	23	5,260	1	401	1	269
Sunderland	–	–	95	37,117	–	–	114	47,384

STEAM VESSELS—*continued.*

PORTS.	Year 1859.				Year 1862.			
	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.		Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
Swansea	2	756	9	2,246	—	—	7	2,854
Teignmouth	—	—	—	—	9	1,269	—	—
Weymouth	302	42,414	244	34,518	134	19,651	133	19,334
Wisbeach	3	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2,160	705,950	1,915	595,636	2,621	926,916	2,311	786,036
TOTAL Steam Vessels, England	6,337	2,060,050	6,143	2,074,212	8,196	2,770,877	7,599	2,746,661
			Increase		1,859	710,827	1,456	672,449
SCOTLAND:								
Aberdeen	3	759	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alloa	—	—	4	1,332	—	—	—	—
Ayr	1	180	1	180	—	—	—	—
Borrowstoness	—	—	4	642	—	—	1	158
Dundee	30	9,405	19	4,781	7	2,731	—	—
Glasgow	53	23,272	79	27,373	45	29,387	157	58,311
Grangemouth	81	25,355	81	25,212	83	20,707	94	24,011
Greenock	9	6,615	9	7,377	27	4,305	9	5,067
Irvine	—	—	3	428	—	—	—	—
Leith	175	55,587	167	53,517	241	88,064	241	89,949
Montrose	1	374	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Glasgow	—	—	1	112	1	578	2	494
Stornoway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	91
TOTAL Steam Vessels, Scotland	353	121,547	368	120,954	404	145,772	505	178,081
			Increase		51	24,225	137	57,127
IRELAND:								
Belfast	—	—	5	6,287	1	197	—	—
Cork	1	2,700	2	1,951	8	2,269	1	114
Dublin	10	1,283	—	—	38	9,890	—	—
Galway	12	15,052	13	16,596	—	—	—	—
Waterford	1	764	—	—	2	395	—	—
TOTAL Steam Vessels, Ireland	24	19,799	20	24,834	49	12,751	1	114
					25 Increase.	7,048 Decrease.	19 Decrease.	24,720 Decrease.
TOTAL Steam Vessels, United Kingdom	6,714	2,201,396	6,531	2,220,000	8,649	2,929,400	8,105	2,924,856
			Increase		1,935	728,004	1,574	704,856
TOTAL Sailing and Steam Vessels, United Kingdom	36,295	9,090,643	43,112	10,243,963	40,139	10,740,808	48,965	11,709,849
			Increase		3,844	1,650,165	5,853	1,465,886

General Register and Record Office of Seamen and Shipping,
17 April 1863.

J. J. Mayo,
Registrar General.

— No. 3.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of ENTRIES passed, distinguishing Imports, Entries for Goods into and ex Warehouse, and Exports; and of the Number of LOCKERS' ORDERS issued for the Delivery of Goods from Warehouse, including those for Ships' Stores; and also of the Number of DESPATCHES made out for Goods removed under Bond at each Port, &c. of the United Kingdom, during the Years ended 31st December 1859 and 31st December 1862.

PORTS, &c.	Number of Entries passed, distinguishing Imports, Entries for Goods into and ex Warehouse, and Exports.										Number of Lockers' Orders issued for the Delivery of Goods from Warehouse, including those for Ships' Stores.		Number of Despatches made out for Goods removed under Bond.	
	Imports.		Into Warehouse.		Ex Warehouse.		Exports.		Total Number of Entries passed.					
	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.
ENGLAND:														
Aberystwith	31	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	117	—	—	—	—
Arundel	34	58	10	-	112	-	-	-	156	58	112	—	—	—
Barnstaple	13	37	285	271	1,488	1,320	-	-	1,786	1,628	1,488	1,320	7	1
Beaumaris	74	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	71	-	-	7	14
Berwick	127	138	157	168	929	1,199	9	20	1,222	1,525	914	1,189	-	6
Bideford	57	54	131	120	559	449	5	7	752	630	566	538	3	4
Boston	69	170	123	136	699	713	26	290	917	1,309	699	716	-	3
Bradford	-	-	-	-	340	-	2,556	-	-	-	-	2,896	-	2,538	-	-	2
Bridgwater	103	144	198	119	984	770	12	19	1,297	1,052	986	772	2	2
Bridport	43	67	43	34	109	123	13	42	208	266	109	147	-	6
Bristol	2,592	3,567	2,124	2,185	29,028	31,606	4,699	5,077	38,443	42,435	33,727	36,683	1,066	1,203
Cardiff	443	597	441	374	561	642	3,650	4,852	5,095	6,465	9,907	10,896	29	52
Cardigan	53	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	62	—	—	—	—
Carlisle	74	31	427	409	2,820	2,944	8	8	3,329	3,392	2,820	2,944	3	7
Carnarvon	68	136	78	93	378	433	-	-	524	662	526	663	—	—
Chepstow	2	3	21	23	178	196	-	-	201	222	178	196	—	—
Chester	117	23	97	160	978	952	7	8	1,199	1,143	978	952	6	8
Colchester	20	60	139	133	1,139	1,401	-	1	1,298	1,595	1,139	1,401	3	3
Cowes	70	76	46	35	240	137	51	47	407	295	293	165	—	—
Dartmouth	82	85	95	75	431	428	32	30	640	618	801	988	5	4
Deal	18	36	11	21	57	87	1	-	87	144	57	88	1	1
Dover	1,646	2,473	90	40	439	247	22	2,899	2,197	5,659	439	247	8	1
Douglas	28	30	134	131	2,752	2,804	-	-	2,913	2,965	291	256	—	—
Exeter	189	251	600	565	3,768	4,610	2	15	4,559	5,441	3,769	4,626	20	31
Falmouth	274	213	102	101	561	419	10	35	947	798	994	954	17	16

No. 3.—Account of the Number of Entries passed, distinguishing Imports, Entries for Goods into and ex Warehouse, and Exports, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS, &c.	Number of Entries passed, distinguishing Imports, Entries for Goods into and ex Warehouse, and Exports.										Number of Lockers' Orders issued for the Delivery of Goods from Warehouse, including those for Ships' Stores.		Number of Despatches made out for Goods removed under Bond.	
	Imports.		Into Warehouse.		Ex Warehouse.		Exports.		Total Number of Entries passed.					
	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.
England—*cont*d.														
Faversham	35	35	14	13	58	61	31	74	138	183	61	62	3	—
Fleetwood	165	70	24	14	34	52	160	62	383	198	137	121	2	4
Folkstone	10,018	7,137	524	390	120	307	1,383	32,227	12,287	40,453	837	968	677	697
Fowey	103	104	36	18	76	46	244	362	459	530	86	46	—	—
Gainsborough	60	56	73	41	322	315	- -	17	455	429	294	315	—	—
Gloucester	1,307	1,569	501	494	4,059	3,499	- -	- -	5,867	5,562	4,740	4,468	34	32
Goole	840	588	175	152	1,660	2,073	278	4,901	2,953	7,714	1,589	1,606	8	34
Grimsby	1,368	1,576	360	110	864	279	1,207	8,655	3,799	10,620	1,164	603	63	10
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax	- -	- -	- -	71	- -	142	- -	- -	- -	298	—	—	—	—
Hartlepool	1,885	2,928	526	322	1,654	695	3,494	9,068	7,559	13,013	3,938	3,759	122	88
Harwich	91	112	- -	- -	- -	- -	61	65	152	177	- -	- -	- -	9
Hull	23,946	23,950	2,657	1,709	11,826	9,009	22,536	72,152	60,965	106,820	18,131	14,845	407	345
Ipswich	333	404	137	147	777	573	20	12	1,267	1,136	830	623	11	3
Jersey	374	353	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	374	353	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	196	99	154	189	875	1,064	- -	- -	1,225	1,352	914	1,089	4	1
Liverpool	44,106	60,961	11,534	11,339	115,236	96,698	87,855	165,315	259,431	334,313	173,847	150,928	12,918	11,004
Llanelly	114	152	40	29	148	124	515	829	817	1,134	675	578	3	5
London	125,866	128,752	43,035	46,730	618,319	684,001	185,509	178,577	972,729	1,038,060	700,384	773,580	42,029	53,223
Lowestoft	336	414	36	34	320	261	25	47	717	756	304	261	—	—
Lyme	9	5	21	15	68	35	33	11	131	66	68	34	—	—
Lynn	311	352	108	109	810	728	12	9	1,283	1,619	843	778	3	4
Maldon	30	30	- -	- -	- -	- -	25	34	55	64	—	—	—	—
Manchester	- -	- -	668	881	7,876	7,419	- -	- -	8,544	8,300	7,778	7,266	20	39
Maryport	79	64	91	101	714	627	33	38	917	830	859	801	3	2
Middlesborough	- -	132	- -	101	- -	110	- -	1,514	- -	1,857	- -	2,326	- -	14
Milford	106	101	29	22	16	2	77	62	228	187	26	5	9	2
Newcastle	3,294	3,612	2,957	3,086	17,285	17,274	12,763	15,467	36,299	39,439	25,503	25,758	177	224
Newhaven	3,877	2,487	169	331	133	303	211	538	4,390	3,659	281	536	134	254
Newport	407	458	253	205	664	689	1,207	1,364	2,531	2,716	3,551	3,962	30	31
Padstow	20	31	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	21	31	—	—	—	—

Penzance	311	306	222	223	782	819	24	35	1,339	1,383	879	997	6	6
Plymouth	1,740	1,645	1,255	1,100	7,685	7,762	675	941	11,355	11,448	9,299	9,910	113	190
Poole	185	226	76	75	416	306	97	82	774	689	478	507	8	4
Portsmouth	797	842	434	362	2,147	1,498	579	134	4,087	3,256	2,937	2,307	38	47
Preston	89	44	203	231	2,173	2,282	19	5	2,484	2,562	2,182	2,288	4	6
Ramsay	9	9	-	-	51	597	887	4	4	610	951	-	-	57	—	—
Ramsgate	88	82	32	59	99	143	4	4	223	288	94	117	2	1
Rochester	368	353	92	92	407	403	-	-	-	-	867	848	420	1,103	8	52
Runcorn	-	-	262	-	-	41	-	-	80	-	-	143	-	-	526	-	-	149	—	—
Rye	64	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	65	69	2	3	2	3
Scarborough	12	27	54	70	247	267	2	1	315	365	225	242	2	1
Scilly	43	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	44	28	—	—	—	—
Shields	425	554	581	488	1,987	1,381	1,844	2,162	4,986	5,088	10,273	10,776	51	72
Shoreham	558	426	38	18	496	135	20	11	1,112	590	504	142	7	7
Southampton	10,025	7,618	1,508	1,064	2,892	2,135	416	285	14,841	11,102	6,876	5,214	1,508	1,042
Stockton	398	291	878	757	4,642	4,206	145	36	6,063	5,290	5,133	4,351	29	32
Sunderland	1,298	1,501	695	839	4,239	5,008	3,325	3,842	9,826	11,869	9,961	12,081	155	16
Swansea	577	842	294	320	310	394	2,159	3,975	3,340	5,531	4,412	6,128	8	19
Teignmouth	77	124	4	6	36	21	23	30	140	181	29	20	-	-	1
Truro	317	549	179	177	1,071	1,089	4	24	1,571	1,839	999	1,018	10	2
Wells	60	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	90	—	—	—	—
Weymouth	1,537	877	172	188	610	583	1,417	7,991	3,811	9,952	610	608	6	5
Whitby	50	26	155	128	529	521	-	-	-	-	734	675	564	548	—	—
Whitehaven	93	103	628	403	4,765	3,958	-	-	-	-	5,486	4,464	5,004	4,122	78	56
Wisbeach	110	205	80	-	-	702	-	-	-	4	904	232	702	—	—	—
Woodbridge	32	56	9	9	71	17	4	-	-	116	82	71	17	—	—
Workington	25	18	54	35	271	200	76	68	426	321	347	268	6	3
Yarmouth	429	465	184	159	848	790	30	39	1,582	1,917	950	939	3	8
TOTAL of Ports of England	245,220	262,697	77,301	79,081	870,846	915,307	337,096	524,568	1,531,472	1,784,953	1,070,584	1,127,509	59,878	69,062
SCOTLAND:														
Aberdeen	602	820	1,230	1,310	10,390	10,361	44	38	12,266	12,529	11,353	11,603	76	87
Alloa	190	193	25	28	53	57	511	431	831	839	209	376	1	7
Arbroath	132	211	151	172	815	869	2	2	1,100	1,254	941	870	4	8
Ayr	97	59	84	96	363	331	30	42	574	528	551	440	22	10
Banff	113	113	63	46	252	258	35	85	463	502	252	258	-	-	1
Borrowstoness	71	131	5	-	-	28	-	-	1,107	1,201	1,211	1,332	28	—	—	—
Campbeltown	32	23	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	34	25	1	1	1	1
Dumfries	54	63	212	198	1,333	1,170	3	1	1,601	1,432	1,335	1,173	3	3
Dundee	1,494	1,719	741	779	4,948	5,153	414	330	7,597	7,981	7,135	7,577	87	61

No. 3.—Account of the Number of Entries passed, distinguishing Imports, Entries for Goods into and ex Warehouse, and Exports, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS.	Number of Entries passed, distinguishing Imports, Entries for Goods into and ex Warehouse, and Exports.										Number of Lockers' Orders issued for the Delivery of Goods from Warehouse, including those for Ships' Stores.		Number of Despatches made out for Goods removed under Bond.	
	Imports.		Into Warehouse.		Ex Warehouse.		Exports.		Total Number of Entries passed.					
	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*														
Glasgow	3,953	6,010	5,222	5,583	42,955	46,198	10,779	11,720	62,909	69,511	52,937	57,658	1,462	1,901
Grangemouth	1,641	1,451	153	104	309	79	485	1,557	2,588	3,191	697	1,002	69	97
Greenock	1,144	1,378	913	988	4,951	5,951	1,801	2,250	8,809	10,567	7,846	9,104	600	843
Inverness	144	218	194	152	710	604	29	45	1,077	1,019	719	631	5	12
Irvine	75	153	15	97	52	106	438	622	580	978	8	1,200	4	6
Kirkaldy	264	308	127	119	750	675	451	597	1,592	1,699	972	822	9	3
Kirkwall	49	39	-	-	-	-	6	2	67	60	—	—	—	—
Leith	6,283	6,103	3,654	4,487	33,758	39,948	1,629	8,371	45,324	58,909	37,760	44,578	1,110	1,563
Lerwick	47	46	-	-	-	-	20	18	105	126	—	—	—	—
Montrose	285	506	295	251	1,381	641	229	8	2,190	1,406	1,936	930	86	—
Perth	134	154	293	281	1,678	1,565	-	6	2,105	2,006	1,675	1,565	5	8
Peterhead	134	107	81	107	345	345	74	152	634	711	598	521	1	1
Port Glasgow	136	143	38	129	381	425	26	105	620	1,070	600	630	8	17
Stornoway	70	41	-	-	-	-	36	207	106	248	—	—	—	—
Stranraer	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	19	—	—	—	—
Wick	220	240	15	12	32	22	131	198	398	472	77	45	1	1
Wigtown	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of Ports of Scotland	17,376	20,251	13,512	14,940	105,485	114,759	18,280	27,988	154,794	178,429	127,630	140,984	3,554	4,630
IRELAND:														
Ballina	27	18	110	81	479	465	-	4	616	568	479	469	1	—
Belfast	1,094	1,308	2,376	2,740	15,374	18,646	40	34	18,888	22,728	16,094	19,550	214	164
Coleraine	24	31	103	135	667	856	-	-	794	1,022	669	857	2	1
Cork	745	954	965	970	6,959	6,952	35	7	8,704	8,883	7,607	7,700	79	100
Drogheda	67	13	128	120	673	637	-	-	868	770	659	604	4	1
Dublin	1,608	2,364	3,509	4,025	33,440	34,659	83	59	38,640	41,107	35,236	36,847	991	1,111
Dundalk	160	48	120	159	825	1,085	-	-	1,105	1,321	825	1,064	2	8
Galway	183	236	276	258	1,371	1,453	99	18	1,929	1,965	1,329	1,555	10	22
Limerick	279	544	715	969	5,126	5,355	211	474	6,331	7,342	5,183	5,779	42	54
Londonderry	404	511	989	1,041	6,144	7,153	26	25	7,563	8,730	6,389	7,578	19	26
Newry	249	161	402	508	2,165	2,414	-	-	2,816	3,083	2,205	2,428	4	2
Ross	151	68	84	133	392	564	8	12	635	777	412	634	4	—

Skibbereen	28	28	19	21	94	81	-	-	141	130	89	77	-	1
Sligo	104	88	214	148	835	670	6	6	1,159	912	764	565	2	4
Strangford	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	—	—	—	—
Tralee	74	72	111	141	402	516	-	2	587	731	404	516	—	—
Waterford	390	437	431	484	2,970	2,956	9	20	3,800	3,897	2,886	2,847	11	13
Westport	27	59	76	36	148	125	-	1	251	221	148	134	-	1
Wexford	101	68	285	368	1,373	1,591	145	144	1,904	2,171	1,510	1,723	8	13
Total of Ports of Ireland	5,723	7,014	10,913	12,337	79,437	86,178	662	806	96,739	106,364	82,888	90,927	1,393	1,521
Total of Ports of England	245,220	262,697	77,301	79,081	870,846	915,307	337,096	524,568	1,531,472	1,784,953	1,070,584	1,127,509	59,878	69,062
„ Scotland	17,376	20,251	13,512	14,940	105,485	114,759	18,280	27,988	154,794	178,429	127,630	140,984	3,554	4,630
„ Ireland	5,723	7,014	10,913	12,337	79,437	86,178	662	806	96,739	106,364	82,888	90,927	1,393	1,521
Total of Ports of the United Kingdom	268,319	289,962	101,726	106,358	1,055,768	1,116,244	356,038	553,362	1,783,005	2,069,746	1,281,102	1,359,420	64,825	75,213

ABSTRACT.

	The Year 1862, as compared with 1859.	
	Increase, Number.	Decrease, Number.
Number of Entries passed, distinguishing Imports, Entries for Goods into and ex Warehouse, and Exports, viz.:—		
Imports	21,643	—
Into Warehouse	4,632	—
Ex Warehouse	60,476	—
Exports	197,324	—
Total Number of Entries passed	286,741	—
Number of Lockers' Orders issued for the delivery of Goods from Warehouse, including those for Ships' Stores	78,318	—
Number of Despatches made out for Goods removed under Bond	388	—

Examiner's Office,
13 May 1863.

W. Williams Taylor,
Examiner.

— No. 4. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS Registered; of the Number of CREWS Engaged and Discharged, with the Total Number of MEN; and also the Number of FORMS and LETTERS filled up and written, upon matters connected with the Board of Trade Work, for each Port of the United Kingdom, during the Years ended 31st December 1859 and 31st December 1862.

PORTS.	Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered.				Number of Crews Engaged and Discharged, with the Total Number of Men.						Number of Forms and Letters filled up and written upon Matters connected with the Board of Trade Work.			
	1859.		1862.		1859.			1862.			1859.		1862.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews. Engaged.	Number of Crews. Discharged.	Total Number of Men.	Number of Crews. Engaged.	Number of Crews. Discharged.	Total Number of Men.	Number of Forms.	Number of Letters.	Number of Forms.	Number of Letters.
ENGLAND:														
Aberystwith	356	28,987	382	34,302	4	9	128	10	20	257	639	225	684	464
Arundel	8	1,035	4	409	4	7	68	8	6	74	306	32	468	104
Barnstaple	83	4,975	80	4,957	-	2	12	-	3	23	276	300	291	350
Beaumaris	25	1,866	22	1,515	20	15	486	15	15	412	2,243	93	2,085	101
Berwick	4	129	6	535	-	10	60	2	14	88	526	71	638	178
Bideford	130	10,248	138	10,764	14	8	215	17	19	316	816	63	667	58
Boston	142	6,559	137	6,765	5	16	105	1	23	125	390	63	510	54
Bridgewater	14	802	8	2,559	3	11	136	6	23	202	703	259	1,764	332
Bridport	2	175	1	262	6	7	79	6	10	103	446	83	699	68
Bristol	442	75,792	434	71,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	95	200	74
Cardiff	89	14,281	99	14,153	730	157	7,669	896	174	10,455	7,531	343	10,018	616
Cardigan	197	10,930	195	10,709	-	1	10	1	3	34	664	261	605	277
Carlisle	29	2,122	33	3,176	4	12	142	6	8	115	194	22	233	23
Carnarvon	40	3,389	39	2,670	36	27	579	62	28	652	1,900	500	2,050	600
Chepstow	58	2,392	55	2,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	31	274	13
Chester	137	8,868	119	7,941	2	6	47	3	4	57	734	56	670	87
Colchester	297	15,882	302	16,973	4	1	35	4	6	61	975	129	1,659	164
Cowes	192	8,557	209	9,411	3	4	55	7	5	89	224	107	209	87
Dartmouth	446	40,346	433	40,005	118	25	1,098	181	88	1,056	2,983	95	3,155	120
Deal	15	284	10	254	1	2	48	1	4	64	138	5	181	3
Dover	3	125	6	289	1	9	94	-	5	46	385	35	425	32
Douglas	303	9,678	319	10,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	60	100	53
Exeter	162	20,121	153	17,874	11	33	332	19	40	416	203	28	220	37

Falmouth	137	13,275	145	14,030	27	26	813	27	32	1,108	1,102	170	1,676	246
Faversham	331	20,766	378	27,772	17	7	104	12	7	90	878	7	1,440	39
Fleetwood	80	7,898	93	15,206	27	35	637	12	16	260	809	72	991	116
Folkestone	2	259	2	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	104	1,915	152
Fowey	168	13,535	173	14,688	27	5	133	17	4	143	620	52	1,038	67
Gainsborough	1	19	6	248	-	3	16	-	6	26	170	6	300	2
Gloucester	7	372	4	152	26	124	1,296	33	126	1,441	3,825	79	3,947	65
Goole	550	35,960	558	35,238	19	25	228	9	19	167	360	70	420	75
Grimsby	20	683	18	636	45	102	1,493	45	80	846	1,040	49	1,177	56
Guernsey	137	19,685	128	19,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	74	276	93
Hartlepool	195	42,383	210	45,322	264	110	2,556	323	155	3,037	3,100	120	4,800	165
Harwich	117	7,589	116	7,338	6	7	41	8	13	95	684	140	1,047	200
Hull	68	10,245	60	10,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,853	135	4,459	170
Ipswich	187	16,274	189	16,297	41	29	386	33	42	428	1,700	No record kept.	2,400	No record kept.
Jersey	414	41,236	426	42,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	104	1,275	132
Lancaster	142	13,409	153	16,200	15	26	470	14	19	379	No record kept.	—	—	—
Liverpool	267	134,020	374	200,866	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,375	1,434	13,192	1,640
Llanelly	90	6,139	85	6,654	22	35	386	40	51	506	1,488	119	1,766	246
London	313	127,901	413	167,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	250	363	340
Lowestoft	157	7,537	206	8,743	5	26	240	6	30	220	2,727	350	3,058	361
Lyme	1	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	12	248	20
Lynn	163	16,346	152	15,044	11	38	307	18	34	330	1,233	35	1,543	59
Maldon	146	8,965	151	9,406	1	2	12	1	6	22	371	53	610	106
Maryport	120	19,103	125	21,471	24	9	214	30	18	296	698	30	900	50
Middlesborough	-	-	19	2,803	-	-	-	142	36	1,155	No record kept.	-	-	120
Milford	10	1,286	6	579	39	44	400	34	29	620	250	200	300	250
Newcastle	635	129,064	620	119,477	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	14	25	25
Newhaven	2	48	6	414	-	-	2	2	6	53	128	25	279	17
Newport	6	1,317	12	2,098	350	166	3,275	393	161	3,664	4,091	169	6,194	261
Padstow	127	12,240	132	12,519	3	4	40	9	9	153	116	15	163	12
Penzance	260	22,280	267	21,509	28	17	388	42	32	550	1,050	156	1,426	317
Plymouth	35	4,023	33	4,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	30	263	40
Poole	116	15,612	116	13,322	49	43	643	37	42	539	588	47	772	78
Portsmouth	266	16,018	259	15,381	42	50	829	40	42	969	552	71	728	53
Preston	110	5,666	115	6,515	9	22	165	2	7	52	383	63	373	79
Ramsay	47	2,125	42	1,696	-	-	-	1	1	19	55	100	71	53
Ramsgate	102	4,706	124	7,602	1	1	75	4	4	71	280	48	392	79
Rochester	440	20,363	535	24,049	7	20	254	8	27	416	212	6	394	10
Runcorn	-	-	14	909	-	-	-	20	28	223	-	-	1,480	42
Rye	116	6,266	110	6,412	3	3	20	1	1	17	348	66	614	87

No. 4.—ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered; of the Number of Crews Engaged and Discharged, with the Total Number of Men, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS.	Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered.				Number of Crews Engaged and Discharged, with the Total Number of Men.						Number of Forms and Letters filled up and written upon Matters connected with the Board of Trade Work.			
	1859.		1862.		1859.			1862.			1859.		1862.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews. Engaged.	Number of Crews. Discharged.	Total Number of Men.	Number of C.ews. Engaged.	Number of C.ews. Discharged.	Total Number of Men.	Number of Forms.	Number of Letters.	Number of Forms.	Number of Letters.
England—*cont^d.*														
Scarborough	24	3,583	22	3,705	- -	5	40	- -	5	23	400	90	400	110
Scilly	2	558	1	165	4	5	75	2	2	42	590	62	643	30
Shields	1,141	274,566	1,163	274,599	155	51	1,049	213	90	1,719	4,907	424	4,860	551
Shoreham	138	18,333	135	20,962	6	11	116	10	10	178	851	4	997	14
Southampton	21	1,797	18	2,123	199	198	28,799	189	189	26,343	2,966	462	4,186	350
Stockton	157	29,025	76	14,548	2	14	92	2	31	206	No record kept.	—	—	—
Sunderland	1,004	232,261	1,033	234,873	6	2	35	8	5	81	593	66	1,273	134
Swansea	154	18,415	161	21,539	399	249	5,650	494	275	6,506	4,602	677	5,714	813
Teignmouth	64	7,116	64	6,602	18	22	230	13	20	222	250	35	280	48
Truro	66	6,383	69	5,516	5	9	133	13	15	252	314	9	463	38
Wells	176	10,624	158	10,033	3	16	73	5	14	78	487	39	500	35
Weymouth	92	8,849	83	6,783	2	7	184	3	4	82	146	31	349	39
Whitby	462	74,722	421	68,839	2	8	61	2	6	34	594	165	693	108
Whitehaven	10	1,218	19	2,552	7	18	160	20	21	240	34	8	161	30
Wisbeach	5	482	7	870	12	42	367	12	46	409	No record kept.	—	—	—
Woodbridge	5	252	8	410	2	2	18	- -	3	16	1,294	472	1,633	541
Workington	98	20,378	91	20,885	6	6	100	11	4	98	2,060	300	2,190	450
Yarmouth	626	38,197	636	35,728	24	37	460	31	76	723	2,835	373	2,936	325
TOTAL of Ports of England	13,504	1,818,994	13,924	1,935,905	2,926	2,043	64,463	3,636	2,397	69,792	88,005	10,648	117,398	13,444
SCOTLAND:														
Aberdeen	266	72,768	269	80,224	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	17	152	114	111	50
Alloa	75	16,048	53	11,185	44	25	369	16	20	244	410	57	638	50
Arbroath	93	12,719	85	12,225	30	24	330	27	31	437	1,799	32	2,414	66
Ayr	8	581	9	1,057	11	16	202	10	12	144	435	49	619	89
Banff	9	1,887	7	762	23	5	124	55	14	293	190	47	247	57
Borrowstoness	66	6,251	64	6,397	49	2	262	64	13	323	1,057	249	1,281	294
Campbeltown	51	2,697	41	1,850	- -	2	9	- -	6	31	490	134	427	202

Dumfries	129	16,469	124	14,959	10	16	237	8	18	240	477	138	440	309	
Dundee	262	50,072	227	44,356	- -	1	5	- -	2	14	184	115	166	95	
Glasgow	90	28,348	108	43,395	4	14	183	19	14	211	92	70	244		
Grangemouth	56	8,656	48	6,398	43	55	751	56	40	805	1,506	16	1,738	62	
Greenock	41	10,745	48	13,275	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	147	159	357	124	
Inverness	16	1,044	18	1,311	16	19	178	43	22	441	1,360	432	2,305	802	
Irvine	125	19,916	132	21,351	133	40	1,445	236	55	1,983	898	90	1,335	105	
Kirkaldy	91	7,761	68	6,070	47	51	894	51	34	657	400	No record kept.	600	No record kept.	
Kirkwall	52	2,973	52	3,122	15	13	159	9	13	121	791	326	753	346	
Leith	181	29,968	185	36,376	2	2	21	11	26	401	272	92	1,194	69	
Lerwick	10	415	1	26	65	18	1,377	37	19	846	239	345	269	243	
Montrose	15	1,413	15	1,733	65	40	704	76	63	813	642	20	872	25	
Perth	58	4,604	58	4,996	9	15	130	12	21	146	587	12	731	15	
Peterhead	84	14,025	77	12,264	89	53	2,329	71	45	2,014	1,600	30	1,600	27	
Port Glasgow	54	4,020	46	2,311	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	12	12	12	
Stornoway	49	3,265	45	2,191	20	4	86	53	10	212	1,458	126	1,565	107	
Stranraer	31	1,216	40	2,437	3	- -	29	1	- -	13	151	10	178	12	
Wick	54	3,674	63	3,841	52	12	315	90	18	413	758	287	992	314	
Wigtown	51	2,852	58	3,255	1	1	23	1	2	23	483	190	615	291	
TOTAL of Ports of Scotland	2,017	324,387	1,941	337,367	731	428	10,162	946	503	10,842	16,590	3,152	21,703	3,850	
IRELAND:															
Ballina	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	5	40	1	8	51	80	20	200	52	
Belfast	35	6,405	38	7,499	1	17	114	- -	2	8	173	90	279	64	
Coleraine	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	6	49	1	8	52	202	19	221	4	
Cork	20	2,706	28	3,345	4	9	102	9	5	121	185	48	468	227	
Drogheda	4	355	3	595	- -	10	55	- -	2	10	257	20	200	18	
Dublin	525	44,944	574	50,153	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	286	150	385	150	
Dundalk	30	3,322	33	3,932	1	25	158	3	9	89	78	No record kept.	59	25	
Galway	4	434	4	527	18	10	997	14	20	249	1,970	250	1,056	270	
Limerick	52	7,031	49	5,363	25	62	956	39	73	1,164	663	104	1,208	96	
Londonderry	34	8,262	33	8,693	25	52	830	35	68	1,469	1,990	172	3,230	215	
Newry	9	1,399	9	912	8	24	335	12	29	422	775	69	1,353	159	
Ross	16	4,605	13	3,393	9	25	308	11	11	244	80	26	110	20	
Skibbereen	1	51	5	258	2	5	50	1	4	50	331	114	1,148	502	
Sligo	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	24	197	12	24	282	856	200	1,187	422	

No. 4.—Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered; of the Number of Crews Engaged and Discharged, with the Total Number of Men, &c.—*continued.*

Ports.	Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered.				Number of Crews Engaged and Discharged, with the Total Number of Men.						Number of Forms and Letters filled up and written upon Matters connected with the Board of Trade Work.			
	1859.		1862.		1859.			1862.			1859.		1862.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.		Total Number of Men.	Number of Crews.		Total Number of Men.	Number of Forms.	Number of Letters.	Number of Forms.	Number of Letters.
					Engaged.	Discharged.		Engaged.	Discharged.					
Ireland—*cont*^{d}.														
Strangford	59	3,457	62	3,396	1	1	18	1	-	3	156	83	209	147
Tralee	1	82	-	-	3	18	159	5	16	156	476	400	767	610
Waterford	15	5,236	10	5,403	31	85	801	31	73	848	1,227	126	1,594	95
Westport	-	-	1	63	-	3	19	5	10	92	181	11	1,047	240
Wexford	101	8,954	104	10,551	25	32	458	23	28	360	850	600	900	100
Total of Ports of Ireland	906	97,243	966	104,083	161	413	5,646	203	390	5,670	10,816	2,502	15,621	3,416
Total of Ports of England	13,504	1,818,994	13,924	1,935,905	2,926	2,043	64,463	3,636	2,397	69,792	88,005	10,648	117,398	13,444
„ Scotland	2,017	324,387	1,941	337,367	731	428	10,162	946	503	10,842	16,590	3,152	21,703	3,850
„ Ireland	906	97,243	966	104,083	161	413	5,646	203	390	5,670	10,816	2,502	15,621	3,416
Total of Ports of the United Kingdom	16,427	2,240,624	16,831	2,377,355	3,818	2,884	80,271	4,785	3,290	86,304	115,411	16,302	154,722	20,710

ABSTRACT.

	1862, as compared with 1859.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
The Number of Vessels registered - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *No.*	404	—
The Tonnage of Vessels registered - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Tons.*	136,731	—
Number of Crews engaged - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *No.*	967	—
Number of Crews discharged - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - „	406	—
Total number of Men - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - „	6,033	—
Number of Forms filled up, on matters connected with the Board of Trade work - - - - - - - - - „	39,311	—
Number of Letters written upon matters connected with the Board of Trade work - - - - - - - - „	4,408	—

Examiner's Office,
13th May 1863.

W. Williams Taylor,
Examiner.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of SPIRITS, SUGAR, TEA, and TOBACCO, Imported and Entered for HOME CONSUMPTION at each Port of the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Years ended 31st December 1859, and the 31st December 1862.

PORTS.	SPIRITS.				SUGAR.				TEA.				TOBACCO.			
	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.	
	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.
ENGLAND:	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Aberystwith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arundel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Barnstaple	13	—	5,674	6,061	1	—	1	—	—	—	44,894	42,892	—	—	—	—
Beaumaris	1	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	3	—	3
Berwick	11	10	3,225	4,401	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,526	85,016	—	5	—	5
Bideford	4	—	2,769	2,945	10	—	—	—	—	—	19,127	13,483	—	—	—	—
Boston	13	10	4,510	5,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	649	3,075	—	—	133,340	224,820
Bradford	—	—	—	5,735	—	—	—	371	—	—	—	139,610	—	281	—	131,342
Bridgewater	4	6	3,202	2,453	—	—	95	62	—	—	61,380	50,254	—	—	—	—
Bridport	3	—	2,674	2,966	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bristol	626,129	417,055	277,140	288,637	838,976	1,082,614	953,172	1,124,618	233	18	1,575,981	1,405,942	911,646	189,269	1,484,949	1,340,396
Cardiff	48	42	8,528	8,156	1	4	4	50	65	112	28,958	25,810	5	50	5	54
Cardigan	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carlisle	24	36	18,031	21,609	—	—	—	—	—	—	203,462	223,025	—	—	17,247	17,868
Carnarvon	17	14	7,607	10,774	1	9	1	9	18	—	15,643	16,407	—	—	10,509	4,952
Chepstow	1,663	—	5,942	7,155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	40	42	20,834	24,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313,758	269,215
Colchester	16	—	10,015	9,644	—	—	—	—	—	—	111,595	121,656	—	—	—	—
Cowes	136	161	2,001	3,910	—	956	—	546	54	87	21,589	2,858	25	22	25	22
Dartmouth	105	40	2,264	3,679	4	—	90	9	5	6	12,567	12,060	—	129	—	75
Deal	2	—	1,719	1,838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	127	117	8,899	8,392	2	—	2	—	52	204	15,074	24	352	664	352	664
Douglas	30	—	72,262	69,220	1	—	16,188	17,802	5	—	156,573	167,534	5	—	59,206	59,993
Exeter	13,210	5,363	22,454	27,457	—	—	155	—	23	6	703,204	618,872	—	—	148,174	285,899
Falmouth	9	—	7,842	6,872	2	2	9	2	20	29	24,993	10,410	21	251	21	22
Faversham	258	63	1,680	1,759	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
Fleetwood	3	10	600	4,035	—	1	—	14	—	—	96	532	225	136	224	136
Folkestone	2,523	5,535	1,966	4,244	148	61	146	61	31	—	7,456	5,176	317	300	307	300
Fowey	702	3	2,614	1,961	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,742	676	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough	—	—	2,846	2,456	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,281	10,063	—	—	52,223	47,019
Gloucester	53,265	27,673	36,384	39,825	—	—	2	10	—	—	131,681	119,828	—	—	—	—
Goole	175	1,098	7,995	10,711	8	20,138	10,617	95,221	4	191	204,578	127,321	8	17	8	17
Grimsby	16,632	438	4,886	5,187	22,185	12,951	22,287	13,132	13,960	8	5,222	11,585	12	935	12	935
Halifax	—	—	—	7,994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,288	—	—	—	288
Hartlepool	1,539	410	11,489	7,943	11	2,827	188	2,507	5,952	87	22,330	25,009	987	26,104	866	684
Harwich	—	41	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31	—	9	23	9
Hull	219,927	51,119	130,479	131,051	36,948	70,151	33,967	66,700	43,441	721	251,466	247,609	32,790	697,581	15,197	234,670

No. 5.—Account of the Quantities of Spirits, Sugar, Tea, and Tobacco Imported and Entered for Home Consumption at each Port of the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS.	SPIRITS.				SUGAR.				TEA.				TOBACCO.			
	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.	
	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.
ENGLAND—*contd.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Ipswich	4,325	5,770	22,298	20,803	-	-	49	58	-	17	46,034	31,848	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	14	24	7,465	11,279	-	-	244	-	-	-	37,260	37,292	-	-	39,891	28,841
Liverpool	2,313,347	1,857,928	1,102,440	950,843	1,846,085	1,857,803	1,516,563	1,480,872	5,561,493	4,018,815	5,981,168	4,747,886	20,514,054	15,146,918	6,666,584	4,637,012
Llanelly	15	8	1,023	1,259	-	-	2	-	14	8	2,517	1,182	1	-	21	—
London	8,453,380	7,679,325	2,246,117	2,560,211	4,782,701	4,437,881	4,565,375	4,329,438	68,614,343	109,750,188	44,338,076	48,447,133	25,548,862	24,499,327	14,932,896	17,190,555
Lowestoft	12	1	1,788	1,073	1	-	1	-	5	9	14,028	13,965	84	-	84	—
Lyme	-	3	752	417	-	-	-	-	-	3	543	3	—	—	—	—
Lynn	17	5	4,261	4,648	-	-	51	19	7	2	34,232	29,635	14	-	52,332	60,352
Maldon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester	-	478	17,545	25,942	-	-	60,069	69,896	-	-	566,999	517,820	-	7,098	537,298	348,975
Maryport	-	2	7,128	5,037	2	2	14	4	45	44	37,303	34,405	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough	-	8	-	1,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,588	—	—	—	—
Milford	2	53	4	113	-	3	-	3	16	4	1,178	4	5	-	5	—
Newcastle	22,569	8,266	124,541	114,580	-	3,359	1,314	1,262	39	130	934,470	908,828	2,984	4,851	588,529	522,968
Newhaven	1,985	4,844	1,550	2,077	5	46	6	44	60	15,547	1,467	787	82	51,835	82	78
Newport	165	16	8,386	7,533	-	2	2	9	14	9	76,892	68,575	-	26	-	26
Padstow	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	—	—	—	—
Penzance	89	8	4,211	4,863	-	116	275	205	-	-	82,134	63,555	2	-	2	—
Plymouth	17,192	8,081	42,621	40,565	182,912	125,478	211,459	118,425	3,111	145	510,866	510,361	948	371	19,558	24,906
Poole	11	21	3,034	3,032	-	-	19	17	18	3	8,185	9,015	4	-	4	—
Portsmouth	6,307	6,144	20,410	22,323	16	9	40	5	2,968	1,314	112,926	66,749	588	686	17,286	623
Preston	104	33	25,656	19,255	-	-	-	-	1	-	98,407	101,580	8	-	263,397	256,695
Ramsay	-	-	11,412	12,589	-	-	4,923	5,671	-	-	42,079	42,208	-	-	16,413	8,983
Ramsgate	156	16	1,907	3,251	-	-	-	-	-	1	88	5	1	5	1	5
Rochester	16	15	5,754	5,870	-	195	-	195	480	10	11,182	12,160	190	820	190	820
Runcorn	-	-	-	829	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4,156	—	—	—	—
Rye	1	10	1	10	29	3	29	3	2	35	2	35	—	—	—	—
Scarborough	13	119	3,565	2,591	-	-	55	36	-	-	12,451	9,494	—	—	—	—
Scilly	-	-	-	-	1	34	1	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shields	1,079	123	34,951	32,232	8	193	215	369	76	11	75,077	48,053	17	2	172,140	116,576
Shoreham	345	18	805	834	1,060	969	337	929	27,209	6	5	6	8	-	8	—
Southampton	15,257	10,222	11,769	13,047	396	28,629	179	22,152	17,376	7,084	80,833	79,892	1,045,761	1,015,873	214,720	380,345
Stockton	66	62	61,384	52,858	2	-	17	19	22	-	248,690	223,835	-	-	98,965	119,475
Sunderland	7,512	1,552	65,203	56,846	492	5	618	165	234	206	212,611	257,369	73	16	199,469	179,948
Swansea	9	327	1,306	2,848	2	4	9	12	13	133	33,665	27,515	668	644	627	596
Teignmouth	1	9	417	319	-	-	-	-	13	16	650	16	1	-	1	—
Truro	-	9	5,642	5,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,550	89,325	—	—	—	—
Wells	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	7	—	—	—	—
Weymouth	5,122	1,065	8,149	8,943	4	-	32	11	78	627	31,376	22,822	143	67	143	67
Whitby	25	25	7,627	5,967	-	-	48	-	13	-	37,112	37,080	—	—	—	—

Whitehaven	7,675	12,950	49,270	45,352	1,586	2,314	4,265	1,049	34	207	161,448	128,242	-	-	-	162,027	159,480
Wisbeach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodbridge	6	1	1,037	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	—
Workington	-	-	3,898	3,034	1	-	371	-	7	17	11,118	7,579	-	-	1	-	1
Yarmouth	7,999	8,309	31,211	29,150	-	-	-	-	12	5	6,096	4,394	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL of Ports of England and Isle of Man	11,801,448	10,115,142	4,635,073	4,819,119	7,763,601	7,646,762	7,403,506	7,352,021	74,291,578	113,796,125	57,646,709	60,077,555	48,060,895	41,644,297	26,219,123	26,656,716

SCOTLAND:

Aberdeen	661	960	16,495	22,381	23	10	114	301	375	159	783,426	767,495	35	177	137,729	113,299
Alloa	1	4	35	29	-	1	-	17	1	5	451	1,812	1	11	1	6,681
Arbroath	3	6	2,079	2,433	-	-	6	106	-	-	52,953	54,654	-	2	43,484	48,353
Ayr	3	1	1,305	1,182	-	-	17	-	21	-	32,100	26,728	-	-	5,122	—
Banff	12	1	303	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,413	28,617	-	1	15,127	9,853
Borrowstoness	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	21	-	21	—	—	—	—	—
Campbeltown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumfries	-	-	746	748	4	-	4	-	-	-	98,355	88,795	—	—	—	—
Dundee	22	71	13,733	19,471	11,381	7,563	15,163	8,460	92	109	365,791	379,314	-	36	25,272	47,786
Glasgow	256,019	99,251	67,334	75,532	101,055	282,263	204,227	371,255	3,637	975,123	4,023,220	4,161,516	1,184,432	387,270	1,605,260	1,651,599
Grangemouth	342	2,938	121	367	208	1,119	10	-	601	2,891	7,746	3,469	24	8	24	2
Greenock	307,637	167,718	53,633	55,751	1,118,982	1,873,657	1,127,023	1,619,774	336	1,156	10,234	4,908	360,241	749	893	355
Inverness	6	-	789	1,374	-	-	14	21	-	5	64,818	52,079	-	2	-	2
Irvine	3	5	459	365	-	-	6	-	-	12	608	12	6	138	15,192	33,121
Kirkcaldy	95	5	760	1,183	2	-	9	-	7	7	48,712	42,193	15	-	31,659	34,959
Kirkwall	-	19	-	19	-	-	2	-	7	-	7	—	—	—	—	—
Leith	104,760	91,283	72,368	104,437	40,387	43,327	44,991	24,913	30	11,491	2,358,977	2,432,298	1,472	203,843	728,686	776,967
Lerwick	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	-	12	—	—	—	—	—
Montrose	-	21	78	191	-	1	-	1	8	8	31,808	40,026	-	1	88,899	52,413
Perth	-	-	3,169	3,959	-	-	-	-	-	2	121,430	111,967	-	1	18,047	29,320
Peterhead	31	9	429	583	5	3	10	4	390	116	23,053	22,783	—	—	—	—
Port Glasgow	-	10,813	993	156	89,638	158,999	102,617	186,368	8	-	1,356	1,434	4	20	4	20
Stornoway	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stranraer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wick	1	-	221	311	-	-	1	-	-	-	5,699	2,984	—	—	—	—
Wigtown	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of Ports of Scotland	669,598	373,105	235,052	290,660	1,361,691	2,366,943	1,494,220	2,211,220	5,546	991,088	8,061,190	8,223,088	1,546,230	592,259	2,715,399	2,804,730

IRELAND:

Ballina	-	-	431	431	-	-	351	43	-	-	39,267	33,348	-	-	26,220	10,174
Belfast	3,546	1,444	39,427	43,417	3,895	3,885	5,614	5,530	455,974	154	2,321,355	2,446,774	216,255	58,817	965,737	838,717
Coleraine	-	-	1,968	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,662	78,357	—	—	—	—
Cork	304	40	14,553	16,762	38,391	25,049	41,559	21,955	22	16	882,416	870,491	1,019	58	821,666	1,045,414
Drogheda	-	-	128	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,539	68,879	-	-	39,142	7,865
Dublin	90,363	69,001	75,273	91,263	163,687	150,168	193,234	134,976	323,576	15	5,230,607	5,015,899	705,137	164,106	2,162,189	2,491,379
Dundalk	-	-	549	910	-	-	26	-	-	-	101,345	106,657	-	-	120,866	232,014
Galway	9	81	663	922	-	-	4,034	4,501	39	5	75,963	81,138	141,376	124	104,944	70,856
Limerick	-	-	2,559	2,168	17,835	16,125	15,432	9,285	-	-	362,829	378,034	-	-	778,727	678,363
Londonderry	13	26	7,251	8,583	12,531	1	8,230	1,695	-	7	864,509	831,065	-	34	279,217	267,800

No. 5.—Account of the Quantities of Spirits, Sugar, Tea, and Tobacco, Imported and Entered for Home Consumption at each Port of the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS.	SPIRITS.				SUGAR.				TEA.				TOBACCO.			
	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.	
	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.
IRELAND—*contd.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Newry	16	90	3,037	3,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	228,737	230,567	-	-	49,596	—
Ross	-	2	74	249	-	-	9	103	-	-	33,108	42,195	29	-	77,645	98,342
Skibbereen	-	-	24	83	-	-	-	3	-	-	2,613	3,322	-	-	14,564	5,417
Sligo	1	-	1,022	1,018	-	-	61	-	881	21	97,590	83,663	-	-	81,141	67,309
Strangford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee	-	-	34	244	-	-	83	65	-	-	39,824	40,944	-	-	68,652	68,054
Waterford	374	142	1,391	2,072	1	-	4,790	149	10	12	260,531	268,101	5	12	289,239	306,051
Westport	-	-	-	46	-	-	88	-	-	-	13,582	10,256	-	-	21,247	11,307
Wexford	368	30	312	700	1	-	223	528	17	-	130,899	136,474	6	-	31,492	23,469
TOTAL of Ports of Ireland	94,994	70,856	148,696	174,541	236,341	195,228	273,734	178,833	780,519	230	10,828,376	10,726,164	1,063,827	223,151	5,932,284	6,222,531
TOTAL of Ports of England and Isle of Man	11,801,448	10,115,142	4,635,073	4,819,119	7,763,601	7,646,762	7,403,506	7,352,021	74,291,578	113,796,125	57,646,709	60,077,555	48,060,895	41,644,297	26,219,123	26,656,716
TOTAL of Ports of Scotland	669,598	373,105	235,052	290,660	1,361,691	2,366,943	1,494,220	2,211,220	5,546	991,088	8,061,190	8,223,088	1,546,230	592,259	2,715,399	2,804,730
TOTAL of Ports of Ireland	94,994	70,856	148,696	174,541	236,341	195,228	273,734	178,833	780,519	230	10,828,376	10,726,164	1,063,827	223,151	5,932,284	6,222,531
TOTAL of Ports of the United Kingdom and Isle of Man	12,566,040	10,559,103	5,018,821	5,284,320	9,361,633	10,208,933	9,171,460	9,742,074	75,077,643	114,787,443	76,536,275	79,026,807	50,670,952	42,459,707	34,866,806	35,683,977

ABSTRACT.

	The Year 1862 as Compared with 1859.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Quantity of Spirits Imported - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Galls.*	- - -	2,006,937
,, ,, Entered for Home Consumption - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Galls.*	265,499	—
,, of Sugar Imported - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Cwts.*	847,300	—
,, ,, Entered for Home Consumption - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Cwts.*	570,614	—
,, of Tea Imported - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	39,709,800	—
,, ,, Entered for Home Consumption - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	2,490,532	—
,, of Tobacco Imported - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	- - -	8,211,245
,, ,, Entered for Home Consumption - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	817,171	—

Examiner's Office, 13 May 1863.

W. Williams Taylor, Examiner.

— No. 6. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of LIGHT RECEIPTS issued, and the Amount of LIGHT DUES collected; of the Number of Payments to ARMY and NAVY or other PENSIONERS, including NAVY ALLOTMENTS; and also of the Number of MONEY ORDERS issued and paid at each Port of the United Kingdom, during the Years ended 31st December 1859 and 31st December 1862.

PORTS.	Number of Light Receipts issued, and Amount of Light Dues collected.				Number of Payments to Army and Navy or other Pensioners, including Navy Allotments.				Number of Money Orders Issued and Paid.			
	1859.		1862.		1859.		1862.		1859.		1862.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Army and Navy.	Other Pensioners.	Army and Navy.	Other Pensioners.	Number Issued.	Number Paid.	Number Issued.	Number Paid.
ENGLAND:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.								
Aberystwith	890	127 14 7	960	262 13 –	95	- -	137	- -	1	87	14	115
Arundel	334	187 16 2	442	165 8 1	432	195	395	215	- -	17	1	28
Barnstaple	988	104 4 5	1 309	95 4 1	447	113	347	102	2	63	7	142
Beaumaris	1,779	475 10 5	2,225	387 14 2	90	21	206	27	2	16	1	52
Berwick	240	53 4 4	287	47 16 9	237	142	214	137	16	145	49	124
Bideford	1,068	184 11 6	1,154	130 15 10	172	135	208	126	11	234	180	314
Boston	731	64 2 1	701	66 12 8	53	31	133	36	23	23	41	28
Bradford	Inland bonding town.		- -	- -	- -	- -	4	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgwater	3,017	629 9 7	3,323	435 19 4	143	- -	151	- -	55	44	24	101
Bridport	175	98 4 9	135	64 7 11	620	52	748	58	14	44	58	78
Bristol	5,894	3,935 16 5	6,301	2,892 8 –	1,280	380	1,900	400	—	—	—	—
Cardiff	6,616	9,260 4 9	7,692	8,302 4 7	293	- -	323	4	239	259	253	503
Cardigan	380	34 12 6	463	24 2 9	81	- -	82	- -	2	214	6	397
Carlisle	251	126 16 6	266	95 3 7	110	- -	106	- -	- -	7	11	23
Carnarvon	1,481	524 4 –	1,879	523 5 6	33	86	15	79	2	96	4	204
Chepstow	181	10 10 10	197	7 8 9	38	32	63	31	- -	2	- -	3
Chester	892	260 17 3	800	111 12 8	77	78	51	138	1	13	2	3
Colchester	322	167 12 11	451	138 11 10	213	106	174	124	33	30	26	35
Cowes	631	2,507 19 6	579	1,722 11 6	851	154	785	132	13	11	10	16
Dartmouth	755	297 17 11	871	306 1 8	780	201	816	196	16	234	28	310
Deal	252	213 19 2	214	83 5 7	693	107	783	131	2	21	1	23
Douglas	1,038	167 1 9	1,076	135 3 5	714	62	830	71	—	—	—	—
Dover	1,960	353 7 –	1,281	300 19 4	779	141	719	122	28	13	21	44
Exeter	582	416 19 10	639	309 18 –	427	1,089	338	1,402	13	91	47	118
Falmouth	3,063	9,347 4 9	3,518	9,892 14 9	3,148	377	3,338	365	175	273	130	360
Faversham	900	491 – 4	971	378 16 11	262	178	296	157	1	7	- -	21
Fleetwood	1,083	703 12 2	745	268 8 9	57	- -	30	- -	57	1	92	4
Folkestone	311	174 4 3	292	117 19 6	328	242	350	248	- -	4	1	13
Fowey	1,166	392 17 3	1,382	345 4 6	495	334	569	294	5	89	17	105

No 6.—An Account of the Number of Light Receipts issued, and Amount of Light Dues collected; of the Number of Payments to Army and Navy or other Pensioners, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS.	Number of Light Receipts issued, and Amount of Light Dues collected.				Number of Payments to Army and Navy or other Pensioners, including Navy Allotments.				Number of Money Orders Issued and Paid.			
	1859.		1862.		1859.		1862.		1859.		1862.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Army and Navy.	Other Pensioners.	Army and Navy.	Other Pensioners.	Number Issued.	Number Paid.	Number Issued.	Number Paid.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.								
England—*continued.*												
Gainsborough	138	41 – 10	183	31 16 5	7	– –	11	– –	4	1	15	13
Gloucester	1,367	1,428 11 7	1,316	1,183 7 8	91	112	68	87	121	107	165	92
Goole	1,028	504 9 7	418	577 15 3	34	– –	2	– –	22	32	20	18
Grimsby	780	1,672 12 6	709	1,144 2 8	68	203	109	242	150	36	127	55
Guernsey	– –	– – –	– –	– –	521	92	567	87	—	—	—	—
Halifax	Inland bonding town.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartlepool	3,424	3,237 3 1	3,503	2,603 6 11	107	143	134	153	283	285	330	441
Harwich	586	292 11 3	524	153 11 1	938	186	964	226	5	9	– –	5
Hull	3,703	5,924 4 3	3,859	5,012 15 5	1,531	386	1,322	528	—	—	—	—
Ipswich	1,305	464 9 11	1,319	358 11 2	546	62	647	92	56	71	63	153
Jersey	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,032	115	2,033	151	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	690	395 4 8	804	293 7 –	30	6	20	35	12	5	1	2
Liverpool	18,666	67,376 17 –	17,880	56,260 7 10	738	3,935	615	4,385	—	—	—	—
Llanelly	1,639	881 17 7	2,110	893 11 –	63	48	116	54	18	50	25	96
London	34,755	65,838 3 9	32,608	54,598 4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowestoft	1,089	476 1 11	904	326 17 2	127	130	150	138	41	26	71	31
Lyme	230	46 11 9	112	23 13 4	306	84	211	68	– –	7	52	11
Lynn	1,626	493 3 11	1,423	341 1 6	176	4	162	4	45	124	79	201
Maldon	1,080	335 18 3	816	181 18 4	198	– –	176	– –	7	13	6	11
Manchester	Inland bonding town.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryport	650	336 16 2	720	329 9 3	10	– –	15	– –	28	140	110	188
Middlesborough	– –	– –	1,928	1,223 15 8	– –	– –	54	– –	– –	– –	47	46
Milford	1,470	458 14 6	1,163	292 11 8	589	367	594	331	15	177	5	179
Newcastle	12,332	18,338 13 3	13,057	14,784 19 5	472	– –	523	—	—	—	—	—
Newhaven	553	246 11 3	793	261 7 5	146	211	122	247	1	8	19	9
Newport	4,301	3,839 19 2	4,119	2,734 3 5	114	8	216	16	100	196	122	291
Padstow	745	98 12 6	750	76 2 8	95	215	80	136	86	27	100	66
Penzance	2,679	704 1 1	2,802	452 4 7	533	– –	555	– –	31	378	107	489

Plymouth	3,500	1,729 12 1	2,894	1,391 16 8	401	- -	331	—	—	—	—	—
Poole	785	370 12 1	713	302 17 6	286	- -	273	- -	27	26	65	77
Portsmouth	1,550	905 15 8	1,576	665 14 7	312	560	252	536	62	160	64	197
Preston	379	112 2 4	368	38 4 6	201	41	171	52	7	6	4	8
Ramsay	307	36 18 7	325	37 19 3	76	- -	93	—	—	—	—	—
Ramsgate	330	121 13 3	349	73 2 7	963	215	1,045	207	2	18	74	20
Rochester	1,641	1,402 1 10	1,865	1,075 9 11	205	48	213	62	20	20	79	53
Runcorn	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	- -	- -	- -	31	2
Rye	524	215 9 1	557	155 11 4	601	223	569	212	3	5	4	5
Scarborough	316	28 15 2	241	18 16 2	96	50	104	35	441	92	301	117
Scilly	113	221 3 9	115	136 9 —	9	43	33	31	80	9	76	23
Shields	1,625	2,444 3 9	1,768	1,733 17 5	363	154	385	161	—	—	—	—
Shoreham	991	612 6 9	967	427 17 9	485	282	340	244	44	43	83	24
Southampton	2,950	4,860 8 9	2,805	3,977 2 10	1,874	307	2,237	475	129	213	149	268
Stockton	1,369	775 16 6	507	90 3 10	100	162	83	80	70	100	129	69
Sunderland	4,880	7,799 14 6	5,505	8,058 12 1	884	105	938	104	—	—	—	—
Swansea	3,929	4,580 — 5	7,752	4,146 16 5	262	8	449	11	207	524	473	793
Teignmouth	666	261 11 5	635	212 19 5	640	135	939	124	7	62	10	117
Truro	1,036	430 16 4	1,277	365 3 8	293	46	404	57	- -	44	1	75
Wells	512	53 12 —	518	44 3 —	53	- -	55	- -	2	42	2	56
Weymouth	615	264 1 9	383	145 9 4	1,596	4	1,522	8	14	49	27	108
Whitby	427	36 3 5	416	10 2 10	61	95	85	70	536	146	601	168
Whitehaven	1,712	500 2 10	2,116	506 10 3	91	43	154	37	14	232	38	312
Wisbeach	545	325 15 5	374	140 17 5	66	- -	23	- -	174	31	167	42
Woodbridge	589	141 7 5	548	66 6 —	122	- -	202	- -	1	2	4	6
Workington	259	162 6 4	340	168 — 11	14	- -	18	- -	31	151	48	204
Yarmouth	1,600	667 10 1	1,558	510 10 2	710	- -	684	- -	87	282	222	332
TOTAL of Ports of England	164,966	233,804 8 2	170,395	196,252 9 11	33,184	13,084	35,197	14,081	3,784	5,987	5,140	8,637
SCOTLAND:												
Aberdeen	2,169	569 5 5	2,376	525 8 2	379	180	449	182	—	—	—	—
Alloa	572	540 2 1	463	348 — —	26	-	17	- -	46	188	117	157
Arbroath	551	104 4 10	572	77 6 6	114	19	94	12	103	345	142	533
Ayr	817	258 12 9	886	201 16 3	129	37	192	32	60	205	194	343
Banff	545	107 17 3	647	114 12 1	82	33	73	26	31	129	36	230
Borrowstoness	1,256	1,061 7 10	1,381	1,024 11 9	15	4	4	3	66	44	39	52
Campbeltown	556	74 3 4	455	50 10 10	142	361	175	322	- -	9	- -	7
Dumfries	814	99 18 4	661	86 12 8	86	- -	111	- -	- -	37	- -	67
Dundee	2,551	1,321 1 4	2,487	1,074 4 2	462	- -	603	—	—	—	—	—

No. 6.—An Account of the Number of Light Receipts issued, and Amount of Light Dues collected; of the Number of Payments to Army and Navy or other Pensioners, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS.	Number of Light Receipts issued, and Amount of Light Dues collected.				Number of Payments to Army and Navy or other Pensioners, including Navy Allotments.				Number of Money Orders Issued and Paid.			
	1859.		1862.		1859.		1862.		1859.		1862.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Army and Navy.	Other Pensioners.	Army and Navy.	Other Pensioners.	Number Issued.	Number Paid.	Number Issued.	Number Paid.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.								
Glasgow	5,119	7,919 19 10	4,942	7,043 11 11	1,956	164	2,639	199	—	—	—	—
Grangemouth	1,363	1,344 9 11	1,385	1,497 19 –	20	- -	54	- -	36	79	93	74
Greenock	1,647	2,993 8 8	1,978	2,741 15 11	1,481	203	1,535	179	—	—	—	—
Inverness	863	330 3 9	1,106	277 10 4	163	44	138	78	6	53	25	72
Irvine	1,268	2,131 1 2	1,994	2,419 2 2	113	81	105	64	19	296	32	415
Kirkcaldy	832	535 11 5	960	535 1 1	174	- -	166	- -	57	583	305	884
Kirkwall	373	67 9 7	400	51 4 8	32	43	49	46	2	39	3	57
Leith	2,892	3,180 6 10	3,166	3,318 3 9	138	975	141	805	—	—	—	—
Lerwick	237	100 11 6	177	61 19 9	36	- -	36	- -	2	182	10	386
Montrose	686	220 18 9	809	195 8 8	145	77	111	65	48	442	146	581
Perth	303	75 13 11	288	58 14 10	86	- -	87	- -	41	97	25	81
Peterhead	681	217 17 8	730	184 15 –	16	- -	52	- -	166	338	95	508
Port Glasgow	117	541 11 9	165	528 12 1	48	- -	52	--	—	—	—	—
Stornoway	269	103 8 10	359	104 10 6	446	229	463	166	3	120	7	194
Stranraer	448	48 16 –	521	44 12 9	127	97	142	81	- -	92	- -	122
Wick	893	191 18 7	1,132	208 19 5	52	4	19	20	27	31	12	47
Wigtown	716	37 5 5	611	30 3 9	38	52	37	35	- -	1	- -	12
TOTAL of Ports of Scotland	28,538	24,177 6 9	30,651	22,805 8 –	6,506	2,603	7,544	2,315	713	3,310	1,281	4,822
IRELAND:												
Ballina	98	26 13 4	128	19 17 10	72	96	89	96	- -	- -	4	—
Belfast	6,217	2,261 3 4	7,180	1,856 19 11	956	634	1,259	618	—	--	—	—
Coleraine	255	55 19 –	284	36 6 3	163	232	237	194	2	6	16	3
Cork	3,756	6,198 3 7	4,076	6,575 5 6	10,715	720	7,083	756	—	—	—	—
Drogheda	727	232 12 4	743	138 5 2	108	- -	119	—	10	37	- -	43
Dublin	7,490	3,404 15 7	8,131	2,933 12 7	3,864	- -	4,021	—	—	—	—	—
Dundalk	819	154 4 5	978	173 6 2	79	52	55	54	18	19	2	6

Galway	198	211 12 –	178	67 4 3	303	29	367	56	76	40	43	37
Limerick	453	307 12 2	482	221 1 10	321	15	386	9	97	45	166	135
Londonderry	1,287	972 9 3	1,700	564 19 4	389	204	545	220	34	24	80	25
Newry	1,146	423 13 1	1,407	320 – 11	474	368	407	281	32	33	53	67
Ross, Ireland	208	67 7 4	221	39 17 5	13	19	12	12	67	15	- -	41
Skibbereen	195	22 5 1	286	23 13 –	1,007	388	1,238	312	- -	4	1	3
Sligo	367	204 18 9	482	140 1 2	185	314	188	249	36	20	43	37
Strangford	472	32 13 9	496	26 5 4	290	246	356	160	- -	6	- -	11
Tralee	267	34 5 3	237	31 14 1	462	295	447	257	16	2	18	4
Waterford	1,758	634 15 8	1,800	470 9 2	402	- -	532	- -	101	135	124	414
Westport	88	23 16 3	128	29 4 8	130	217	151	186	6	1	25	1
Wexford	744	252 6 9	849	160 18 6	193	234	223	204	10	23	33	50
TOTAL of Ports of Ireland	26,545	15,521 6 11	29,786	13,829 3 1	20,126	4,063	17,715	3,664	505	410	608	877
Total of Ports of England	164,966	233,804 8 2	170,395	196,252 9 11	33,184	13,084	35,197	14,081	3,784	5,987	5,140	8,637
„ „ Scotland	28,538	24,177 6 9	30,651	22,805 8 –	6,506	2,603	7,544	2,315	713	3,310	1,281	4,822
„ „ Ireland	26,545	15,521 6 11	29,786	13,829 3 1	20,126	4,063	17,715	3,664	505	410	608	877
TOTAL of Ports of the United Kingdom	220,049	273,503 1 10	230,832	232,887 1 –	59,816	19,750	60,456	20,060	5,002	9,707	7,029	14,336

ABSTRACT.

	1862 as compared with 1859.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
	Number.	£. *s. d.*
Number of Light Receipts issued	10,783	—
Amount of Light Dues collected	- - -	40,616 – 10
Number of Payments to Army and Navy	640	—
Number of Payments to other Pensioners, including Navy Allotments	310	—
Number of Money Orders issued	2,027	—
Number of Money Orders paid	4,629	—

Examiner's Office,
13 May 1863.

W. Williams Taylor,
Examiner.

— No. 7. —

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL GROSS AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTIES collected at the several Ports and Inland Bonding Towns of the *United Kingdom*, in the Years ended 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862, respectively; distinguishing the Amount received on Goods charged with Duty at First Landing, on Goods Warehoused, imported directly from Foreign Parts, and removed under Bond from other Warehousing Ports.

PORTS.	Duties collected on Goods at First Landing.		Duties collected on Goods Warehoused.				Total Gross Amount of Customs Duties.	
			Imported directly from Foreign Parts.		Removed under Bond.			
	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.
ENGLAND (except LONDON).	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberystwith	141 19 11	961 5 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141 19 11	961 5 –
Arundel	467 7 5	735 5 3	1,104 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,572 2 9	735 5 3
Barnstaple	60 4 11	191 17 8	933 13 8	275 12 9	8,396 17 2	7,038 11 7	9,390 15 9	7,506 2 –
Beaumaris	1,526 11 7	762 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,526 11 7	762 17 10
Berwick-on-Tweed	3,195 7 2	1,089 17 1	110 – 4	62 3 –	8,090 3 6	9,145 9 –	11,395 11 –	10,297 9 1
Bideford	369 16 5	336 19 11	110 5 –	- - -	3,626 17 7	2,941 4 7	4,106 19 –	3,278 4 6
Boston	915 12 11	1,095 12 –	1,777 – 3	- - -	26,317 3 4	39,436 12 11	29,009 16 6	40,532 4 11
Bradford	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,699 16 –	- - -	35,699 16 –
Bridgewater	2,516 9 5	1,536 – 10	466 10 5	40 17 –	7,349 13 5	5,533 1 5	10,332 13 3	7,109 19 3
Bridport	290 17 11	54 16 4	5 3 11	- - -	2,504 11 11	2,035 14 3	2,800 13 9	2,090 10 7
Bristol	53,543 1 3	52,849 – 2	958,923 17 10	954,575 2 –	271,082 8 10	309,753 6 1	1,283,549 7 11	1,317,177 8 3
Cardiff	8,140 14 5	5,934 13 3	- - -	1 4 10	6,763 10 4	6,363 9 8	14,904 4 9	12,299 7 9
Cardigan	56 17 4	60 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 17 4	60 12 6
Carlisle	1,440 18 7	516 19 5	- - -	- - -	28,616 17 6	31,647 5 4	30,057 16 1	32,164 4 9
Carnarvon	585 19 9	531 3 2	360 13 1	- - -	7,645 14 1	8,479 3 1	8,592 6 11	9,010 6 3
Chepstow	10 17 3	54 8 3	1,689 18 11	905 12 5	2,594 3 2	3,496 15 9	4,294 19 4	4,456 16 5
Chester	1,554 1 –	104 17 2	5,620 16 5	714 19 5	65,448 5 1	58,540 16 11	72,623 2 6	59,360 13 6
Colchester	256 15 11	609 – 11	186 10 1	- - -	15,568 16 5	14,512 17 8	16,012 2 5	15,121 18 7
Cowes	691 19 6	650 17 9	- - -	59 14 9	3,561 5 11	2,423 16 6	4,253 5 5	3,134 9 –
Dartmouth	396 10 –	643 11 11	721 16 5	120 3 5	3,059 3 2	3,197 18 3	4,177 9 7	3,961 13 7
Deal	147 13 9	402 5 5	- - -	- - -	1,873 19 3	1,624 14 3	2,021 13 –	2,026 19 8
Dover	4,897 11 7	1,282 13 7	957 16 10	718 11 7	9,154 15 10	5,051 8 –	15,010 4 3	7,052 13 2
Douglas	– 9 9	– 4 6	- - -	- - -	24,164 2 2	23,647 2 11	24,164 11 11	23,647 7 5
Exeter	2,604 3 1	2,802 16 –	10,709 – 10	8,840 16 2	88,840 18 –	101,993 3 9	102,154 1 11	113,636 15 11
Falmouth	2,097 11 10	1,487 13 8	222 10 2	252 12 –	7,248 18 2	4,809 1 7	9,569 – 2	6,549 7 3
Faversham	460 2 7	170 4 11	- - -	- - -	1,660 6 9	1,228 19 5	2,120 9 4	1,399 4 4
Fleetwood	2,598 2 1	1,331 1 11	105 16 10	1,665 2 9	414 3 2	523 7 10	3,118 2 1	3,519 12 6
Folkestone	176,784 14 4	8,097 9 11	712 19 3	1,475 13 –	482 8 11	986 – 10	177,980 2 6	10,559 3 9
Fowey	1,890 10 1	445 18 1	- - -	- -	1,880 4 8	1,124 13 10	3,770 14 9	1,570 11 11
Gainsborough	335 12 7	79 3 1	- - -	- -	11,361 2 –	9,720 9 4	11,696 14 7	9,799 12 5
Gloucester	22,818 10 –	37,525 4 8	33,539 15 2	15,380 19 4	23,601 19 9	19,969 – 5	79,960 4 11	72,875 4 5
Goole	8,440 2 3	3,663 10 6	398 17 11	16,704 8 9	27,907 10 2	67,852 12 4	36,746 10 4	88,220 11 7
Grimsby	9,875 6 1	10,049 9 1	34,620 16 10	8,576 13 6	3,303 15 6	4,336 13 1	47,799 18 5	22,962 15 8
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	4,657 5 5	- - -	4,657 5 5
Hartlepool	12,613 9 6	18,402 1 6	13,696 7 4	371 17 8	7,066 6 10	6,382 8 6	33,376 3 8	25,156 7 8

Harwich	1,057	15	10	924	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,057	15	10	924	11	10
Hull	89,732	12	4	99,285	13	10	133,102	1	9	85,496	2	5	74,561	15	10	90,255	4	3	297,396	9	11	275,037	-	6
Ipswich	5,492	19	9	4,687	5	7	4,243	9	11	2,930	19	4	15,092	3	10	12,108	14	6	24,828	13	6	19,726	19	5
Jersey	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
Lancaster	4,086	14	3	1,241	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,391	17	5	14,372	10	-	19,478	11	8	15,613	17	1
Liverpool	319,558	19	1	552,492	2	2	3,049,186	14	11	2,483,775	13	7	292,916	15	2	203,498	15	3	3,661,662	9	2	3,239,766	11	-
Llanelly	1,067	17	4	2,094	12	5	34	11	5	1	14	10	728	11	7	867	18	4	1,831	-	4	2,964	5	7
Lowestoft	6,463	2	10	1,829	18	1	282	17	1	-	-	-	3,333	16	8	1,775	13	2	10,079	16	7	3,605	11	3
Lyme	6	7	1	3	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,057	15	10	356	14	5	1,064	2	11	360	6	3
Lynn	1,643	5	8	2,338	8	-	4,603	16	10	534	2	1	14,141	15	1	14,853	15	-	20,388	17	7	17,726	5	1
Maldon	547	2	3	234	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547	2	3	234	3	2
Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,817	6	11	165,748	1	2	189,817	6	11	1 65,748	1	2
Maryport	528	16	11	439	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,082	5	7	5,352	4	6	6,611	2	6	5,792	-	7
Middlesborough	-	-	-	654	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040	1	11	-	-	-	1,694	2	4
Milford	646	8	11	865	10	9	12	6	3	-	-	-	88	14	6	36	10	10	747	9	8	902	1	7
Newcastle	32,734	19	3	18,796	18	11	10,888	13	6	6,304	8	10	236,266	9	9	218,855	2	3	279,890	2	6	243,956	10	-
Newhaven	29,354	3	11	3,684	19	-	912	13	4	1,348	12	3	391	10	7	365	17	8	30,658	7	10	5,399	8	11
Newport	4,923	1	4	4,175	1	2	190	16	9	23	8	10	10,734	4	-	9,301	11	3	15,848	2	1	13,500	1	3
Padstow	277	9	4	189	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	9	4	189	10	10
Penzance	6,264	-	9	4,946	3	3	407	8	5	424	3	8	9,010	4	9	7,577	-	11	15,681	13	11	12,947	7	10
Plymouth	9,676	5	8	36,803	19	9	143,276	1	3	62,315	-	7	81,887	10	11	61,459	6	6	234,839	17	10	160,578	6	10
Poole	1,444	3	1	2,422	2	3	1,566	17	5	217	12	9	3,306	4	3	2,667	6	9	6,317	4	9	5,307	1	9
Portsmouth	5,859	4	-	2,993	15	1	10,365	6	10	2,401	12	7	22,032	1	10	16,488	8	11	38,256	12	8	21,883	16	7
Preston	1,509	8	9	338	6	1	966	12	10	9	9	7	66,706	7	1	62,249	11	-	69,182	8	8	62,597	6	8
Ramsay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,143	2	2	4,689	15	8	5,143	2	2	4,689	15	8
Ramsgate	477	2	-	140	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,561	3	4	2,598	9	9	3,038	5	4	2,739	4	6
Rochester	5,758	8	7	2,009	18	10	-	-	-	16	7	6	8,365	5	7	5,207	13	11	14,123	14	2	7,234	-	3
Runcorn	-	-	-	3,043	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	3	9	-	-	-	3,430	1	5
Rye	953	8	5	236	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	953	8	5	236	11	5
Scarborough	132	6	4	311	18	10	259	14	7	2	7	10	3,876	5	11	2,583	7	6	4,268	6	10	2,897	14	2
Scilly	19	2	6	97	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	6	97	1	1
Shields	5,477	3	7	2,704	15	11	382	7	-	267	13	-	50,476	9	5	39,635	17	-	56,336	-	-	42,608	5	11
Shoreham	8,374	6	11	2,788	6	7	5,246	-	4	1,243	13	5	1,316	6	4	742	12	6	14,936	13	7	4,774	12	6
Southampton	82,955	18	5	67,048	11	4	32,190	-	7	33,146	15	5	11,926	11	-	12,289	19	10	127,072	10	-	112,485	6	7
Stockton	7,882	8	9	4,431	7	7	1,338	-	9	429	12	3	71,078	11	7	67,169	16	6	80,299	1	1	72,030	16	4
Sunderland	14,181	6	8	6,404	15	2	4,127	12	7	649	6	10	80,806	12	8	81,612	6	10	99,115	11	11	88,666	8	10
Swansea	1,994	4	1	2,159	5	9	340	11	3	243	11	6	3,811	8	8	4,056	12	3	6,146	4	-	6,459	9	6
Teignmouth	490	15	4	346	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	15	10	281	17	2	1,163	11	2	628	-	6
Truro	5,996	6	5	1,542	13	9	345	-	1	147	12	-	11,130	19	11	10,146	4	2	17,472	6	5	11,836	9	11
Wells	173	15	-	135	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	15	-	135	8	6
Weymouth	4,644	9	6	1,787	15	3	683	8	3	1,043	16	7	8,522	5	8	6,453	7	11	13,850	3	5	9,284	19	9
Whitby	1,006	7	10	202	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,055	15	9	6,138	9	9	8,062	3	7	6,341	3	-
Whitehaven	838	8	10	754	6	-	4,707	17	8	2,283	16	-	63,234	3	2	58,286	13	10	68,780	9	8	61,324	15	10
Wisbeach	1,413	-	6	2,613	13	6	10,351	12	4	-	-	-	248	8	7	-	-	-	12,013	1	5	2,613	13	6
Woodbridge	135	11	3	150	4	10	521	9	9	-	-	-	845	10	4	433	4	4	1,502	11	4	583	9	2
Workington	70	1	6	65	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,876	11	7	2,176	4	6	2,946	13	1	2,241	11	7
Yarmouth	7,250	16	10	3,519	2	2	6,452	10	7	4,704	6	5	21,653	19	1	14,273	-	7	35,357	6	6	22,496	9	2
TOTAL of Ports of England (except London)	994,826	9	9	998,396	3	5	4,493,961	17	1	3,700,704	4	5	2,068,763	-	9	2,002,545	6	10	7,557,524	7	7	6,701,645	14	8

No. 7.—An Account of the Total Gross Amount of Customs Duties collected at the several Ports and Inland Bonding Towns of the *United Kingdom*, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS.	Duties collected on Goods at First Landing.		Duties Collected on Goods Warehoused.				Total Gross Amount of Customs Duties.	
			Imported directly from Foreign Parts.		Removed under Bond.			
	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.	1859.	1862.
SCOTLAND:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	4,162 6 2	4,318 18 4	173 5 1	354 8 9	92,915 – –	88,290 – –	97,250 11 3	92,963 7 1
Alloa	4,385 2 4	4,101 14 9	636 17 8	– – –	93 14 5	1,228 7 1	5,115 14 5	5,330 1 10
Arbroath	482 4 10	265 19 10	– – –	5 14 7	12,049 7 6	13,122 5 –	12,531 12 4	13,393 19 5
Ayr	1,664 11 4	545 6 11	31 9 6	13 5 –	4,301 12 2	2,657 5 7	5,997 13 –	3,215 17 6
Banff	1,178 10 4	235 7 6	– – –	– – –	4,902 2 8	3,786 1 2	6,080 13 –	4,021 8 8
Borrowstoness	866 2 2	583 19 2	397 5 1	– – –	– 4 3	– 1 1	1,263 11 6	584 – 3
Campbeltown	551 2 4	450 1 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	551 2 4	450 1 –
Dumfries	503 6 1	426 12 5	– – –	– – –	7,960 9 –	6,969 17 10	8,463 15 1	7,396 10 3
Dundee	14,890 15 5	11,274 6 10	8,780 12 7	1,372 – 6	42,586 3 4	47,773 17 5	66,257 11 4	60,420 4 9
Glasgow	71,536 3 2	163,924 10 4	177,530 18 –	195,736 6 8	564,023 1 3	590,257 4 6	813,090 2 5	949,918 1 6
Grangemouth	19,935 3 10	8,162 18 –	6,918 4 9	118 17 8	615 15 7	340 7 8	27,469 4 2	8,622 3 4
Greenock	24,158 7 8	338,637 17 2	704,478 10 7	692,030 17 –	79,816 13 11	76,880 8 8	808,453 12 2	1,107,549 2 10
Inverness	1,125 4 1	1,162 1 10	167 16 8	– – –	6,715 6 3	5,156 4 9	8,008 7 –	6,318 6 7
Irvine	869 10 2	1,261 19 1	146 19 6	– – –	2,758 16 6	5,455 19 6	3,775 6 2	6,717 18 7
Kirkcaldy	2,053 14 2	1,535 – 10	– – –	– – –	9,816 9 –	9,642 9 3	11,870 3 2	11,177 10 1
Kirkwall	980 16 8	77 6 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	980 16 8	77 6 3
Leith	67,869 14 4	55,298 17 3	117,651 18 10	99,293 14 7	327,350 12 –	311,919 10 2	512,872 5 2	466,512 2 –
Lerwick,	358 17 10	91 – 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	358 17 10	91 – 11
Montrose	1,740 8 2	4,740 3 9	6,978 15 1	– – –	16,326 11 8	11,261 4 5	25,045 14 11	16,001 8 2
Perth	2,092 17 5	1,312 7 11	1,321 12 7	– – –	15,121 18 5	15,546 3 7	18,536 8 5	16,858 11 6
Peterhead	905 5 5	231 19 1	– – –	– – –	2,077 14 3	2,032 6 10	2,982 19 8	2,264 5 11
Port Glasgow	14,188 6 3	36,783 13 1	52,907 7 4	68,592 14 3	3,266 3 11	19,735 12 3	70,361 17 6	125,111 19 7
Stornoway	103 16 3	54 8 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	103 16 3	54 8 2
Stranraer	161 6 5	96 3 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	161 6 5	96 3 11
Wick	697 6 9	219 12 9	– – –	– – –	545 14 9	370 1 3	1,243 1 6	589 14 –
Wigtown	20 9 9	82 16 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	20 9 9	82 16 10
Total of Ports of Scotland	237,481 9 4	635,875 3 11	1,078,121 13 3	1,057,517 19 –	1,193,243 10 10	1,212,425 8 –	2,508,846 13 5	2,905,818 10 11
IRELAND:								
Ballina	482 5 10	476 5 4	– – –	– – –	7,900 15 3	4,454 3 –	8,383 1 1	4,930 8 4
Belfast	18,501 9 4	21,119 7 8	45,358 5 –	8,768 – 10	312,116 3 4	338,180 6 9	375,975 17 8	368,067 15 3
Coleraine	413 16 6	579 15 3	– – –	– – –	7,146 18 3	7,198 8 9	7,560 14 9	7,778 4 –
Cork	23,435 1 8	38,515 4 3	31,500 11 1	25,864 10 3	210,391 13 11	223,674 6 4	265,327 6 8	298,054 – 10
Drogheda	1,240 2 2	250 4 9	– – –	– – –	11,063 11 2	6,328 13 4	12,303 13 4	6,578 18 1

Dublin	36,795	2	6	51,278	11	4	309,119	14	8	182,274	15	2	707,595	16	2	781,886	18	7	1,053,510	13	4	1,015,440	5	1
Dundalk	3,127	3	8	970	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,448	4	4	45,457	3	7	30,575	8	–	46,427	13	1
Galway	2,557	15	8	4,780	14	11	5,152	4	5	28	2	4	22,074	13	–	21,476	4	3	29,784	13	1	26,285	1	6
Limerick	9,673	6	2	19,495	18	8	9,438	1	6	5,874	9	3	154,354	15	9	137,355	13	9	173,466	3	5	162,726	1	8
Londonderry	10,184	19	2	16,246	7	–	4,951	19	9	1,102	10	5	113,046	15	2	108,203	14	6	128,183	14	1	125,552	11	11
Newry	4,995	19	9	4,607	13	–	-	-	-	65	14	1	26,784	8	11	19,715	11	3	31,780	8	8	24,388	18	4
Ross	4,214	16	4	2,981	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,870	19	10	18,853	16	5	19,085	16	2	21,835	14	2
Skibbereen	599	8	8	651	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,514	–	7	1,138	–	1	3,113	9	3	1,789	9	8
Sligo	2,863	19	11	3,473	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,277	8	10	17,566	2	11	24,141	8	9	21,040	1	9
Strangford	129	5	3	88	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	5	3	88	19	11
Tralee	1,879	16	–	3,021	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,009	4	6	13,920	1	4	15,889	–	6	16,941	3	1
Waterford	12,881	9	8	19,139	11	9	3,721	18	3	733	19	–	69,094	6	6	69,753	6	5	85,697	14	5	89,626	17	2
Westport	697	7	10	1,731	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,367	15	8	2,547	5	7	5,065	3	6	4,278	17	9
Wexford	2,101	14	6	1,701	16	7	-	-	-	365	9	10	15,685	11	3	14,406	2	7	17,787	5	9	16,473	9	–
TOTAL of Ports of Ireland	136,775	–	7	191,111	–	–	409,242	14	8	225,077	11	2	1,741,743	2	5	1,842,115	19	5	2,287,760	17	8	2,258,304	10	7
Total of England (except London)	994,826	9	9	998,396	3	5	4,493,961	17	1	3,700,704	4	5	2,068,736	–	9	2,002,545	6	10	7,557,524	7	7	6,701,645	14	8
„ „ Scotland	237,481	9	4	635,875	3	11	1,078,121	13	3	1,057,517	19	–	1,193,243	10	10	1,212,425	8	–	2,508,846	13	5	2,905,818	10	11
„ „ Ireland	136,775	–	7	191,111	–	–	409,242	14	8	225,077	11	2	1,741,743	2	5	1,842,115	19	5	2,287,760	17	8	2,258,304	10	7
„ „ United Kingdom (except London)	1,369,082	19	8	1,825,382	7	4	5,981,326	5	–	4,983,299	14	7	5,003,722	14	–	5,057,086	14	3	12,354,131	18	8	11,865,768	16	2
„ „ London	659,042	16	–	334,448	12	1	Duties collected on Goods Warehoused*						12,081,198	17	1	11,821,666	3	8	12,740,241	13	1	12,156,114	15	9
TOTAL, United Kingdom	2,028,125	15	8	2,159,830	19	5													25,094,373	11	9	24,021,883	11	11

* The Duties collected in London on Warehoused Goods imported directly from Foreign Parts, cannot be distinguished from those collected on Goods Removed under Bond.

ABSTRACT.

	The Year 1862 as compared with 1859.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Amount of Duties collected at First Landing	131,705 3 9	—
„ „ on Goods ex Warehouse	- - -	1,204,195 3 7
The Total Gross Amount of Customs Duties	- - -	1,072,489 19 10

Examiner's Office,
13 May 1863.

W. Williams Taylor, Examiner.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

RETURN of the CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS in *London* and the OUTPORTS on 31 December 1859 and 31 December 1862, specifying the SALARY payable to each Person, according to Official Grade or Classification; ACCOUNTS for each PORT of the UNITED KINGDOM, and for the Years ending 31 December 1859 and 1862 respectively, of the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS with CARGOES entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, distinguishing Sailing from Steam Vessels; &c.

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *May* 1863.

[*Price* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*]

278.

Under 16 *oz.*

DISTILLERS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 April 1863;—*for*,

RETURN "showing the Number of DISTILLERS in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively, at the 31st day of December in each Year, from the 31st day of December 1822 down to the 31st day of December 1862, distinguishing as far as possible the Number distilling from Malt only from those distilling from Grain; showing also the Quantity of MALT and GRAIN SPIRITS at Proof entered for Home Consumption in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, for the Years ending the 31st day of December respectively in each of said Years, and from the 31st day of December 1862 to the 31st day of March 1863, if possible; the Rate of DUTY charged thereon per Proof Gallon; and the Amount of REVENUE derived therefrom in each of said Years."

(*Major Cumming Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *May* 1862.

RETURN showing the Number of DISTILLERS in *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland* respectively, at the 1862, distinguishing as far as possible the Number distilling from Malt only from those distilling from *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* for the Years ending the 31st day of December respectively in each of charged thereon per Proof Gallon; and the Amount of REVENUE derived therefrom in each of said

Years ended 31st day of December	Number of Distillers in England.		Number of Distillers in Scotland.		Number of Distillers in Ireland.		Quantities of Spirits on which Duty was paid — England.		Quantities of Spirits on which Duty was paid — Scotland.	
	From Malt only.	From Grain and other Materials.	From Malt only.	From Grain and other Materials.	From Malt only.	From Grain and other Materials.	From Malt only.	Grain, &c.	From Malt only.	Grain, &c.
							Gallons.		*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1822	–	10	–	–	–	–	4,694,055		The Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 94, spirits were distinguished	
1823	–	10	–	–	–	–	3,803,312		654,157	1,649,129
1824	–	11	No record.				4,392,611		1,246,342	3,103,959
1825	–	9	–	–	–	–	3,684,049		3,972,961	2,008,588
1826	–	14	–	–	–	–	7,407,204		3,315,015	673,773
1827	–	11	201	45	2	80	6,671,562	*	3,965,889	786,310
1828	–	11	217	26	2	79	7,759,687	*	5,106,857	609,323
1829	–	11	229	24	3	77	7,700,766		5,233,446	543,834
1830	–	11	224	25	3	76	7,732,101		5,549,161	458,470
1831	–	13	207	33	2	79	7,434,047		5,495,263	205,426
1832	–	13	210	23	1	83	7,281,900		4,861,515	545,582
1833	–	12	212	21	2	80	7,717,303		5,736,313	252,243
1834	–	11	210	21	2	87	279,047	7,365,254	5,466,702	578,341
1835	–	11	209	21	2	91	306,932	7,008,121	5,486,161	527,771
1836	–	12	200	22	2	88	348,143	7,527,559	6,066,362	554,464
1837	–	13	200	16	2	88	364,312	6,769,557	5,536,846	587,189
1838	–	12	196	17	2	85	443,130	7,487,360	5,674,148	585,563
1839	–	13	193	16	6	83	472,287	7,714,265	5,539,057	649,525
1840	–	17	191	14	2	84	523,378	7,754,770	5,579,180	600,958
1841	–	14	174	15	2	73	520,942	7,646,043	5,375,162	614,743
1842	–	13	162	11	2	68	517,642	7,438,412	4,946,101	649,085
1843	–	18	167	11	2	62	562,155	7,161,896	4,741,063	852,735
1844	–	9	154	15	2	60	607,922	7,626,518	4,998,039	924,909
1845	–	9	155	15	2	55	717,483	8,358,898	5,368,697	1,072,314
1846	–	9	157	18	2	52	762,094	8,417,436	5,565,772	1,409,319
1847	–	10	157	16	1	50	686,309	7,722,856	4,674,848	1,518,401
1848	–	11	151	16	1	54	659,109	7,954,147	4,888,070	1,660,120
1849	–	10	151	15	3	50	675,036	8,378,640	4,950,736	1,984,267
1850	–	8	144	17	6	45	759,514	8,571,998	4,938,121	2,184,866
1851	–	12	141	19	2	50	793,750	8,801,618	4,606,010	2,224,700
1852	–	11	139	14	2	44	814,579	9,006,029	4,661,310	2,510,705
1853	–	12	122	21	–	40	878,370	9,471,937	3,661,614	2,873,034
1854	–	10	117	21	1	39	936,478	9,953,133	3,444,257	3,108,982
1855	–	10	118	19	2	37	10,384,100		5,344,319	
1856	–	10	110	18	1	37	9,343,549		7,175,939	
1857	–	11	110	19	1	36	10,199,565		7,030,822	
1858	–	19	112	15	2	34	10,028,591		6,781,879	
1859	–	19	113	12	2	33	10,592,049	†	7,123,906	†
1860	–	16	108	16	–	31	10,108,522		6,428,549	
1861	–	14	111	11	1	29	8,952,174		6,070,091	
1862	–	10	108	11	2	25	8,857,121		6,189,356	
1863, to 31st March	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,161,754		1,458,056	

* No record can be found of the quantity of spirits made from malt and from grain in these years.

N. B.—The distillers given are those who worked the whole of the year from malt or grain only, there

Inland Revenue Office,
30 April 1863.

31st day of December in each Year, from the 31st day of December 1822 down to the 31st day of December Grain showing also the Quantity of MALT and GRAIN; SPIRITS at Proof entered for Home Consumption in said Years, and from the 31st day of December 1862 to the 31st day of March 1863; the Rate of DUTY Years.

for Consumption in Ireland. From Malt only.	for Consumption in Ireland. Grain, &c.	Rate of Duty per Gallon. England.	Rate of Duty per Gallon. Scotland.	Rate of Duty per Gallon. Ireland.	Amount of Duty paid in England.	Amount of Duty paid in Scotland.	Amount of Duty paid in Ireland.	Years ended 31st day of December
Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£.	£.	£.	
under which malt and grain from each other, came into 1823.		11 $8\frac{1}{2}\frac{10}{19}$	6 2	5 $7\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	- -	1822
20,689	3,569,687	- -	6 2 2 $4\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{23}$	5 $7\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $4\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{23}$	2,222,273	560,357	624,820	1823
73,453	6,616,862	- -	2 $4\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{23}$	2 $4\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{23}$	2,567,378	524,759	803,149	1824
9,262,744 *		- -	- -	- -	2,055,027	717,977	1,111,826	1825
109,090	6,725,777	7 -	2 10	2 10	2,592,522	565,078	967,999	1826
211,834	8,048,830	- -	- -	- -	2,335,047	673,228	1,170,233	1827
131,333	9,806,570	- -	- -	- -	2,715,890	809,792	1,407,870	1828
311,575	8,900,648	- -	- -	- -	2,695,268	818,448	1,305,065	1829
268,455	8,736,084	7 - 7 6	2 10 3 - 3 4	2 10 3 - 3 4	2,857,148	939,534	1,412,917	1830
8,710,672		7 6	3 4	3 4	2,787,768	950,115	1,451,779	1831
8,657,756 *		- -	- -	- -	2,730,712	901,183	1,442,959	1832
8,168,596		- -	- -	- -	2,893,089	998,093	1,361,433	1833
328,747	9,379,715	- -	- -	3 4 2 4	2,866,613	1,007,507	1,369,310	1834
417,717	10,963,506	- -	- -	2 4	2,743,145	1,002,322	1,327,809	1835
485,861	11,762,911	- -	- -	- -	2,953,388	1,103,471	1,429,023	1836
468,192	10,767,443	- -	- -	- -	2,675,201	1,020,673	1,310,824	1837
536,955	11,759,387	- -	- -	- -	2,973,934	1,043,285	1,434,573	1838
552,793	10,262,916	- -	- -	- -	3,069,957	1,031,430	1,261,833	1839
541,850	6,859,201	7 6 7 10	3 4 3 8	2 4 2 8	3,183,865	1,088,049	936,126	1840
527,196	5,958,247	7 10	3 8	2 8	3,198,736	1,098,149	864,726	1841
403,665	4,886,985	- -	- -	2 8 3 8	3,116,121	1,025,784	904,908	1842
380,258	5,166,225	- -	- -	- -	3,025,253	1,025,530	852,419	1843
467,425	5,983,712	- -	- -	2 8	3,225,156	1,085,874	860,152	1844
582,579	7,022,617	- -	- -	- -	3,554,916	1,180,852	1,014,026	1845
591,099	7,360,977	- -	- -	- -	3,595,316	1,278,767	1,060,277	1846
394,160	5,643,223	- -	- -	- -	3,293,590	1,135,429	804,984	1847
509,395	6,563,538	- -	- -	- -	3,373,525	1,200,501	943,058	1848
452,468	6,520,865	- -	- -	- -	3,546,023	1,271,417	929,778	1849
488,001	6,920,085	- -	- -	- -	3,654,842	1,305,881	987,745	1850
229,365	7,321,153	- -	- -	- -	3,758,185	1,252,296	1,006,735	1851
24,945	8,183,311	- -	- -	- -	3,846,404	1,314,869	1,094,434	1852
20,354	8,116,008	- -	3 8 4 8	2 8 3 4	4,053,870	1,433,400	1,273,151	1853
34,777	8,405,957	- -	4 8 5 8 6 -	3 4 4 -	4,265,097	1,806,934	1,588,745	1854
6,228,856		8 -	7 10 8 -	6 - 6 2	4,090,530	1,893,636	1,633,382	1855
6,781,068		- -	8 -	6 2	3,737,419	2,870,375	2,090,829	1856
6,920,046		- -	- -	- -	4,079,826	2,812,328	2,133,680	1857
6,402,142		- -	- -	8 -	4,179,428	2,734,414	2,281,310	1858
6,538,448	†	- -	- -	- -	4,236,819	2,849,562	2,615,379	1859
5,336,313		8 - 8 1 10 -	8 - 8 1 10 -	8 - 8 1 10 -	4,493,212	2,863,811	2,345,783	1860
5,022,894		10 -	10 -	10 -	4,476,093	3,035,042	2,511,423	1861
4,653,773		- -	- -	- -	4,428,561	3,094,679	2,326,886	1862
1,139,218		- -	- -	- -	1,080,877	729,028	569,609	1863, to 31 Mar.

† On and after the 1st October 1855, distillers were allowed to use malt duty free in the distillation of spirits, and separate accounts of malt and grain spirits were discontinued.

being no record of those who were distilling from those materials at the 31st December in each year.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant.

DISTILLERS, &c.

RETURN showing the Number of DISTILLERS in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively, at 31st December in each Year, from 31st December 1822 down to 31st December 1862; distinguishing the Number Distilling from Malt only from those Distilling from Grain; also the Quantity of MALT and GRAIN SPIRITS at Proof entered for Home Consumption in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, for the Years ending 31st December in each of said Years, and from 31st December 1862 to 31st March 1863; &c.

(*Major Cumming Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *May* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

FACTORIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 June 1863;—*for*,

"COPY or EXTRACTS of MEMORIALS presented to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by or on behalf of the SUB-INSPECTORS of FACTORIES, in March and April 1863, together with any CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto."

Whitehall, 25 June 1863. } H. WADDINGTON.

— No. 1. —

The Inspectors of Factories to the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart, M. P.

Sir, Factory Office, Whitehall, 23 March 1863.

THE enclosed Memorial of the Sub-Inspectors of Factories has been sent to us for presentation to you; and accordingly we have the honour to lay it before you, and to ask for it your favourable consideration.

We most gladly testify to the great zeal and ability with which the Sub-Inspectors discharge their various duties, and we hope that you will not think them unreasonable in asking that they may be remunerated for their services on a scale similar to other civil servants, of equal official standing with themselves.

We would beg to point out, that by the present scale of two classes, the Sub-Inspector last placed upon the higher rate of salary served 15 years, and the one preceding him served 23 years at a fixed salary without any increase; and respectfully to urge upon you that so slow a rate of increase is very disheartening to the Sub-Inspectors, and does not give them that fair prospect of promotion to which public servants not unnaturally look forward.

We would further take the liberty of pointing out that by the resignation of Mr. Horner, and of Sir John Kincaid, a sum of 1,000 *l.* per annum was saved to the public, and we feel confident that if we had your sanction for so doing, we could submit to you a re-arrangement of the scale of salaries, which would bring the additional expense within the saving thus effected, and would be satisfactory to the Sub-Inspectors.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Redgrave.*
Robert Baker.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

To the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart., M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

THE undersigned Sub-Inspectors of Factories beg most respectfully to draw your attention to the following facts connected with their present anomalous and discouraging position in comparison with that of other civil servants of the Crown, and feel assured that, on a full consideration of the justice of their claims, you will think that their present position and salaries require revision and amendment.

There are at present two Inspectors and 19 Sub-Inspectors of Factories.

Two vacancies have of late occurred in the office of Inspectors of Factories, by the resignations of Mr. Horner and the late Sir John Kincaid. These vacancies Her Majesty's Government judged it proper not to fill up, thereby withdrawing from the Sub-Inspectors all hopes of those prizes in the office, which some of them, after many years of service, naturally looked forward to; and that this was a legitimate expectation is evinced by the fact that the only two Inspectors now left, were formerly Sub-Inspectors of Factories.

At present the Sub-Inspectors of Factories have a salary of 300*l.* a year, and nothing to expect after long years of active and laborious service, and the discharge of duties both difficult and important, but a small increase of 50 *l.* a year, confined to the six senior Sub-Inspectors, and which it requires nearly a lifetime of service to obtain.

They would therefore respectfully suggest that the money saved to the Treasury, by the abolition of the offices of the above-named Inspectors, might be fairly applied towards increasing the salaries of the Sub-Inspectors of Factories whose promotion at present is the slowest, and maximum salary the smallest, of any class of officers with similar duties under the Crown. In proof of this, they would instance the cases of the Inspectors of Coal Mines, of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and, in the Post Office Department, the Surveyors and Inspectors of Mails, all of whom receive salaries ranging from 400*l.* to 800*l.* a year.

The Sub-Inspectors of Factories, conscious that they have always endeavoured to discharge to the best of their ability the varied and delicate duties of their office, respectfully beg you to take their claims into your favourable consideration.

They therefore pray you to put them on a more liberal scale of salaries, graduated according to length of service, and ultimately reaching a point which will be a fair recompense for long years of arduous public labour.

(signed) *Western Hickes.* *John D. Campbell.*
Samuel S. Kent. *Frederick W. Haydon.*
Joseph Ewing. *George H. L. Rickards.*
Daniel Walker. *George F. Buller.*
David Jones. *Frederick H. Whymper.*
Charles Patrick. *Richard E. S. Oram.*
William S. Darkin. *James Henderson.*
Robert W. Coles. *Samuel W. May.*
Thomas Steen. *Charles P. Measor.*

— No. 2. —

Mr. *H. A. Bruce*, M.P. to the Inspectors of Factories.

Gentlemen, Whitehall, 27 March 1863.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, forwarding a Memorial of the Sub-Inspectors of Factories, praying an increase of salary, and to inform you that the Estimates for the ensuing year have been sent in, and no change can now be made.

I am, &c.

The Inspectors of Factories. (signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

— No. 3. —

The Inspectors of Factories to the Right Hon. Sir *George Grey*, Bart., M.P.

Sir, 10, Whitehall, 2 April 1863.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, stating that "the Estimates for the ensuing year have been sent in, and no change can now be made" in the salaries of the Sub-Inspectors.

We beg to assure you that the Sub-Inspectors, while regretting the late period at which their memorial was presented to you, are sensible of your kindness in not deciding adversely upon their claims to a readjustment of the scale of salaries, and they would feel deeply grateful if you would be pleased to consider the question now, and fix the future period at which an amended scale might commence.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Redgrave.*
Robert Baker.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 4. —

Presented by a Deputation, 29 April 1863.

To the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart., M. P., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of certain Inhabitants of the Factory Districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, most respectfully represents,—

That your memorialists being deeply impressed with the great and satisfactory results which have followed factory regulation, and conscious that those wise laws which protect the operatives have, under the Divine blessing, been the means of saving many lives; of imparting to thousands of children the advantages of an education they would not otherwise have obtained; and securing to immense numbers of women and young persons time for relaxation and home duties and the preservation of bodily vigour; are most desirous that the advantages hitherto gained in this great social cause should not be permitted to diminish; but that, on the other hand, the privileges of the Factory Acts should be extended and vigorously carried out.

That while, in accordance with these views, your memorialists have witnessed with sincere pleasure the passing of the Dye Works and other analogous Acts, and the exertions which have been made by the Government still further to extend the field of limited and protected labour, they have remarked with regret the absence of a due encouragement to the laborious exertions of those gentlemen upon whose activity and fidelity, in the responsible post of Sub-Inspector of Factories, the faithful observance of the law to so great an extent depends.

That your memorialists consider that for duties requiring so much tact and judgment, annexed to a perfectly independent social position, a liberal scale of salary should be accorded.

That so far, however, from this being the case, your memorialists find that the emoluments of the Sub-Inspectors of Factories are considerably below those of any Assistant Inspectors or Surveyors in any other Government Department, although their duties are much more closely allied to those of Inspectors.

That your memorialists learn that, although some of the Senior Sub-Inspectors have served for nearly 30 years, the highest salary of six only is 350*l.* per annum, and that the other 15 are at a fixed salary of 300 *l.* per annum.

That your memorialists are also aware that two Inspectorships of Factories, which have lately fallen vacant, have not been filled up; thus cutting off from the Sub-Inspectors the chance of succeeding to those higher offices.

That, under these circumstances, as it is obvious that, with increasing work, arising from new legislative enactments, the two remaining Inspectors must be quite unable, relatively, to inspect to the same extent as four Inspectors with a smaller field of labour, your memorialists consider that the positions and responsibilities of the Sub-Inspectors is proportionately enhanced, and that both on that ground, and the loss of the chances of promotion, they are fairly entitled to an augmentation of salary.

That, as the salaries of the Inspectors are 1,000*l.* a year, your memorialists consider that a duly regulated scale, ranging from 400*l.* to 600*l.*, would not be too high a proportionate payment for the labours of gentlemen upon whose exertions, and due encouragement, the welfare of so many thousand workers depend; and your memorialists accordingly pray that you will be pleased to take this subject into your most favourable consideration, and accord to the Sub-Inspectors of Factories such increased remuneration as the importance of their office and the efficient maintenance of Factory Regulation demand.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

— No. 5. —

Mr. *H. Waddington* to the Inspectors of Factories.

Gentlemen, Whitehall, 11 May 1863.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you, with reference to your letters of the 23d March and 2d ultimo, that he has referred to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the Memorial of the Sub-Inspectors of Factories, praying an increased scale of salaries, and that their Lordships have stated that they do not see sufficient grounds to warrant them in extending the additional allowance granted to a certain number of the Sub-Inspectors in the year 1853.

I am, &c.

The Inspectors of Factories. (signed) *H. Waddington.*

FACTORIES.

COPY of MEMORIALS presented to the Secretary of State, by or on behalf of the SUB-INSPECTORS of FACTORIES, in March and April 1863; and CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

(*Lord John Manners.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *June* 1863.

391. +—

Under 1 *oz.*

GETHIN COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 March 1863;—*for*,

"COPY of REPORT of Mr. *John Kenyon Blackwell* on the subject of the ACCIDENT at GETHIN COLLIERY, *South Wales*, in the early part of 1862."

Whitehall, 12 March 1863. } H. WADDINGTON.

COPY of REPORT of Mr. *John Kenyon Blackwell* on the subject of the ACCIDENT at GETHIN COLLIERY, *South Wales*, in the early part of 1862.

Sir, London, 7 April 1862.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I attended the adjourned inquest held at Merthyr Tydvil upon those persons who died in consequence of the explosion of fire-damp which occurred in the west level of the No. 1 pit in the Gethin Colliery, near that place, on the 19th of February last.

This inquest was resumed on the 4th of March, and was continued, with a short interval of adjournment, until its close on the 13th of that month.

The pit in which this explosion occurred forms part of one of the collieries connected with the Cyfartha Iron Works.

This colliery has been at work for about 12 years. The only seam of coal which has hitherto been worked in it, to any extent, is that which is locally termed the Upper Four Foot. It is the same seam of coal as that in which so many serious explosions have occurred in the adjacent Aberdare Valley, and among others, the very fatal ones at Lletty Shenkin, Old and Middle Dyffryn, and Cefn Pennar.

There has, up to this period, been very little loss of life from explosions of fire-damp in the Cyfartha collieries, or in the other collieries connected with the great iron works in the Merthyr Valley, notwithstanding the very large quantities of coal which for a long series of years have been worked in them.

The seams from which this coal was formerly obtained were intersected by the valleys, and were worked by levels open to the day. In these situations the coal was found to be nearly free from fire-damp.

When the depth of the seams became greater, and pits were required, the workings in each colliery and on each seam were continued gradually to the deep, succeeding each other at short and regular intervals. The elastic explosive gas, which these coals originally contained, thus escaped gradually through the fissures by which they were traversed, the drainage extending to some distance on the deep, and preceding the working of the coal.

The workings being carried forward on the level course, or strike of the measures, removing successively as they progressed a narrow strip of each of the seams, which, near this northern edge of the coal basin, are comparatively steep, facilitated this drainage of the fire-damp. The dangers to arise from its presence in the deeper coal measures, so soon as these should be reached by other winnings, succeeding each other at wider intervals, where the seams had not been relieved from the fire-damp which they contained, was therefore not fully apprehended.

The pits in the Merthyr Valley are still shallow as compared with numerous winnings, which have been made in the Aberdare Valley. The level of the surface in these parallel valleys is similar; but the more recent winnings in the Aberdare Valley, which have been made primarily for the purpose of reaching one particular seam, the Upper Four Foot, have been extended much more rapidly to the deep than those in the Merthyr Valley.

The different conditions, now pointed out, under which the working of coal

has been carried on in the Merthyr Valley, as compared with those which have existed in that of Aberdare, will account for the comparative absence of fire-damp which has hitherto attended mining operations in the Merthyr Valley.

These circumstances appear to have induced the belief that the Upper Four Foot coal, where worked in the Gethin pits, did not contain much fire-damp, notwithstanding this gas frequently showed itself in the workings.

It thus failed to be recognised that the long immunity from any serious accident from this explosive gas had been the result of conditions which were changed, or changing, and that as the working of the coal was extended to the deep, and the seams were sunk to, and worked in situations where they were still full of fire-damp, it would be found that a larger and better arranged ventilation and greater precautions, in all respects, would be necessary to secure the safety of the men employed in these operations, than those which had hitherto been sufficient.

The No. 1 Gethin pit, in which this explosion occurred, is the deepest in the Merthyr Valley, on the west or Aberdare side of the Merthyr fault. None of the lower series of thick coals (of which the Upper Four Foot seam is the highest) have been worked elsewhere, in this part of the valley, to the south or deep of the west level of this pit, in which this explosion took place.

The evidence taken at the inquest proved conclusively that fire-damp frequently showed itself in the workings in this part of the pit. Notwithstanding this, naked lights were used everywhere, except in the pillar workings.

Had those circumstances been considered which have attended all previous very fatal accidents from explosions in the South Wales coal basin, it would have been observed that the No. 1 Gethin pit occupied a similar position in its proximity to the unworked and consequently, in respect of fire-damp, undrained coal field, extending uninterruptedly to the deep, to that which has existed in all the pits which have been the scene of these accidents at the time when they occurred.

The plan which accompanies this report shows the workings connected with the west level of the No. 1, Gethin Pit. The small letters on the plan mark the places where the persons who lost their lives were at work at the time of the explosion, and the capital letters those where their bodies were found when this part of the pit was re-entered. A comparison of the list of names, which is appended, with the same letters of reference attached to each name which are used on the plan, will enable the particular facts connected with the case of each sufferer to be ascertained, and the immediate cause of death, whether from burning or from suffocation.

There were 111 men and boys in the workings connected with the west level of the No. 1 pit, or in the level itself, at the time of the explosion. Of these, all who were outside, or nearer to the pit shaft than the mouth of No. 14 cross heading, escaped, but all who were inside, or further from the shaft than that point, perished, with the exception of two who were in the level near No. 14 cross heading.

The number of persons who lost their lives on this occasion was 47; of these 12 only were found to have suffered from burning, or to have been injured by the violence of the blast; 35 of this number were suffocated by the after damp.

One of the 12 persons who were burnt, a haulier, engaged in driving loaded trams out in the west level, near the bottom of No. 15 cross heading, at the time of the explosion, was brought out of the pit alive, but died during the next day.

The two persons spoken of above, who escaped from inside No. 14 cross heading, were burnt by the explosion, but were reached in time to be brought out alive, and are recovering. These were the day fireman, and his son, a haulier. The son, who was engaged in driving loaded trams out, had just been passed by the father, who was proceeding in the same direction toward the shaft, when they were both reached by the explosion between Nos. 14 and 15 cross headings.

The extent of coal connected with this colliery is about 200 acres. The colliery contains four pit shafts, namely—No. 1, in the west level, of which this explosion occurred; No. 2, situated about 450 yards from No. 1, to the north-west, or on the half rise of the measures. Both of these are balance-winding pits, and downcast shafts. 3. The furnace pit, or flue, used for ventilation only, and forming the upcast shaft to both Nos. 1 and 2, situated about 400 yards nearly

nearly directly north, or on the full rise of the measures from the latter. 4. The pumping-pit, contiguous to No. 1, used for pumping the water from the two balance winding-pits, but not for any other purpose.

No. 1 pit is an oval shaft, 17 feet long by 10 feet wide. Its sectional area is, therefore, about 135 square feet. It is about 124 yards deep. The furnace pit or flue is circular, 10 feet in diameter. Its sectional area is, therefore, about 75 square feet, leaving an area of 37½ feet only for the upcast air from each of the two downcast winding pits. The ventilating furnaces, situated at the bottom of the upcast shaft, are double, their grates being eight feet wide by seven feet long. The return air currents from the workings connected with both Nos. 1 and 2 pits, unite before reaching these furnaces.

The west level of the No. 1 pit forms the intake air course for all the west workings of that pit, whether situated on the rise or on the deep of the level. At the time when the explosion occurred, it was 1,925 yards in length. The tract of coal in progress of working in connexion with it, extended about 260 yards toward the rise of the measures, up to the west level of the No. 2 pit. The principal workings were situated near the western end of the level.

About 75 acres of the upper 4-foot seam have been wholly or partially worked on the rise side of this level, and 20 acres on the deep. About 10 acres of the yard seam, lying three or four yards above the upper 4-foot near the No. 1 pit, and coming gradually down almost into contact with the latter seam, have also been worked from this level.

The roof of the upper 4-foot seam is very bad throughout the western part of the level. On account of this badness of the roof, the sectional area of the level has been contracted for some distance between Nos. 14 and 15 cross-headings by stone arching to 30 square feet. Its average sectional area from this point to its western extremity, through which it is constantly crowded with men, horses, and large trams loaded with coal, when the pit is at work, is not more than about 40 square feet.

It was proved that at the time when the explosion occurred, there were five horses, and their drivers, with 10 large trams loaded with coal going out, close to each other, in a contrary direction to the intake air coming in, in the most contracted part of the level.

That portion of the intake air which reached the face of the west level, in returning to the upcast shaft, was conducted in one current from stall to stall, and through each of the cross-headings successively from No. 20 to No. 15, with the exception of two small scales which were allowed to escape into the return airway to the rise at the tops of Nos. 17 and 15 cross-headings. A large part of this current passed in No. 14 cross-heading into this return airway, but another part was carried through the pillar, and abandoned workings lying beyond.

The air returning from the face of the west level, while confined in one current in its passage through the cross-headings from No. 20 to No. 15, was compelled to travel through the circuitous airways leading from stall to stall, which had a sectional area of only 16 square feet.

The return airway, formed through the old stalls on the rise of the abandoned workings, also presented a sectional area of only 16 square feet.

The return air had to travel a distance of about 3,000 yards from the face of the west level to upcast shaft.

The return air from the dip workings on the upper 4-foot seam, and from the yard seam, is carried by a bridge over the west level near No. 6 cross-heading, beyond which it joins the returns from the rise workings.

The neglect of all systematic arrangement in the workings at this pit had led to their being dispersed at the time of the explosion throughout the whole of the western half of the level. This rendered it impossible to convey a proper quantity of air to the face of the level, and rendered the permanence of even the weak ventilation which existed most insecure.

The separation between the intake and return air currents was entirely dependent on the numerous doors, which it was necessary to place in the mouth of every cross-heading in which there were workings, to seclude all these scattered workings (which were everywhere in communication with the return air), from the intake air current entering by the level.

Although the doors in each cross heading were double, it was not possible to prevent large quantities of air from leaking through them at all times. The constant opening and shutting of the doors, which was necessary when the pit was at work, increased this leakage. They were liable to be left open through

carelessness, and to be destroyed by explosion, as actually occurred, leaving all the workings without ventilation and filled with afterdamp.

There were 20 cross-headings on the rise side of the west level and five on the deep, communicating with the workings in the upper four foot seam.

The openings into 13 of these had been built up, but the separation between the intake and return air currents was maintained by doors only at 12 of these cross-headings, situated partly on the rise and partly on the deep, which were spread along the whole extent of the level.

There were doors in No. 1 rise cross heading, distant 75 yards from the No. 1 pit shaft; in No. 6 rise, distant 575; in No. 1 dip, distant 800; in No. 10 rise, distant 1,075; in No. 12 rise, distant 1,260; in No. 5 dip, distant 1,300; in No. 15 rise, distant 1,540; and thence in all the five succeeding rise cross headings communicating with the principal workings, situated at from 70 to 80 yards from each other, and extending to the western end of the level, 1,925 yards from the shaft.

It will be seen upon reference to the plan, on which the directions of the intake and return air currents are indicated by arrows, that the breaking down or accidental leaving open of any of these numerous pairs of doors would cause the whole of the intake air to turn back into the return air course, at the nearest point to the shaft where the separation between these currents was removed; and that all that part of the level, and of the workings, lying beyond or further from the shaft, would immediately, on such occurrence, be left without ventilation.

It is desirable to call attention to the fact, that a long underground level, forming the only channel of access to workings situated at a great distance from the pit shaft, in which the intake air entering the pit is thus everywhere insecure, is even a more dangerous feature in those pits where it exists than a single bratticed shaft.

The number of doors thus spread along the west level, at so many different points, in addition to the danger which they created of the sudden and entire abstraction of the whole of the intake air current, at any of the points where they were situated, rendered it impossible to carry an adequate quantity of air to the west face of the level, from the amount of leakage which they occasioned, and which could not be prevented in the existing state of the workings in this pit.

The quantities of air going in by this level, and passing through the workings near its western extremity, were measured on the 28th of February, nine days after the explosion, when the ventilation had been restored, but when, this part of the pit not being at work, the intake air current was not obstructed by trains of horses and loaded trams in the level, nor diminished by the additional leakage occasioned by their passage into and out of the cross-headings.

On the above day, 20,500 cubic feet of air per minute were found passing in the intake current between Nos. 5 and 6 cross-headings, but this current had been so diminished by leakage, between this point and the face of the level, that only 5,000 cubic feet per minute were found in the return airway between Nos. 20 and 19 cross-headings.

It is, however, evident, from the circumstances which have been stated above, that even the small quantity of air, which was found on this day to have reached the west end of the level, must have been materially larger than what would reach it under the ordinary conditions of the pit, when at work. It appears, therefore, to be probable, that under such conditions (even when none of those additional and unforeseen abstractions of air from the intake current took place, which might at any time occur through carelessness or accident, and to provide against which a considerable margin in the amount of ventilation ought to be allowed,) not more than about 3,500 cubic feet of air per minute would find its way into the extreme western workings.

The amount of ventilation in pits yielding fire-damp ought to be in proportion not only to the number of men employed, but to the extent of the surface of coal exposed. In this pit, although the workings were widely dispersed, and were advancing further and further from the shaft, the leakage from the intake air into the returns, which occurred on every side, increased with the extension of the level, and caused a constant diminution in the quantity of air reaching the workings near its face.

The weakness and inadequacy of the ventilation in these workings is evident from the fact proved at the inquest, that a small fall in the roof over the coal having

having occurred in No. 20 cross-heading, during the night previous to the explosion, this hole was found to be filled with fire-damp, which the ordinary current of air coming down the heading and passing through the airway, from No. 20 to No. 19, was not strong enough to dilute and carry away until a door was placed across No. 20 heading, to direct this feeble current over it into the hole in the roof.

A somewhat larger volume of air found its way into the current, returning through the cross-headings farther back from the face of the level to No. 15 inclusive, the air in this part of the workings having been increased by the leakage at the intermediate doors; but the ventilation in this part also was still very inadequate in quantity, and must have been mixed with a good deal of fire-damp, being confined to a single current passing successively from stall to stall, and returning from cross-heading to cross-heading from No. 20 to No. 15.

The evidence proved that fire-damp was not unfrequently found in the workings on the west level, in quantities sufficient, in the opinion of the managers, to necessitate the occasional use in places of safety lamps; and it was proved that this gas had, from time to time, been similarly found in the abandoned workings nearer to the pit shaft. However, notwithstanding the weakness of the ventilation, and this admitted occasional necessity for the use of safety-lamps, naked lights were retained in general use throughout the workings from No. 20 to No. 15 cross-headings, even on those days when safety-lamps were found to be required in parts of these workings.

The presence of fire-damp in the roof of No. 20 cross-heading, on the day of the explosion, was well known to both the firemen of the pit whose immediate duty it was to watch the state of the ventilation; yet the use of naked lights, in the workings through which the air out of No. 20 cross-heading was returning, was permitted to be continued, except in one stall near the top of No. 17.

There had been a rapid and considerable fall of the barometer shortly preceding this explosion, it being at the time when this occurred still near the lowest point which it had reached. The thermometer was very high for the time of the year.

It is probable that in a dry and dusty coal-pit, where a large quantity of finely divided carbonaceous matter, or coal dust, lies thickly strewn on the roads, that whenever the atmosphere of the pit becomes so charged in any part with fire-damp as to originate an explosion, this dust is gathered up by the rush of air which takes place, and is thus brought into intimate contact with the volume of inflamed gases. The dust is thus decomposed and furnishes large supplies of carburetted hydrogen, which feed and extend the limits of the explosion.

When an explosion occurs the expanding gases travel out through the channel which presents the least resistance. The circumstance that the intake air course, extending from the pit shaft to the workings, usually offers this channel, generally determines the course of an explosion along it. It furnishes the supplies of oxygen necessary for the complete inflammation of these gases, which, as they travel forward, abstract it entirely from the intake air, and leave behind a fatal atmosphere of after-damp.

This explosion appears to have originated in No. 19 cross-heading, down which it passed into the level, travelling along it as far as the bottom of No. 14 cross-heading, a distance of about 300 yards. There were men severely burnt at B, at M, and at O, in the level, at D, at G, at h, at I, and at K, in Nos. 19, 18, and 17 cross-headings; but five men who were found sitting down at their dinner at A, near the extreme end of the level, at the time of the explosion, were suffocated and not burnt. The men who were at work in the stall g, near the top of No. 18 cross-headings, who would be secluded from any explosion passing up that heading, were found suffocated at F. Those who were at work in the stalls in Nos. 17, 16, and 15 cross-headings were either not burnt, or in one or two instances only slightly, but lost their lives from suffocation, their bodies being found at the points which they had reached while endeavouring to escape, distant 100, 200, 300 yards from the places where they were at work. The men whose bodies were found in E and H, and at J, were not in the level when the explosion occurred.

The explosion appears to have acquired sufficient force and volume as it passed along the level towards the shaft to cause it to extend up the horse-roads of Nos. 18 and 17, and possibly up those of Nos. 16 and 15 cross-headings.

The separation doors which divided the intake from the return air were

entirely destroyed by the explosion throughout the western end of the level from No. 20 rise cross-heading to No. 15, inclusive; beyond this point the doors in No. 5 dip cross-heading, situated between Nos. 13 and 12 rise, were burst open, and those in Nos. 12 and 10 rise were broken.

The ventilation thus ceased entirely in the principal workings for a distance of more than a quarter of a mile along the western end of the level, which had been traversed by the explosion and was left full of after-damp. It was only gradually and after the lapse of several hours that this ventilation could be restored, when the whole of the men in this part of the pit had long perished.

The same species of insecurity in the separation between the intake and return air currents as that which existed throughout the west level of this pit has been in almost every instance upon record, the cause of by far the larger part of that loss of life which has followed serious explosions, to the more frequent occurrence of which it directly contributes from that deficiency in the supply of air reaching distant workings which always accompanies it.

No practical difficulty existed at this pit to the adoption of a system of working which would have insured ample ventilation, and in a great degree its permanence, even in the event of an explosion, while the extent of such an accident would have been materially limited; nor would such a system have entailed any greater cost.

The west level, forming the intake air-course, was too small in its sectional area to carry a sufficient volume of air to workings which were more than a mile distant from the pit shaft. Had due provision been exercised, the necessity would have been seen of driving another intake airway parallel to the level to the deep; and to this, had the workings of this pit been systematically arranged, there would have been no impediment.

A proper return airway should have been driven on the rise of all the workings parallel to the level, and, together with the latter, should have been kept at all times in advance of the workings.

The cross-headings extending from the level to the return airway on the rise, should have been each successively driven through between these air-courses before commencing to work the coal headstalls. It would not then have been necessary that the level and intake air course should throughout its whole extent have been connected with cross-headings closed only by doors, opening laterally to the returns both on the rise and on the deep, and rendering the intake air everywhere insecure; but all the cross-headings, those in progress of driving out and those working both the whole coal and the pillars, might have been concentrated together within about 300 yards of the face of the level.

The number of cross-headings required to be in work at one time being thus reduced, all the others might have been securely built up as they became exhausted, since under such a system there would have been amply sufficient air returning from the extreme workings to have provided for the proper ventilation of the old wastes through which it would have been carried toward the upcast shaft, without any abstraction of intake air for the purpose.

The whole of the intake air would then have been conducted without leakage on its way to the workings near the face of the level, where by proper gauging on regulators to control its passage into the returns, it would have split itself into the various cross-headings without the aid of any doors, except mere bearing-up doors.

The ventilation of even the contiguous cross-headings in work would thus have been independent of each other. An explosion in one of them if it had occurred would in all probability not have afflicted those on either side, and the intake air not being retained in its course solely by doors, it would immediately afterwards have poured again into the workings, thus preventing the loss of life from after-damp, or greatly limiting its fatality.

There can be no doubt that a general use of the safety lamp in all fiery mines would be an important safeguard against the occurrence of explosions. The tests to which this lamp has been subjected show that it affords perfect security if properly used. The experiments on this point have in fact been of such a severe nature, that it is certain it must be either to bad construction, breakage, or improper usage of the lamp that all of the very rare cases in which it appears to have been connected with explosions are to be attributed.

This lamp ought, however, not to be used to supersede ample and well arranged ventilation, but merely as a complement to it, and as a protection against danger in those exceptional cases which cannot be provided for by it.

Ample

Nº1 GETHIN PIT

WEST LEVEL WORKING

FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

Scale 88 feet to an Inch.

S

No. 103.—Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 13 March, 1863.
Henry Hansard, Printer.

Ample ventilation, together with such a system of arrangement as is not liable to be destroyed throughout a great part of a pit by explosion or other accidents, and any interruption of which is necessarily limited, not only as to the district which it affects, but also as to the duration of such interruption, ought to be provided in all pits. These conditions did not exist in the pit where this explosion took place.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Kenyon Blackwell.*

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.

NAME.	Working Place.	Where found.	State.
W. Richards	Level at	a A	Suffocated.
J. Jones	"	" "	Ditto.
H. Davis	Airway	b "	Ditto.
J. Jones	20 cross heading	c "	Ditto.
E. Beynon	"	" "	Ditto.
T. Jones	Hanker	" B	Burnt badly.
H. Davis	"	" "	Burnt.
M. Evans	Boy	" "	Ditto.
T. Morris	"	" "	Burnt badly; skull fractured.
D. Rees	19 cross heading	d C	Burnt slightly.
G. Rees	" "	" "	Suffocated.
W. Jenkins	Stall	D "	Burnt and bruised.
D. Jenkins	"	" D	Ditto.
R. Lewis	18 cross heading	f E	Ditto.
T. Jones	Mason	g "	Suffocated.
W. Lewis	Stall	" F	Ditto.
W. Lewis, jun.	"	" "	Ditto.
B. Richards	18 cross heading	G G	Burnt badly.
E. Jones	" "	" "	Ditto.
W. Williams	17 cross heading	h H	Burnt and bruised.
T. Evans	Stall	" "	Ditto.
J. Jones	"	i "	Suffocated.
S. Morgan	"	" "	Ditto.
E. Davis	"	j "	Ditto.
G. Powell	"	k I	Ditto and bruised.
R. Morgan	"	" "	Burnt badly.
J. Lewis	Roadman	I "	Ditto.
D. Griffiths	16 cross heading stall	b J	Suffocated.
J. Griffiths	" "	l J	Ditto.
S. Griffiths	" "	m "	Ditto.
M. Jenkins	" "	" "	Ditto.
E. Edwards	" "	n "	Ditto.
J. Edwards	" "	" "	Ditto.
W. Davis	Heading	p "	Ditto.
J. Turner	Stall	o K	Ditto.
D. Walters	Heading	p L	Ditto.
S. Jones	Overman	M M	Burnt.
W. Edwards	Level	" "	Burnt slightly and bruised.
T. Evans	"	" "	Ditto.
L. Rees	"	" "	Suffocated and bruised.
T. Evans	"	" "	Burnt slightly and bruised.
W. Evans	15 cross-heading stall	q "	Suffocated.
J. Gwyn		r N	Ditto.
G. Griffiths	Hanker	" O	Burnt.
W. Hughes	Boy	" O	Burnt badly.
W. Humpheries	"	" "	Burnt and bruised.
T. Griffiths	Hanker; brought out alive; died next day	" "	Burnt.

47 Persons.

GETHIN COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

COPY of Report of Mr. *John Kenyon Blackwell* on the subject of the Accident at Gethin Colliery, *South Wales*, in the early part of 1862.

(*Sir John Hay.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *March* 1863.

[*Price* 1*s.*]

103. *Under* 3 *oz.*

HOPS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 February 1863;--*for*,

RETURNS "of the Quantity of BRITISH HOPS Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of September 1862, distinguishing the Countries to which the same have been Exported, and also the Quantities to each Country, with the Dates of the Years in which the HOPS were Grown:"

"Of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of September 1862, distinguishing the Countries to which the same have been Exported, and also the Quantities to each Country:"

"Of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS Imported into the United Kingdom, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of September 1862, distinguishing the Ports where Imported, and the Countries whence Exported:"

"Of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS charged with Duty for Home Consumption, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of September 1862:"

"Of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS IN BOND, on the 15th day of September 1862, stating the Ports at which they are Bonded (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 460, of Session 1862):"

"And, of the Quantity of BRITISH HOPS Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries from the 1st day of April to the 15th day of September 1862, stating the Countries to which the same have been Exported, the Quantities to each Country, with the Dates of the Years in which the Hops were grown, and the amount of Drawback of Duty paid upon them."

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *February* 1863.

A RETURN of the Quantity of BRITISH HOPS Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of September 1862; distinguishing the Countries to which the same have been Exported, and also the Quantities to each Country; with the Dates of the Years in which the HOPS were grown.

PLACES.	Pounds Weight of Hops of the Growth of the Year																TOTAL.
	1838.	1839.	1841.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
America, United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,859	3,859
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,383	–	–	9,432	–	23,959	32,199	87,973
Belgium	–	–	–	134	–	–	1,084	9,609	–	144,694	191,045	60,661	61,803	–	263,136	189	732,355
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	869	869
Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	261	1,085	1,346
Channel Islands	–	–	–	875	–	–	11,765	28,912	4,898	235,432	138,483	123,186	22,890	11,569	163,627	6,623	748,260
Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,842	1,549	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,391
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	328	–	–	–	–	–	–	328
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,079	6,079
France	–	–	–	–	–	1,852	59,859	–	–	254,080	691,134	142,907	42,435	10,219	15,250	–	1,217,736
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,710	–	1,710
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	319	–	12,424	–	–	2,815	238	15,796
Holland	258	618	282	132	1,133	139	–	–	–	128,506	5,101	1,757	1,295	295	–	–	139,516
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,597	–	–	–	463	1,102	50,162
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,960	–	–	–	–	1,387	6,882	22,229
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159	519	678
Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,301	25,301
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	–	–	–	310	467
TOTAL	258	618	282	1,141	1,133	1,991	72,708	38,521	12,740	801,251	1,074,360	341,092	137,855	22,083	472,767	85,255	3,064,055

RETURN of the Quantity of BRITISH HOPS Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries from the 1st day of April to the 15th day of September 1862, stating the Countries to which the same have been Exported; the Quantities to each Country, with the Dates of the Years in which the HOPS were grown, and the Amount of Drawback of Duty paid upon them.

PLACES.	Pounds Weight of Hops of the Growth of the Year																Total.	Amount of Drawback.
	1838.	1839.	1841.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.		£. s. d.
America, United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,859	3,859	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,638	3,157	–	23,288	15,830	59,670	110,746	236,329	–
Belgium	–	–	–	134	–	–	1,084	12,323	101	375,266	630,083	145,208	108,464	44,222	325,785	9,646	1,652,316	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,732	1,732	–
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,565	–	–	–	–	–	1,565	–
Buenos Ayres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	632	632	–
Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	875	–	–	112,819	50,952	5,955	1,021,872	398,597	260,832	85,821	11,569	170,941	8,553	2,128,786	–
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,842	1,549	–	–	–	–	–	9,391	–
Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	328	–	–	–	–	–	–	328	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,118	2,118	–
East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,079	6,079	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	1,852	59,859	–	–	256,784	807,498	159,874	91,500	10,219	15,250	–	1,402,836	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,424	4,487	4,985	–	–	1,710	–	20,606	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	319	–	12,424	–	–	2,815	381	15,939	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	181,446	54,708	1,757	1,295	295	–	2,491	244,554	–
Holland	258	618	282	132	1,133	139	–	–	–	–	48,597	–	–	310	463	2,089	51,459	–
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	–	–	–	–	–	313	443	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,202	–	–	–	–	1,387	13,716	36,305	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	693	–	–	693	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159	1,005	1,164	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,301	25,301	–
Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	–	–	–	628	785	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–			
TOTAL	258	618	282	1,141	1,133	1,991	173,762	63,275	6,056	1,898,251	1,950,241	585,237	310,368	83,138	578,441	191,331	5,845,523	49,637 8 4

Inland Revenue Office,
20 February 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of September 1862, distinguishing the Countries to which the same have been Exported, and also the Quantities to each Country.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Quantities of Foreign Hops Exported from the United Kingdom, from 1st July to 15th September 1862.
	Cwts. *Qrs.* *Lbs.*
Sweden; Ports without the Baltic	21 3 7
Hanover	56 2 9
Hanseatic Towns, Hamburg	261 2 13
„ Bremen	24 1 3
Holland	64 2 3
Belgium	1,791 1 5
France; Ports without the Mediterranean	117 2 19
British Australia:	
South Australia	32 2 3
Tasmania	23 3 1
Brazil	6 1 23
TOTAL	2,400 2 2

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 17 February 1863.

John A. Messenger.

A RETURN of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS Imported into the United Kingdom, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of September 1862, distinguishing the Ports where Imported, and the Countries whence Exported.

		Quantities of Foreign Hops Imported into the United Kingdom, from 1st July to 15th September 1862.
		Cwts.
Ports into which Imported.	London	2,562
	Liverpool	106
		2,668
Countries from which Imported.	Hamburg	1,648
	Holland	520
	Belgium	165
	France: Ports without the Mediterranean	226
	Canary Islands	3
	United States; Northern Atlantic Ports	106
		2,668

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 17 February 1863.

John A. Messenger.

A RETURN of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS charged with Duty for Home Consumption, from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of September 1862.

	Quantities of Foreign Hops charged with Duties for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.
	Cwts.
From 1st July to 15th September 1862 - - - -	3,913

RATE OF DUTY CHARGEABLE - - - - 15*s.* per cwt.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 17 February 1863.

John A. Messenger.

A RETURN of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS in Bond, on the 15th day of September 1862, stating the Ports at which they are Bonded.

PORTS.	Quantities of Foreign Hops remaining in Warehouse under Bond in the United Kingdom, on the 15th September 1862.
	Cwts.
London - - - - - - - - - - -	42,079
Liverpool - - - - - - - - - -	2,238
Bristol - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Hull - - - - - - - - - - -	66
Goole - - - - - - - - - - -	3
Leith - - - - - - - - - - -	104
Glasgow - - - - - - - - - - -	59
Alloa - - - - - - - - - - -	35
Grangemouth - - - - - - - - - -	6
TOTAL - - - -	44,591

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 17 February 1863.

John A. Messenger.

HOPS.

RETURNS of the Quantity of BRITISH and FOREIGN HOPS Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries; of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS Imported into the United Kingdom; and, of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS Charged with Duty for Home Consumption, from 1 July to 15 September 1862; also, of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS in Bond on 15 September 1862; and, of the Quantity of BRITISH HOPS Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries, from 1 April to 15 September 1862; &c.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *February* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 March 1863;—*for*,

A COPY "of a MEMORIAL to the Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, from the CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN, and REPRESENTATIVES of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION for the PROTECTION of TRADE, passed at a Meeting held in *Manchester*, on Wednesday, the 11th day of February 1863."

Note.—No memorial has been received at the Treasury, bearing date the 11th of February 1863. The following memorial was passed at a Meeting held on Wednesday, the 18th of February 1863.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
6 March 1863.

F. PEEL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *March* 1863.

COPY of a MEMORIAL to the Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, from the CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN, and REPRESENTATIVES of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION for the PROTECTION of TRADE, passed at a Meeting held in *Manchester*, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February 1863.

THE HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The Memorial of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Representatives of the Licensed Victuallers' Association for the Protection of Trade, passed at a Meeting held in Manchester on Wednesday the 18th day of February 1863,

Showeth,

THAT, on the 16th July 1860, the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer unexpectedly laid an additional duty of 1 *s.* 11 *d.* per gallon on all spirits, thus making the duty on foreign spirits 10 *s.* 5 *d.*, rum 10 *s.* 2 *d.*, and British spirits 10 *s.* per gallon. This additional duty, as it was then explained, was required to meet the expenditure incident to the Chinese war.

That the increased revenue expected to be derived from that source amounted to 1,050,000 *l.*, after making every allowance for reduced consumption consequent on the increased price of spirits by the extra duty proposed to be levied, and also by the competition of wine, arising from the reduced amount of duty chargeable on that article.

That, when this extra duty on spirits was imposed, it was the general opinion of parties long conversant with the trade that the increased rate being above the maximum or line of demarcation when consumption becomes injuriously affected, it would not realise the expectation of increased revenue on the one hand, whilst on the other the heavy amount of duty levied would prove an irresistible temptation to illicit distillation and to the commission of every description of fraud, to the great disadvantage of the Crown, the fair trader, and the public.

That the opinion then expressed has been fully realised is shown by the Board of Trade returns, which prove that the decrease of consumption commenced immediately after the levying of the extra rate of duty; that since that time it has been large and continuous; and that, although the falling-off in consumption during the years 1860 and 1861 was very large, the following statement will show that in 1862 the decrease will become much larger.

Total quantity of British spirits on which duty was paid in the United Kingdom for the nine months ending the 30th September of the last three years, viz.—

1860 - - - - - -	16,160,240	gallons.
1861 - - - - - -	13,950,988	„
1862 - - - - - -	13,532,710	„

The extra duty was imposed in 1860. The falling off in consumption between that year and 1862, for nine months, is 2,677,530 gallons, representing the large sum of 1,313,765 *l.*

That, in addition to this deficiency there will also be a considerable falling off in receipts of duty on foreign spirits during the last year, in comparison with 1861. As, however, the Board of Trade Returns for the entire year have not yet been issued, the precise amount cannot be stated. Your memorialists, however, would respectfully submit that sufficient data has been given to satisfy your Lordships that the point beyond which excessive duties frustrate the object intended has in this instance been clearly overshot, and adds another proof of the soundness of the commercial principle now well understood in this country, viz.,

viz., that low duties secure large receipts, whilst they add to the comfort of the people.

That your memorialists are quite willing to admit that the revenue from spirits may have suffered from the unfortunate distress now prevalent in the manufacturing districts, but they would submit that this loss cannot be very great, inasmuch as consumption has gone on, and is still going on, in these localities, whilst in almost all the other districts of the country trade has been prosperous, and consumption thereby stimulated.

That the decrease of consumption cannot be attributed in any great extent to the cause in question, is shown from the facts that there is a falling off in Scotland, of spirits used as beverage only, of 441,948 gallons for the nine months ending 30th September 1862, in comparison with the same period of 1860, the year when the additional duty was imposed; and in Ireland the enormous falling off amounts to 736,000 gallons during the same period.

That the large decrease of consumption in these countries, not to mention the decrease in England, viz., 450,072 gallons for the nine months of last year, in comparison with those of the year 1862, is a sufficient reply to the statement set forth that the falling off of consumption, is mainly arising from the present unfortunate position of the cotton districts.

That, although your memorialists are not in a position to prove that illicit distillation has increased to a considerable extent, arising from temptation offered by the high rate of duty now levied, still there is no doubt that such is the fact. They are aware that the inspectors report only a small increase of detections; but, without attempting to call in question the correctness of these statements, it may be fairly remarked, that these are not more a proof of the actual state of illicit traffic, than the number of detections by the police exhibit the real state of crime as it exists in the United Kingdom.

That your memorialists have been given to understand that a desire to diminish the consumption of spirits formed part of your Lordships' reasons for recommending a high rate of duty, with the hope of diminishing drunkenness and crime caused thereby. Had this step produced effects so desirable, none of Her Majesty's subjects would have acknowledged its wisdom sooner than your memorialists, who, as a body, generally have no interest in encouraging drunkenness; but the testimony of judges at assizes, chairmen of quarter sessions, and the chaplains of county gaols, all witness that the increase of duty has, unfortunately, had no effect whatever in arresting drunkenness. Since, therefore, experience has made it appear that high duties do not, indeed in the nature of things, cannot prevent drunkenness, it is for your Lordships to decide as to the justice of continuing a high rate of duty, to the disadvantage of 99 parts of the population, who use spirits as beverage without abusing their use, on account of the hundredth part who abuse their use by over indulgence.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Lordships will reconsider the whole of this important question with a view of reduction of duty; and as the Board of Trade Returns, which have been already referred to, show conclusively that this can be done without diminishing the revenue, and as the cause of imposing the extra duty no longer exists, it is only fair towards the consumer that this step should not be longer delayed.

Your memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *Jonathan Crowther*, Chairman.
Chas. R. Earle, Vice Chairman,
and 32 other signatures.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

COPY of a MEMORIAL to the Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, from the CHAIRMAN, VICE CHAIRMAN, and REPRESENTATIVES of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION for the PROTECTION of TRADE, passed at a Meeting held in *Manchester*, on Wednesday, the 18th February 1863.

(*Mr. Charles Turner.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *March* 1863.

88.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 July 1863;—*for*,

COPY "of the ORDER made and issued by the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE, bearing date the 11th day of October 1838, notifying to RETAILERS of SPIRITS in *Ireland*, being duly licensed to trade in, vend, and sell COFFEE, TEA, &c. for the then current Year, that a Renewal of their PUBLICAN LICENCES would not be objected to, provided they withdrew their Entries as Grocers, and surrendered their Grocers' Licences to be cancelled:"

"And, RETURN showing the Number of RETAILERS of SPIRITS in each EXCISE DISTRICT in *Ireland* who complied with that EXCISE ORDER; the Number in and each Class of Retail Spirit Licence Charge who so surrendered their Coffee, Tea, &c. Licences pursuant to that Order; the Total Number of Coffee, Tea, &c. Licences so surrendered and cancelled; and the Total Amount of all Sums of Money returned to the Parties who so surrendered their Grocers' Licences."

COPY of the ORDER made and issued by the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE, bearing date the 11th day of October 1838, notifying to RETAILERS of SPIRITS in *Ireland*, being duly licensed to trade in, vend, and sell COFFEE, TEA, &c. for the then current Year, that a Renewal of their PUBLICAN LICENCES would not be objected to, provided they withdrew their Entries as Grocers, and surrendered their Grocers' Licences to be cancelled.

GENERAL ORDER.

Excise Office, London, 11 October 1838.

FOR the purpose of obviating as far as possible any just cause of complaints on the part of grocers and spirit retailers in Ireland in carrying into effect the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 38,—

Ordered,

In pursuance of directions from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, signified by letter from one of their Lordships' secretaries, dated this day, that retailers of spirits in Ireland, being duly licensed to trade in, vend, and sell coffee, tea, &c. for the current year, be informed that a renewal of their publican licences will not be objected to, provided they withdraw their entries as grocers, and surrender their grocers' licences, previously endorsing upon such licence a memorandum, signed by them, that they "have discontinued the business of a grocer," and that such licence is delivered up to be cancelled.

That the collectors return to the parties who shall thus surrender their grocers' licences the full amount paid for the same, and transmit, with the proper accounts, all such licences as vouchers for the sums claimed as such repayments.

By the Board,
Chas. Browne.

RETURN showing the Number of RETAILERS of SPIRITS in each EXCISE DISTRICT in *Ireland* who complied with that EXCISE ORDER; the Number in and each Class of Retail Spirit Licence Charge who so surrendered their Coffee, Tea, &c. Licences pursuant to that Order; the Total Number of Coffee, Tea, &c. Licences so surrendered and cancelled; and the Total Amount of all Sums of Money returned to the Parties who so surrendered their Grocers' Licences.

DISTRICTS OR COLLECTIONS in 1838.	Number of Retailers of Spirits who complied with the Order of 11 Oct. 1838.	The Number in, and each Class of Retail Spirit Licence Charge.							Number of Coffee, Tea, &c. Licences Surrendered and Cancelled.	Amount Returned to the Parties.
		1. Rated under £.10.	2. Rated under £.20.	3. Rated under £.25.	4. Rated under £.30.	5. Rated under £.40.	6. Rated under £.50.	7. Rated at or over £.50.		£. s. d.
Armagh	No account can be given, the books having been destroyed.									
Athlone										
Clonmel										
Coleraine	193	174	19	-	-	-	-	-	193	106 3 -
Cork										
Drogheda	No account can be given; the books are destroyed.									
Dublin										
Dundalk										
Foxford										
Galway	71	47	17	5	-	2	-	-	71	39 1 -
Kilkenny	No account can be given; books destroyed.									
Limerick	109	34	55	13	1	1	2	3	109	59 19 -
Lisburn	No account can be given; the books are destroyed.									
Londonderry										
Mallow										
Maryborough	187	156	17	13	-	-	-	1	187	102 17 -
Naas	No account can be given.									
Sligo										
Tralee										
Waterford										
Wexford	206	143	46	10	6	1	-	-	206	113 6 -

Inland Revenue Office,
13 October 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant for Excise.

LICENCES (IRELAND).

COPY of the ORDER made and issued by the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE, bearing date the 11th October 1838, notifying to RETAILERS of SPIRITS in *Ireland*, being duly licensed to trade in, vend, and sell COFFEE, TEA, &c. for the then current Year, that a Renewal of their PUBLICAN LICENCES would not be objected to, provided they withdrew their Entries as Grocers, and surrendered their Grocers' Licences to be cancelled:—And, RETURN showing the Number of RETAILERS of SPIRITS in each EXCISE DISTRICT in *Ireland* who complied with that EXCISE ORDER; &c.

(*Sir Edward Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *July* 1863.

MALT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 February 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the TOTAL NUMBER of QUARTERS of MALT made in the United Kingdom, from the 1st day of October 1861 to the 1st day of October 1862; distinguishing the Quantity made, and the Quantity used by Brewers, by Victuallers, and by Retail Brewers, in each Country (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 150, of Session 1862.)"

	Year ended 30 September 1862.						
	Quarters of Malt made.			Quarters of Malt used.			
	Charged with Duty.	Free of Duty for Distilling purposes and Exportation.	TOTAL.	By Brewers.	By Victuallers.	By Retail Brewers.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND - - -	4,672,406	68,665	4,741,071	3,170,013	879,166	390,289	4,439,468
SCOTLAND - - -	210,525	396,947	607,472	172,462	27,371	74	199,907
IRELAND - - -	256,840	57,419	314,259	304,559	- -	- -	304,559
UNITED KINGDOM -	5,139,771	523,031	5,662,802	3,647,034	906,537	390,363	4,943,934

Inland Revenue Office,
19 February 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant for Excise.

MALT.

RETURN of the Total Number of Quarters of Malt made in the United Kingdom from the 1st October 1861 to 1st October 1862; distinguishing the Quantity made, and the Quantity used by Brewers, by Victuallers, and by Retail Brewers, in each Country (in continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 150, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *February* 1863.

MALT, BARLEY, AND HOPS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 April 1863;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of Bushels of MALT brought to Charge in each of the Five Years ending on the 31st day of March 1863:"

"Of the Amount of DUTY received for each of those Years:"

"Of the Average Price of BARLEY for each of those Years:"

"Of the Quantities of FOREIGN BARLEY imported in each of those Years:"

"Of the Quantities of FOREIGN HOPS imported:"

"And, of the Quantity of HOPS in Stock on the 15th day of September 1862, and the Amount of DUTY returned thereon."

(*Mr. Bass.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
19 *May* 1863.

RETURN of the Number of Bushels of MALT brought to charge in each of the Five Years ending on the 31st day of March 1863; and of the Amount of DUTY received for each of those Years.

	Bushels of Malt brought to Charge.	Amount of Duty received.
		£. s. d.
Year ending 31 March 1859 - - -	42,793,399	5,592,619 1 2¼
„ „ 1860 - - -	44,564,986	6,852,338 5 9¼
„ „ 1861 - - -	37,366,554	6,382,810 10 1
„ „ 1862 - - -	45,555,914	6,029,386 2 11¾
„ „ 1863 - - -	41,064,830	5,580,511 17 3½

RETURN of the Quantity of HOPS in Stock on the 15th day of September 1862, and the Amount of DUTY returned thereon.

Pounds weight of Hops in Stock on the 15th day of September 1862.	Amount of Duty Returned.
	£. s. d.
26,661,946	83,318 13 10½

Inland Revenue Office,
15 May 1863.

Wm. Moxon,
Chief Accountant.

RETURN showing the Average Price of BARLEY per Imperial Quarter, for each of the Five Years ending on the 31st March 1863.

	£. s. d.
Year ending 31st March 1859 - - - - -	1 13 11½
„ „ 1860 - - - - -	1 14 –
„ „ 1861 - - - - -	1 17 7
„ „ 1862 - - - - -	1 15 3½
„ „ 1863 - - - - -	1 15 –½

Corn Department, Board of Trade,
5 May 1863.

Frederick Bunter,
Deputy Comptroller Corn Returns.

RETURN of the Quantities of FOREIGN BARLEY Imported in each of the Five Years ending on the 31st day of March 1863; of the Quantities of FOREIGN HOPS Imported; and, of the Quantity of HOPS in Stock on the 15th day of September 1862 (so far as relates to FOREIGN HOPS in Warehouse under Bond at that date).

Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom:	Years ended 31st March:				
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
Barley - - - - -	1,840,511	1,732,422	2,174,628	1,135,475	2,302,169
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Hops - - - - -	7,480	1,845	83,379	151,828	163,852

Quantity of Foreign Hops in Warehouse, under Bond in the United Kingdom, on 15th September 1862.

Cwt.
44,591.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 11 May 1863.

John A. Messenger.

MALT, BARLEY, AND HOPS.

RETURNS of the Number of Bushels of MALT brought to Charge in each of the Five Years ending on 31st March 1863; of the Amount of DUTY received for each of those Years; of the Average Price of BARLEY for each of those Years; of the Quantities of FOREIGN BARLEY and of FOREIGN HOPS Imported in each of those Years; and, of the Quantity of HOPS in Stock on 15th September 1862, and the Amount of DUTY returned thereon.

(*Mr. Bass.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *May* 1863.

MALT BONDED, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 February 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of MALT made in Bond or allowed a Drawback of Duty for Distillation and for Exportation, in the Year ended the 30th day of September 1862 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 79, of Session 1862)."

RETURN of MALT made in Bond or allowed a Drawback of Duty for Distillation and for Exportation, in the Year ended the 30th day of September 1862.

	Year ended 30 September 1862.
	Bushels.
Made in bond for distillation - - - - -	3,984,002
Made in bond for exportation - - - - -	200,250
Allowed a drawback of duty for exportation - -	201,743

N. B.—There is no drawback of duty allowed on malt used for distillation.

Inland Revenue Office,
18 February 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant for Excise.

MALT BONDED, &c.

RETURN of MALT made in Bond or allowed a Drawback of Duty for Distillation and for Exportation, in the Year ended the 30th day of September 1862 (in continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 79, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *February* 1863.

MALTING LICENCES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 February 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of LICENCES taken out for making MALT, in each COLLECTION of *England, Ireland,* and *Scotland,* for the Year ending the 30th day of September 1862; distinguishing those who are Brewers (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 123, of Session 1862)."

LICENCES taken out for making Malt in the Year ending 30th September 1862.

COLLECTIONS.	Number.	Maltsters who were also Brewers.
ENGLAND:		
Barum	101	40
Bath	153	71
Bedford	91	51
Birmingham	174	52
Bolton	7	2
Bristol	71	30
Cambridge	86	52
Canterbury	50	31
Chester	185	67
Cornwall	76	27
Coventry	161	53
Cumberland	41	35
Dorset	79	32
Durham	54	50
Essex	154	33
Exeter	107	56
Gloucester	122	46
Grantham	76	31
Halifax	111	23
Hants	117	69
Hereford	99	32
Hull	61	49
Isle of Wight	101	46
Lancaster	58	11
Leeds	117	17
Leicester	109	36
Lichfield	137	54
Lincoln	95	44
Liverpool	4	3
Lynn	82	30
Manchester	—	—
Middlesex	42	22
Newcastle	51	40
Northampton	152	40
Norwich	49	17
Nottingham	170	42
Oxford	135	46
Plymouth	88	35
Reading	79	31
Rochester	37	17
Salop	172	45
Sarum	109	52
Sheffield	83	21
Stafford	129	40
Stourbridge	205	45
Suffolk	97	24
Surrey	38	19
Sussex	51	36
Taunton	79	50
Thirsk	60	44
Wales, East	77	34
Wales, Middle	119	42
Wales, North	98	64
Wales, West	146	38
ENGLAND—*continued.*		
Ware	75	24
Warrington	22	16
Worcester	114	31
York	97	42
London, East	3	2
London, North	1	1
London, South	1	—
IRELAND:		
Athlone	4	1
Bandon	8	4
Belfast	6	5
Birr	8	4
Carlow	22	5
Coleraine	6	3
Cork	13	5
Drogheda	15	5
Dublin	18	4
Galway	12	7
Limerick	8	2
Londonderry	6	4
Newry	6	6
Sligo	2	2
Waterford	8	7
Wexford	16	2
SCOTLAND:		
Aberdeen	81	23
Argyle	27	—
Ayr	23	11
Dumfries	13	11
Dundee	39	34
Edinburgh	23	20
Elgin	74	7
Glasgow	12	3
Haddington	22	20
Inverness	16	9
Linlithgow	11	2
Perth	43	21
Stirling	32	14
Fort William	1	—
Long Island	—	—
Mull	—	—
Oban	1	—
Orkney	65	1
Poolewe	—	—
Shetland	—	—
Skye	1	—
Thurso	2	1
Wick	1	1

Inland Revenue Office,
5 March 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant.

MALTING LICENCES.

RETURN of the Number of Licences taken out for making Malt, in each Collection of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, for the Year ending 30th September 1862; distinguishing those who are Brewers (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 123, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *March* 1863.

PAPER AND RAGS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 April 1863;—*for*,

ACCOUNTS "showing the IMPORTATIONS of FOREIGN PAPER, and of RAGS and other Materials for making PAPER, and the EXPORTATIONS of BRITISH PAPER, in each of the Seven Years 1856—1862:"

"And, showing the IMPORTATIONS of all RAGS other than those used in making Paper, in each of the Seven Years 1856—1862."

(*Sir William Dunbar.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 22 *April* 1863.

ACCOUNT showing the IMPORTATIONS of FOREIGN PAPER, and of RAGS and other Materials for making PAPER, and the EXPORTATIONS of BRITISH PAPER, in each of the Seven Years 1856—1862.

IMPORTS of FOREIGN PAPER, and of RAGS, &c. for making PAPER, 1856—1862.

	Years						
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
QUANTITIES of RAGS for making PAPER imported into the United Kingdom:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Linen rags	10,284	12,196	11,379	14,598	16,122	11,963	12,105
Rags of other sorts (not woollen)						7,624	9,862
Vegetable fibre						16	878
Old ropes, and other materials for making paper						875	932
Pulp of rags	3	10	15	23	32	8	166
	10,287	12,206	11,394	14,621	16,154	20,486	23,943
QUANTITIES of FOREIGN PAPER imported into the United Kingdom:	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Brown paper	2	1	-	2	132	2,328	5,042
Paper hangings, or flock paper	2,765	2,903	1,497	1,886	2,540	2,975	4,210
Gilt, stained, and all fancy kinds of paper	1,592	1,236	1,335	2,143	1,842	2,136	2,668
Paper for printing or writing	11,360	7,887	8,830	14,163	40,033	61,106	115,927
Paper of any other sort, unenumerated						23,644	43,610
Millboard and pasteboard	48	30	39	144	472	2,169	22,182
	15,767	12,057	11,701	18,338	45,019	94,358	193,639

EXPORTS of BRITISH PAPER, 1856—1862.

	Years						
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
QUANTITIES of BRITISH PAPER of all sorts exported from the United Kingdom:	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Paper for writing or printing	–	–	-	-	-	-	91,832
Envelopes	–	–	-	-	-	-	1,568
Paper, brown	*See Note*		-	-	-	-	25,520
Pasteboard			-	-	-	-	1,365
Cardboard	–	–	-	-	-	-	430
Paper unenumerated	–	–	-	-	-	-	8,725
	—	—	106,557	126,454	112,514	91,958	129,440
			Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Cwts.*
Paper hangings	–	–	14,778,375	16,253,980	14,482,011	22,190,176	19,886
			Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
(Estimated equivalent in weight)	–	–	8,934	9,826	8,755	13,415	—

Note.—All descriptions of Paper were merged under the general head of "Stationery" in the Record of British Exports prior to the year 1858.
The Exports of the several sorts of Paper and Pasteboard cannot be distinguished for any year prior to 1862.
The weight of the Paper hangings exported previously to 1862 is estimated in the received proportion of 13 ounces to the piece of 12 yards.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 8 April 1863.

John A. Messenger.

ACCOUNT showing the IMPORTATIONS of all RAGS, other than those used in making Paper, in each of the Seven Years 1856—1862.

	Years						
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
QUANTITIES of RAGS other than those used in making Paper, imported into the United Kingdom:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Woollen Rags, viz.:—							
Fit only for manure - -	2,343	2,312	2,994	3,761	5,934	239	175
Applicable to other uses -						3,051	4,137
Torn up, to be used as wool -	- Not distinguished in the entries—(*see Note*)*				- -	7,602	8,972

* Previously to the year 1861 "Woollen Rags, torn up to be used as wool," were not required to be entered at the Custom House under that specific designation; and it is believed that, though occasionally described as Woollen Rags, they were generally entered under the denomination of Wool.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 20 April 1863.

John A. Messenger.

PAPER AND RAGS.

ACCOUNTS showing the IMPORTATIONS of FOREIGN PAPER, and of RAGS and other Materials for making PAPER, and the EXPORTATIONS of BRITISH PAPER, in each of the Seven Years 1856—1862; and, showing the IMPORTATIONS of all RAGS other than those used in making Paper, in each of the same Years.

(*Sir William Dunbar.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *April* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

SPIRITS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 February 1863;—*for*,

RETURNS "showing the Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Distilled in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and the United Kingdom, the Gallons delivered, Duty Paid, from Distillers' Stocks, and the Gallons put into Bond, in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1862:"

"The Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS on which Duty was Paid in each of the Three Kingdoms, with the Rate per Gallon, and the Amount of Duty; also, the Total Number of Gallons and Duty in the United Kingdom:"

"The Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS Consumed in each of the Three Kingdoms:"

"The Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS Removed, Duty Free and Duty Paid respectively, from each Part of the United Kingdom to each of the other Parts:"

"The Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Permitted from Distillers' Stocks and Duty-free Warehouses in each of the Three Kingdoms, for Exportation to Foreign Parts:"

"The Number of Proof Gallons of SPIRITS in Bonded Stores in each of the Three Kingdoms on the 31st day of December 1862:"

"The Number of Gallons, at Proof Strength, of FOREIGN and COLONIAL SPIRITS respectively, received into Rectifiers' Stocks for Rectification, and the Total Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH BRANDY Permitted out of Rectifiers' Stocks in each of the Three Kingdoms, in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1862:"

"The Number of Proof Gallons of BRITISH SPIRITS Permitted from Rectifiers' Stocks, in each of the Three Kingdoms, for Exportation to Foreign Parts:"

"And, the Total Number of Gallons of METHYLIC ALCOHOL sold by the Excise, and the Total Number of Gallons of METHYLATED SPIRITS sent out by Persons licensed to sell the same, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38, for the Year ended the 31st day of December 1862--(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 122, of Session 1862)."

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1863.

RETURN showing the Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Distilled in *England, Scotland, Ireland*, and the United Kingdom; the Gallons delivered, Duty Paid, from Distillers' Stocks, and the Gallons put into Bond in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1862.

	Gallons of Proof Spirits Distilled.	Gallons of Proof Spirits Delivered, Duty Paid, from Distillers' Stocks.	Gallons of Proof Spirits put into Bond.
ENGLAND	7,552,037	4,140,189	3,341,067
SCOTLAND	13,113,384	906,488	12,054,984
IRELAND	4,301,539	226,129	4,028,653
UNITED KINGDOM	24,966,960	5,272,806	19,424,704

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS on which Duty was Paid in each of the Three Kingdoms, with the Rate per Gallon, and the Amount of Duty; also, the Total Number of Gallons and Duty in the United Kingdom.

	Gallons of Proof Spirits on which Duty was Paid.	Rate per Gallon.	Amount of Duty.
		s. *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
ENGLAND	8,857,121	10 –	4,428,561 10 –
SCOTLAND	6,189,356	„ –	3,094,678 19 10½
IRELAND	4,653,773	„ –	2,326,885 18 6½
UNITED KINGDOM	19,700,250	– –	9,850,126 8 5

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS Consumed in each of the Three Kingdoms.

	Gallons of Proof Spirits Consumed.
ENGLAND	10,458,892
SCOTLAND	4,400,271
IRELAND	3,977,024

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of Proof British Spirits Removed, Duty Free and Duty Paid respectively, from each Part of the United Kingdom to each of the other Parts.

GALLONS OF PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS REMOVED FROM			
ENGLAND to SCOTLAND.		ENGLAND to IRELAND.	
Duty Free.	Duty Paid.	Duty Free.	Duty Paid.
1,921	6,505	35,219	4,957

GALLONS OF PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS REMOVED FROM			
SCOTLAND to ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND to IRELAND.	
Duty Free.	Duty Paid.	Duty Free.	Duty Paid.
2,482,738	1,412,402	672,630	6,789

GALLONS OF PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS REMOVED FROM			
IRELAND to ENGLAND.		IRELAND to SCOTLAND.	
Duty Free.	Duty Paid.	Duty Free.	Duty Paid.
350,285	677,952	1,988	7,509

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of Proof Spirits Permitted from Distillers' Stocks and Duty Free Warehouses in each of the Three Kingdoms, for Exportation to Foreign Parts.

	Gallons of Proof Spirits Permitted from Distillers' Stocks and Duty Free Warehouses for Exportation to Foreign Parts.
ENGLAND	952,991
SCOTLAND	3,000,038
IRELAND	149,425

RETURN of the Number of Proof Gallons of Spirits in Bonded Stores in each of the Three Kingdoms, on the 31st day of December 1862.

	Gallons of Proof British Spirits in Bonded Stores on the 31st December 1862.
ENGLAND	572,973
SCOTLAND	2,985,854
IRELAND	5,417,839

RETURN of the Number of Gallons at Proof Strength of Foreign and Colonial Spirits, respectively, received into Rectifiers' Stocks for Rectification, and the Total Number of Gallons of Proof British Brandy Permitted out of Rectifiers' Stocks in each of the Three Kingdoms, in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1862.

	Gallons of Proof Spirits received into Rectifiers' Stocks for Rectification.		Gallons of Proof British Brandy Permitted out of Rectifiers' Stocks.
	Foreign.	Colonial.	
ENGLAND - - - - - - - - - -	39,227	39,042	783,695
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - - - -	1,590	4,089	63,329
IRELAND - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	911

RETURN of the Number of Proof Gallons of British Spirits Permitted from Rectifiers' Stocks in each of the Three Kingdoms, for Exportation to Foreign Parts.

	Proof Gallons of British Spirits Permitted from Rectifiers' Stocks for Exportation.
ENGLAND - - - - - - - -	284,449
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - -	287,385
IRELAND - - - - - - - -	132

RETURN of the Total Number of Gallons of Methylic Alcohol Sold by the Excise, and the Total Number of Gallons of Methylated Spirits sent out by Persons licensed to sell the same, under the Act 18 & 19 Vic. c. 38, for the Year ended the 31st day of December 1862.

TOTAL NUMBER OF GALLONS OF	
Methylic Alcohol Sold by the Excise.	Methylated Spirits sent out by Persons licensed to sell the same, under 18 & 19 Vic. c. 38.
51,897	538,088

Inland Revenue Office,
5 March 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant for Excise.

SPIRITS.

RETURNS showing the Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Distilled in *England, Scotland, Ireland*, and the United Kingdom, the Gallons delivered, Duty paid, from Distillers' Stocks, and the Gallons put into Bond, in the Year ended 31 December 1862; the Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS on which Duty was paid in each of the Three Kingdoms, with the Rate per Gallon, and the Amount of Duty; also, the Total Number of Gallons and Duty in the United Kingdom; &c.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

SPIRITS AND WINE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1863 ;—*for*,

RETURN "showing the Number of Proof Gallons of Home-made SPIRITS retained for Consumption in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, respectively, and the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon, after deducting from these Amounts what Allowances have been made for Methylated Spirits for each Quarter, in the Years ending the 31st day of March 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863 :"

"ACCOUNTS showing the Number of Proof Gallons of COLONIAL and FOREIGN SPIRITS for which Duty was paid in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, respectively, and the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon for each Quarter, in the Years ended the 31st day of March 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863 : "

"Showing the Gallons of WINE upon which Duty was paid respectively in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, with the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon in each Quarter of the Years ended the 31st day of March 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863 : "

"And, RETURN showing the Total Amount of Net Revenue from SPIRITS and WINE in each of these Four Years for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, with the Increase or Decrease in each of the last Three Years compared with the First Year ended the 31st day of March 1860."

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *July* 1863.

RETURN showing the Number of PROOF GALLONS of HOME-MADE SPIRITS retained for Consumption in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, respectively, and the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon, after deducting from these Amounts what Allowances have been made for Methylated Spirits for each Quarter, in the Years ending the 31st day of March 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Quarters ending	ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.		
	Proof Gallons of Home-made Spirits retained for Consumption	Rate of Duty per Gallon.	Amount of Duty.	Proof Gallons of Home-made Spirits retained for Consumption.	Rate of Duty per Gallon.	Amount of Duty.	Proof Gallons of Home-made Spirits retained for Consumption.	Rate of Duty per Gallon.	Amount of Duty.
		s. d.	£. *s. d.*		*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*		*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
30 June - 1859	2,520,502	8 –	1,008,200 16 –	1,624,467	8 –	649,786 16 –	1,566,381	8 –	626,552 8 –
30 Sept. - „	2,320,705	8 –	928,282 – –	1,762,598	8 –	705,039 4 –	1,481,751	8 –	592,700 8 –
31 Dec. - „	2,923,745	8 –	1,169,498 – –	2,016,976	8 –	806,790 8 –	1,849,011	8 –	739,604 8 –
31 March - 1860	2,709,790	8 – / 8 1	1,087,327 5 7	1,851,841	8 – / 8 1	742,120 10 4	1,807,676	8 – / 8 1	724,743 2 11
30 June - 1860	2,386,738	8 1	964,639 18 10	1,366,565	8 1	552,320 – 5	1,276,103	8 1	515,758 5 11
30 Sept. - „	2,370,197	8 1 / 10 –	1,140,299 15 5	1,434,769	8 1 / 10 –	690,533 16 5	956,563	8 1 / 10 –	457,615 10 5
31 Dec. - „	2,268,617	10 –	1,134,308 10 –	1,619,860	10 –	809,930 – –	1,289,729	10 –	644,864 10 –
31 March - 1861	2,116,047	10 –	1,058,023 10 –	1,260,450	10 –	630,225 – –	1,294,300	10 –	647,150 – –
30 June - 1861	1,954,262	10 –	977,131 – –	1,391,749	10 –	695,874 10 –	1,138,065	10 –	569,032 10 –
30 Sept. - „	2,144,210	10 –	1,072,105 – –	1,481,967	10 –	740,983 10 –	1,170,938	10 –	585,469 – –
31 Dec. - „	2,388,393	10 –	1,194,196 10 –	1,763,953	10 –	881,976 10 –	1,410,853	10 –	705,426 10 –
31 March - 1862	2,034,420	10 –	1,017,210 – –	1,256,417	10 –	628,208 10 –	1,201,009	10 –	600,504 10 –
30 June - 1862	1,988,095	10 –	994,047 10 –	1,381,278	10 –	690,639 – –	1,079,638	10 –	539,819 – –
30 Sept. - „	2,129,952	10 –	1,064,976 – –	1,413,809	10 –	706,904 10 –	1,047,598	10 –	523,799 – –
31 Dec. - „	2,227,533	10 –	1,113,766 10 –	1,753,844	10 –	876,922 – –	1,322,494	10 –	661,247 – –
31 March - 1863	2,027,756	10 –	1,013,878 – –	1,373,321	10 –	686,660 10 –	1,139,111	10 –	569,555 10 –

RETURN showing the Total Amount of NET REVENUE from HOME-MADE SPIRITS in each of these Four Years for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, with the Increase or Decrease in each of the last Three Years, compared with the First Year ended the 31st day of March 1860.

Years ended 31 March	Total Amount of Net Revenue from Home-made Spirits in each Year.	Increase or Decrease in each of the last Three Years, compared with the First Year ended 31 March 1860.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
1860 - - -	9,778,960 2 5¾	—	—
1861 - - -	9,225,538 19 9¼	- - -	553,421 2 8½
1862 - - -	9,618,291 7 4¼	- - -	160,668 15 1½
1863 - - -	9,399,706 17 3	- - -	379,253 5 2¾

Inland Revenue Office,
14 October 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Number of Proof Gallons of COLONIAL and FOREIGN SPIRITS for which Duty was paid in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland* respectively, and the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon, for each Quarter in the Years ended the 31st day of March 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

1.—COLONIAL SPIRITS.

Quarters ending	Quantities of Colonial Spirits (Rum), entered for Home Consumption in				Amount of Customs Duty received thereon in			
	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	£.	£.	£.	£.
30 June 1859 -	698,443	37,207	18,987	754,637	285,217	15,222	7,753	308,192
30 Sept. „ -	677,400	36,283	18,994	732,677	276,590	14,861	7,756	299,207
31 Dec. „ -	1,092,787	49,221	25,196	1,167,204	446,377	20,152	10,295	476,824
31 March 1860 -	1,038,962	39,409	25,494	1,103,865	425,330	16,127	10,436	451,893
	3,507,592	162,120	88,671	3,758,383	1,433,514	66,362	36,240	1,536,116
30 June 1860 -	801,351	35,666	20,282	857,299	330,570	14,714	8,379	353,663
30 Sept. „ -	681,021	33,779	16,876	731,676	334,791	16,726	8,265	359,782
31 Dec. „ -	960,610	54,308	21,713	1,036,631	488,368	27,688	11,070	527,126
31 March 1861 -	918,011	32,377	19,736	970,124	466,666	16,461	10,037	493,164
	3,360,993	156,130	78,607	3,595,730	1,620,395	75,589	37,751	1,733,735
30 June 1861 -	680,213	34,915	16,821	731,949	345,785	17,752	8,551	372,088
30 Sept. „ -	641,334	35,927	14,841	692,102	326,017	18,273	7,544	351,834
31 Dec. „ -	987,836	49,732	20,832	1,058,400	502,447	25,415	10,607	538,469
31 March 1862 -	850,437	33,674	18,339	902,450	432,314	17,127	9,322	458,763
	3,159,820	154,248	70,833	3,384,901	1,606,563	78,567	36,024	1,721,154
30 June 1862 -	642,371	35,702	15,375	693,448	326,524	18,150	7,817	352,491
30 Sept. „ -	621,302	40,868	14,684	676,854	315,833	20,779	7,464	344,076
31 Dec. „ -	972,996	54,919	19,689	1,047,604	496,718	28,195	10,030	534,943
31 March 1863 -	849,055	39,749	18,487	907,291	431,607	20,206	9,399	461,212
	3,085,724	171,238	68,235	3,325,197	1,570,682	87,330	34,710	1,692,722

	Rates of Customs Duty chargeable in the United Kingdom on Colonial Spirits (Rum)	
	Of British Possessions.	Foreign.
	Per Proof Gallon.	*Per Proof Gallon.*
Until 6th March 1860 - - - - - -	8 *s.* 2 *d.*	15 *s.*
	Of British Possessions, and Foreign Rum imported from the Place of its Production.	Foreign Rum, not imported from the Place of its Production.
From 6th March to 16th July 1860 - -	8 *s.* 3 *d.*	8 *s.* 6 *d.*
From 16th July 1860 - - - - - -	10 *s.* 2 *d.*	10 *s.* 5 *d.*

AN ACCOUNT showing the Number of Proof Gallons of Colonial and Foreign Spirits, &c.—*continued.*

2.—FOREIGN SPIRITS.

Quarters ending	Quantities of Foreign Spirits (Brandy and Geneva), entered for Home Consumption in				Amount of Customs Duty received thereon in			
	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	£.	£.	£.	£.
30 June 1859 -	264,362	17,350	14,173	295,885	198,257	13,013	10,630	221,900
30 Sept. „ -	335,155	21,023	15,512	371,690	251,325	15,769	11,634	278,728
31 Dec. „ -	333,219	21,886	16,613	371,718	249,917	16,415	12,460	278,792
31 March 1860 -	312,131	33,333	17,901	363,365	162,647	15,718	9,167	187,532
	1,244,867	93,592	64,199	1,402,658	862,146	60,915	43,891	966,952
30 June 1860 -	441,305	56,632	26,264	524,201	187,609	24,070	11,166	222,845
30 Sept. „ -	360,531	30,844	20,986	412,361	181,303	15,564	10,577	207,444
31 Dec. „ -	369,405	31,730	23,485	424,620	192,438	16,527	12,232	221,197
31 March 1861 -	338,519	25,809	27,361	391,689	176,319	13,442	14,252	204,013
	1,509,760	145,015	98,096	1,752,871	737,669	69,603	48,227	855,499
30 June 1861 -	319,503	27,297	25,209	372,009	166,412	14,218	13,132	193,762
30 Sept. „ -	398,129	30,441	24,109	452,679	207,364	15,856	12,558	235,778
31 Dec. „ -	421,690	34,280	28,974	484,944	219,629	17,856	15,090	252,575
31 March 1862 -	363,009	26,987	27,549	417,545	189,073	14,057	14,349	217,479
	1,502,331	119,005	105,841	1,727,177	782,478	61,987	55,129	899,594
30 June 1862 -	344,630	29,239	24,635	398,504	179,442	15,231	12,831	207,504
30 Sept. „ -	400,738	30,151	23,583	454,472	208,732	15,710	12,284	236,726
31 Dec. „ -	457,775	36,884	29,858	524,517	238,444	19,206	15,553	273,203
31 March 1863 -	396,428	30,533	28,743	455,704	206,432	15,904	14,971	237,307
	1,599,571	126,807	106,819	1,833,197	833,050	66,051	55,639	954,740

Rates of Customs Duty chargeable in the United Kingdom on Foreign Spirits (Brandy and Geneva).

	Per Proof Gallon: £.	s.	d.
Until 6th March 1860 - - - - -	-	15	-
From 6th March to 16th July 1860 - -	-	8	6
From 16th July 1860 - - - - -	-	10	5

AN ACCOUNT showing the Gallons of WINE upon which DUTY was paid respectively in *England*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*, with the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon, in each Quarter of the Years ended the 31st day of March 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Quarters ending	Quantities of Wine entered for Home Consumption in				Amount of Customs Duty received thereon in			
	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	£.	£.	£.	£.
30 June 1859 -	1,503,210	113,296	142,036	1,758,542	411,509	30,555	38,263	480,327
30 Sept. „ -	1,536,086	117,300	159,727	1,813,113	418,627	31,997	43,255	493,879
31 Dec. „ -	1,584,251	110,249	149,421	1,843,921	433,393	30,329	40,710	504,432
31 March 1860 -	1,606,091	111,092	139,549	1,856,732	303,617	20,438	26,305	350,360
	6,229,638	451,937	590,733	7,272,308	1,567,146	113,319	148,533	1,828,998
30 June 1860 -	1,932,089	133,924	171,907	2,237,920	289,406	20,054	25,698	335,158
30 Sept. „ -	1,638,965	132,045	162,490	1,933,500	245,277	19,786	24,314	289,377
31 Dec. „ -	1,159,258	62,675	108,104	1,330,037	173,628	9,396	16,186	199,210
31 March 1861 -	2,862,581	233,672	325,484	3,421,737	323,213	26,227	37,319	386,759
	7,592,893	562,316	767,985	8,923,194	1,031,524	75,463	103,517	1,210,504
30 June 1861 -	2,242,190	184,282	257,369	2,683,841	251,316	19,312	28,076	298,704
30 Sept. „ -	1,896,341	164,096	211,773	2,272,210	215,497	17,650	23,972	257,119
31 Dec. „ -	2,036,835	152,070	220,478	2,409,383	234,150	16,975	25,824	276,949
31 March 1862 -	2,038,058	162,661	190,552	2,391,271	233,839	18,618	22,191	274,648
	8,213,424	663,109	880,172	9,756,705	934,802	72,555	100,063	1,107,420
30 June 1862 -	2,242,868	140,370	242,645	2,625,883	247,430	15,568	27,773	290,771
30 Sept. „ -	1,953,208	144,283	203,467	2,300,958	225,935	16,849	24,100	266,884
31 Dec. „ -	2,131,282	145,073	208,561	2,484,916	248,747	17,238	25,315	291,300
31 March 1863 -	2,102,064	152,589	204,498	2,459,151	247,323	18,033	24,582	289,938
	8,429,422	582,315	859,171	9,870,908	969,435	67,688	101,770	1,138,893

Rates of Customs Duty per Gallon chargeable in the United Kingdom on Wine.

	WINE	
	Of British Possessions.	Foreign.
	Per Gallon.	*Per Gallon.*
Until 28th Feb. 1860 -	2*s.* $10\frac{13}{20}$*d.*	5*s.* $9\frac{3}{10}$*d.*
From 28th Feb. to 31st Dec. 1860. - -	2*s.* $10\frac{13}{20}$*d.*	3*s.*

	Wine of whatever Growth, and whencesoever Imported:				
	Containing less Proof Spirit than				Imported in Bottles, and containing less Proof Spirit than 40 Degrees.
	18 Degrees.	26 Degrees.	40 Degrees.	45 Degrees.	
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
From 1st January 1861 to 4th April 1862 -	1 –	1 9	2 5	2 11	2 5

	Containing less Proof Spirit than		Additional for every Degree of Strength beyond 41 Degrees.	Imported in Bottles, and containing less Proof Spirit than 42 Degrees.
	26 Degrees.	42 Degrees.		
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
From 4th April 1862 - - - -	1 –	2 6	– 3	2 6

RETURN showing the Total Amount of NET REVENUE from SPIRITS and WINE in each of the Four Years ended the 31st day of March 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, with the Increase or Decrease in each of the last Three Years, compared with the First Year, ended the 31st day of March 1860 (so far as relates to the Revenue of Customs).

	Net Receipt of Customs Duties in the Years ended 31 March				Increase or Decrease in the Year ended 31 March 1861, as compared with the Year ended 31 March 1860.		Increase or Decrease in the Year ended 31 March 1862, as compared with the Year ended 31 March 1860.		Increase or Decrease in the Year ended 31 March 1863, as compared with the Year ended 31 March 1860.	
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
On the Consumption, in the United Kingdom, of Foreign and Colonial Spirits and Wine:										
Spirits - - -	2,523,654	2,623,615	2,649,309	2,703,532	99,961	- -	125,655	- -	179,878	—
Wine - - - -	1,634,287	1,144,794	1,104,476	1,137,305	- -	489,493	- -	529,811	- -	496,982
Foreign and Colonial Spirits and Wine conjointly - - -	4,157,941	3,768,409	3,753,785	3,840,837	- -	389,532	- -	404,156	- -	317,104

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 27 July 1863.

John A. Messenger.

SPIRITS AND WINE.

RETURN showing the Number of Proof Gallons of Home-made Spirits retained for Consumption in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, and the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon, for each Quarter, in the Years ending 31 March 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863; Accounts showing the Number of Proof Gallons of Colonial and Foreign Spirits, and Gallons of Wine upon which Duty was paid in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, during the same Period; and, Return showing the Total Amount of Net Revenue from Spirits and Wine in each of these Four Years, for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom; &c.

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *July* 1863.

SUGAR, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 February 1863;—*for*,

A TABULAR RETURN, "showing the Quantities of SUGAR of the several Sorts Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM, and the Quantities retained for Home Consumption, together with the RATES of DUTY charged thereon, and the NET REVENUE accruing therefrom, in each Year, from 1844 to 1862, inclusive; followed by a COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Average Prices of British Plantation and Foreign SUGAR (Ordinary Yellow Havannah), for the same Series of Years:"

"ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM of SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, COFFEE, COCOA, and COTTON, from the *West Indies*, *British Guiana*, the *Mauritius*, and *British* Possessions in *India*, for the Years 1845 to 1862, inclusive; distinguishing the Quantities Imported from each Colony and each Possession in each Year:"

"Similar ACCOUNT of the Quantities of FOREIGN SUGAR Imported, stating from whence, and the Quantities from each Place or Country:"

"ACCOUNTS of the Quantity of REFINED SUGAR and SUGAR CANDY Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Years 1848 to 1862, respectively; stating the Quantity retained for Home Consumption, the Rates of Duty Paid, and the Quantity Exported (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 315, of Session 1862):"

"And, of the Quantity and Declared Value of BRITISH REFINED SUGAR Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Years 1844 to 1862, respectively."

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *May* 1863.

RETURN, showing the Quantities of SUGAR of the several Sorts Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM, and the Quantities retained for Home Consumption; together with the RATES of DUTY charged thereon, and the NET REVENUE accruing therefrom, in each Year, from 1844 to 1862, inclusive; followed by a COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Average Prices of British Plantation and Foreign Sugar (Ordinary Yellow Havannah), for the same Series of Years.

QUANTITIES of SUGAR Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	BRITISH WEST INDIA.		MAURITIUS.		BRITISH EAST INDIA.		FOREIGN.							TOTAL of Unrefined Sugar.	Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy.	
							Admitted as not being the Produce of Slave Labour.						Other Foreign Sugar.			
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*						*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
1844	2,452,778		540,620		1,101,261		7,516						777,900	4,880,075	31,525	
To 14 Mar.	241,626		196,772		273,981		23,293									
1845	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.		Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.				743,314	5,820,890	216,154	
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*							
From 14 Mar.	186	2,612,248	- -	519,401	24,832	1,039,973	- -	923	144,391							
To 18 Aug.								726	153,771				617,266			
							The Growth of any Foreign Country.								Of British Possessions.	Foreign.
1846	476	2,146,887	23	845,175	32,844	1,399,430	If Imported directly from such Country.			Otherwise Imported.				5,622,507	5,751	90,797
								Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	—						
							Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*							
From 18 Aug.							26,465	384,650	14,794							
1847	4,821	3,195,000	224	1,193,347	24,202	1,382,952	- -	41,018	2,350,467	17,496				8,209,527	11,941	84,324
To 12 July								5,906	700,631	120,934						
								Equal to White Clayed.	Equal to Brown Clayed, but not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.						
1848	2,179	2,793,132	216	886,063	54,273	1,278,474								6,869,931	31,114	195,643
								Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*						
From 12 July								42,693	956,782	28,643						
1849	6,256	2,833,655	742	897,073	70,818	1,403,656	- -	43,533	1,604,244	77,372				6,937,349	55,794	248,598
1850	2,000	2,585,420	580	1,002,716	43,678	1,306,618	- -	57,218	1,163,141	130,164				6,291,535	12,675	345,194
1851	3,346	3,062,014	37	999,999	23,235	1,547,599	- -	89,193	2,009,517	197,594				7,932,534	31,490	417,051
1852	11,134	3,391,417	977	1,121,018	68,107	1,235,543	- -	79,983	907,052	81,530				6,896,761	4,406	299,512
1853	2,564	2,828,160	1,232	1,250,975	95,047	1,128,912	- -	65,871	1,671,764	239,765				7,284,290	15,617	319,478
To 5 July	1,883	1,338,292	6,686	1,026,861	11,813	354,584										
1854		Not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.		Not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.		Not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.							
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*							
From 5 July	*2,101	890,806	1,211,234	2,591	243,354	382,127	19,961	261,445	138,875	- -	109,576	1,855,275	1,254,900	9,112,364	5,959	399,555
1855	6,010	1,166,409	1,755,252	2,033	549,308	811,791	13,374	553,939	164,782	- -	65,630	999,100	1,236,505	7,324,135	11,747	412,676
1856	3,399	1,253,280	1,560,999	10,243	834,423	802,590	55,173	666,967	508,289	- -	22,711	800,426	1,241,740	7,761,240	5,170	182,041
1857	9,171	1,286,132	1,604,806	30,249	535,195	598,885	25,148	585,784	570,605	- -	37,307	1,126,127	1,901,287	8,390,696	533	328,589
1858	11,794	1,440,424	2,046,853	48,853	501,755	535,893	34,570	454,825	306,917	- -	80,677	1,757,305	1,790,930	9,010,796	204	386,635
1859	1,131	996,654	2,137,501	38,950	510,411	619,975	55,273	513,305	376,176	- -	93,344	1,646,518	2,109,301	9,098,544	856	261,605
1860	10,183	1,076,364	2,289,493	14,056	636,243	513,433	7,507	442,964	331,142	- -	54,770	1,589,715	1,851,407	8,817,277	922	344,089
1861	2,473	1,182,104	2,510,572	12,092	886,430	605,439	22,706	387,943	355,076	- -	37,961	1,770,913	2,625,696	10,399,405	4,059	241,795
1862	4,577	1,284,975	2,589,222	9,154	426,019	251,260	20,803	218,070	178,870	- -	58,893	1,858,695	2,983,653	9,884,191	3,053	321,469

QUANTITIES of SUGAR retained for Actual Consumption in the UNITED KINGDOM.

YEARS.	BRITISH WEST INDIA and MAURITIUS.		BRITISH EAST INDIA.		FOREIGN.									TOTAL of Unrefined Sugar.	Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy.	
					Admitted as not being the Produce of Slave Labour.								Other Foreign Sugar.			
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*								*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
1844	3,084,139		1,045,206		11								87	4,129,443	6	
To 14 Mar.	272,630		115,095		74											
1845	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.		Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.						53	4,856,624	56	
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*									
From 14 Mar.	31	3,275,480	22,114	1,093,967	- -	1,075	76,105									
To 18 Aug.						21,517							64			
					The Growth of any Foreign Country.										Of British Possessions.	Foreign.
1846	611	3,175,989	36,000	1,404,909	If Imported directly from such Country.								Otherwise Imported.	5,220,248	4,798	13,610
						Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	—								
					Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*									
From 18 Aug.					12,898	568,253	7									
1847	4,638	3,618,428	16,836	1,165,587	- -	12,822	961,167	30						5,779,508	9,335	16,795
To 12 July						990	949,724	14								
						Equal to White Clayed.	Equal to Brown Clayed, but not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.								
1848	2,512	3,569,069	39,625	1,310,126										6,142,296	20,925	25,266
						Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*								
From 12 July						3,184	257,402	9,650								
1849	7,177	4,047,804	85,094	1,269,134	- -	3,189	469,383	23,906						5,905,687	59,860	15,277
1850	2,596	3,783,406	45,999	1,351,096	- -	16,678	804,289	87,428						6,091,492	15,046	101,289
1851	2,246	3,594,622	35,115	1,222,523	- -	65,983	1,229,694	83,364						6,233,547	35,924	302,155
1852	11,692	4,672,637	28,320	1,503,692	- -	86,130	572,432	23,964						6,898,867	5,052	268,939
1853	5,766	4,373,715	114,691	1,246,682	- -	38,321	1,311,304	182,354						7,272,833	10,942	203,814
To 5 July	8,683	2,634,906	28,679	688,616												
1854		Not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.			Not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.									
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*			*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*									
From 5 July	1,642	815,349	1,138,484	6,961	197,362	68,785										
1855	11,747	1,620,784	2,551,611	10,387	525,787	227,286	- -	11,353	1,007,491	1,302,590				7,259,148	10,112	277,897
1856	5,170	1,850,089	2,481,948	4,630	531,565	323,578	- -	3,431	622,930	992,389				6,813,470	1,444	256,601
1857	533	1,555,569	1,857,206	17,070	573,044	483,333	- -	10,978	975,056	1,630,138				7,121,590	377	297,551
1858	204	1,885,234	2,697,289	5,083	377,256	369,482	- -	33,310	1,488,430	1,595,387				8,490,256	326	255,914
1859	856	1,473,781	2,694,381	62,573	553,870	317,876	- -	37,520	1,592,262	1,883,080				8,641,920	781	241,598
1860	922	1,501,176	2,702,774	7,213	415,761	372,178	- -	25,565	1,450,829	2,019,554				8,506,882	605	264,509
1861	4,059	2,001,451	2,821,470	4,642	306,186	247,137	- -	21,059	1,532,552	1,994,396				8,937,302	909	242,769
1862	3,053	1,525,442	2,676,323	18,384	212,387	214,825	- -	22,617	1,684,602	2,751,627				9,111,622	1,280	266,917

YEARS.	Net Revenue from Duties on Sugar of all Sorts.	Average Prices per Cwt. of Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of Duty.			Average Prices per Cwt. of Havannah Sugar (Ordinary Yellow), exclusive of Duty.
		British West India.	Mauritius.	British East India.	
	—	—	—	—	—
	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1844	5,203,270	33 8	32 10	35 1	21 8
1845	3,574,471	32 11	31 10	33 5	26 4
1846	3,896,780	34 5	33 6	34 8	
1847	4,405,237	28 3	30 4	27 -	25 10
1848	4,557,337	23 8	23 3	25 4	21 4
1849	3,912,170	25 4	25 1	27 4	22 8
1850	3,884,441	26 1	25 -	27 3	21 2
1851	3,979,141	25 6	26 2	25 10	23 5
1852	3,893,656	22 5	23 -	23 10	21 11
1853	4,083,836	24 6	24 8	26 10	24 5
1854	4,741,757	22 8	21 8	24 2	23 9
1855	5,058,500	25 1	24 3	28 -	26 7
1856	5,129,646	30 -	29 3	31 5	31 6
1857	5,055,034	36 11	36 -	37 5	38 -
1858	5,848,170	27 6	26 3	26 2	29 7
1859	5,935,909	26 7	26 2	27 7	28 6
1860	5,833,484	27 5	28 1	29 8	29 4
1861	6,104,325	24 5	26 8	24 1	26 6
1862	6,215,346	22 3	24 4	22 9	22 9

* Since the equalization of the duties on 5th July 1854, the entries of Sugar imported or admitted to consumption have ceased to distinguish its origin; but this being indicated with sufficient precision by the place of shipment, which the entries specify as formerly, the present Return is continued without alteration in its form.

(*continued*)

RETURN, showing the Quantities of Sugar of the several Sorts imported into the United Kingdom, and the Quantities retained for Home Consumption; together with the Rates of Duty, &c.—*continued.*

RATES OF DUTY ON SUGAR, PER CWT., 1844 TO 1862.

UNREFINED SUGAR.

YEARS.	BRITISH WEST INDIA AND MAURITIUS (Brown, Muscovado, or Clayed).		EAST INDIA.				FOREIGN (Brown, Muscovado, or Clayed).			
			Of any British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the Importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited, and Imported from thence.		Of any other British Possession within those Limits, and Imported from thence.					
	Per cwt. £. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		*Per cwt.* £. s. d.			
1840: from 15 May - - (additional 5 per cent.)	1 5 2⅔		1 5 2⅔		1 13 7⅓		3 6 1⅓			
1844: from 10 Nov. - -	„		„		„		The Growth of any Foreign Country, the Sugar of which Her Majesty has declared to be admissible, as not being the Produce of Slave Labour.		Other Foreign Sugar.	
							£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
							1 15 8⅔		3 6 1⅓	
	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.		
1845: from 14 March -	£. s. d. – 16 4	£. s. d. – 14 –	£. s. d. – 16 4	£. s. d. – 14 –	£. s. d. 1 1 9	£. s. d. – 18 8	£. s. d. 1 8 –	£. s. d. 1 3 4	3 3 –	
							The Growth of any Foreign Country.			
							If Imported directly from such Country.		Otherwise Imported.	
							Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.		
1846: from 18 Aug. - -	„	„	„	„	1 – 5	– 17 6	£. s. d. 1 4 6	£. s. d. 1 1 –	£. s. d. 2 2 –	
1847: from 5 July - -	„	„	„	„	– 19 10	– 17 –	1 3 4	1 – –	„	

REFINED SUGAR AND SUGAR CANDY.

	REFINED SUGAR (FOREIGN).	BROWN SUGAR CANDY (FOREIGN).	WHITE SUGAR CANDY (FOREIGN).
	Per cwt. £. s. d.	*Per cwt.* £. s. d.	*Per cwt.* £. s. d.
1840: from 15 May - - (additional 5 per cent.)	8 16 4⅘	5 17 7⅕	8 16 4⅘
1844: from 10 Nov. - -	„	„	„
	Of any British Possession in America, of Mauritius, or of any British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the Importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited.		OF OTHER ORIGIN.
	Not equal to Double Refined.	Equal to Double Refined.	Candy, Brown.	Candy, White.	Refined.	Candy, Brown.	Candy, White.
1845: from 14 March -	£. s. d. – 18 8	£. s. d. 1 1 –	£. s. d. 1 6 –	£. s. d. 1 15 –	£. s. d. 8 8 –	£. s. d. 5 12 –	£. s. d. 8 8 –
	Of any British Possession in America, of Mauritius, or any British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the Importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited.		Of British Possessions within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the Importation of Foreign Sugar is not prohibited.		The Growth of any Foreign Country.		
					If Imported directly from such Country.		Otherwise Imported.
	Not equal to Double Refined.	Double Refined and Candy.	Not equal to Double Refined.	Double Refined and Candy.	Not equal to Double Refined.	Double Refined and Candy.	Refined or Candy.
1846: from 18 Aug. - -	£. s. d. – 18 8	£. s. d. 1 1 –	£. s. d. 1 3 4	£. s. d. 1 6 3	£. s. d. 1 8 –	£. s. d. 1 11 6	£. s. d. 3 3 –
1847: from 5 July - -	„	„	1 2 8	1 5 6	1 6 8	1 10 –	3 3 –

UNREFINED SUGAR.

	Of any British Possession into which the Importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited.		OF OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.			FOREIGN SUGAR.		
	Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	Equal to White Clayed.	Equal to Brown Clayed, but not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.	Equal to White Clayed.	Equal to Brown Clayed, but not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.
1848: from 12 July - -	£. s. d. – 15 2	£. s. d. – 13 –	£. s. d. – 18 4	£. s. d. – 17 –	£. s. d. – 15 9	£. s. d. 1 1 7	£. s. d. 1 – –	£. s. d. – 18 6
1849: from 5 July - -	– 14 –	– 12 –	– 16 11	– 15 8	– 14 6	– 19 10	– 18 6	– 17 –
1850: from 5 July - -	– 12 10	– 11 –	– 15 5	– 14 4	– 13 3	– 18 1	– 17 –	– 15 6
1851: from 5 July - -	– 11 8	– 10 –	– 14 –	– 13 –	– 12 –	– 16 4	– 15 6	– 14 –
1852: from 5 July - -	„	„	– 13 5	– 12 5	– 11 6	– 15 2	– 14 6	– 13 –
1853: from 5 July - -	„	„	– 12 10	– 11 10	– 11 –	– 14 –	– 13 –	– 12 –
1854 from 9 May - -	– 13 5	– 11 6	– 14 $9\frac{1}{10}$	– 13 $7\frac{3}{10}$	– 12 $7\frac{3}{10}$	– 16 $1\frac{2}{10}$	– 14 $11\frac{4}{10}$	– $9\frac{6}{10}$
			On all Sorts, of whatever Growth, and whencesoever Imported.					
			Equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to White Clayed.	Not equal to Brown Clayed.			
from 5 July - -			£. s. d. – 14 –	£. s. d. – 12 –	£. s. d. – 11 –			
1855: from 21 April - -			– 17 6	– 15 –	– 13 9			
1856 - - - - -			– 17 6	– 15 –	– 13 9			
1857: from 5 April - -			– 16 –	– 13 10	– 12 8			
1858 - - - - -			– 16 –	– 13 10	– 12 8			
1859 - - - - -			– 16 –	– 13 10	– 12 8			
1860 - - - - -			– 16 –	– 13 10	– 12 8			
1861 - - - - -			– 16 –	– 13 10	– 12 8			
1862 - - - - -			– 16 –	– 13 10	– 12 8			

REFINED SUGAR AND SUGAR CANDY.

	Of any British Possession into which the Importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited.	OF OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	FOREIGN.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1848: from 12 July - -	– – – – 17 4	– – – 1 2 –	– – – – 1 6 8
1849: from 5 July - -	– – – – 16 –	– – – 1 – 4	– – – – 1 4 8
1850: from 5 July - -	– – – – 14 8	– – – 18 8	– – – – 1 2 8
1851: from 5 July - -	– – – – 13 4	– – – 17 –	– – – – 1 – 8
1852: from 5 July - -	– – – – „	– – – 16 4	– – – – – 19 4
1853: from 5 July - -	– – – – „	– – – 15 4	– – – – – 17 4
1854 from 9 May - -	– – – – 15 4	– – – 17 $7\frac{8}{10}$	– – – – – 19 $11\frac{2}{10}$
		On all Sorts, of whatever Growth, and whencesoever Imported.	
		£. s. d.	
from 5 July - -		– – – 17 4	
1855: from 21 April - -		– – – 16 –	
1856 - - - - -		– – – 1 – –	
1857: from 5 April - -		– – – 1 – –	
1858 - - - - -		– – – 18 4	
1859 - - - - -		– – – 18 4	
1860 - - - - -		– – – 18 4	
1861 - - - - -		– – – 18 4	
1862 - - - - -		– – – 18 4	

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 14 May 1863.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

AN ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM of SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, COFFEE, COCOA, and COTTON, from the *West Indies*, *British Guiana*, the *Mauritius*, and *British* Possessions in *India*, for the Years 1845–1862, both inclusive, distinguishing the Quantities Imported from each Colony and Possession in each Year;—also, the Quantities of FOREIGN SUGAR Imported, stating from whence, and the Quantities from each Place or Country.

1.—SUGAR Imported from the *British West Indies*, *British Guiana*, *Mauritius*, and the *British* Possessions in the *East Indies*.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854: To 5 July.	1854: From 5 July.	1854: TOTAL.
UNREFINED SUGAR, the Produce of British Possessions:	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Antigua	209,971	102,644	240,199	161,890	188,980	123,845	200,109	185,639	202,408	76,298	*	
Barbadoes	351,484	302,496	469,021	403,309	488,619	524,651	583,830	743,010	580,050	316,238		
Dominica	57,883	52,700	65,452	58,000	48,565	51,816	60,239	63,575	57,293	25,015		
Grenada	71,249	76,931	104,951	89,662	82,499	92,803	121,378	125,008	93,668	27,150		
Jamaica	742,855	572,875	751,408	627,008	633,471	574,796	627,768	511,247	441,197	160,694		
Montserrat	10,286	5,316	7,657	39	63	1,607	7,675	2,427	—	—		
Nevis	30,858	26,665	41,833	19,093	24,622	15,508	33,309	33,489	38,104	9,063		
St. Christopher	122,773	90,075	149,096	79,971	93,183	70,717	121,681	93,626	100,999	61,543		
St. Lucia	71,250	63,562	88,368	61,154	67,404	53,903	69,928	73,484	66,969	24,228		
St. Vincent	132,673	129,870	175,615	144,116	158,186	139,567	163,409	176,591	137,802	43,899		
Tobago	62,709	38,822	69,240	53,480	51,276	44,297	45,129	68,352	57,939	8,503		
Tortola	6,175	6,342	8,285	2,434	928	1,406	2,815	161	—	—		
Trinidad	364,152	353,293	393,523	391,655	424,183	366,214	441,756	483,853	481,112	158,392		
Bahamas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	101		
Bermudas	- -	- -	- -	2	254	—	—	—	—	—		
Demerara	499,102	252,449	522,389	570,030	515,179	470,107	511,837	739,120	510,748	392,464		
Berbice	120,575	73,307	112,777	133,144	62,476	55,192	73,930	99,178	61,945	36,583		
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	2,853,995	2,147,347	3,199,814	2,794,987	2,839,888	2,586,429	3,064,793	3,398,760	2,830,234	1,340,171		
From Mauritius	716,173	845,197	1,193,571	886,282	897,815	1,003,296	999,237	1,121,996	1,252,208	1,033,546		
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—												
Bengal Presidency						1,133,977	1,251,425	982,845	869,084	97,322		
Madras Presidency	1,333,895	1,427,586	1,397,026	1,328,230	1,465,905	170,202	282,026	281,707	293,050	239,752		
Bombay Presidency						- -	2	- -	2	11		
Penang						45,511	32,425	37,430	61,820	26,459		
Ceylon	2,866	3,480	7,557	4,228	8,308	1	4,874	1,667	- -	2,853		
Singapore	1,678	1,208	2,569	288	257	606	81	- -	2	—		
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	4,908,607	4,424,818	5,800,537	5,014,015	5,212,173	4,940,022	5,634,863	5,824,405	5,306,400	2,740,114		
UNREFINED SUGAR, of Foreign Produce:												
Antigua	42	- -	60	1	4	15	125	23	5	—		
Barbadoes	1	- -	- -	5	511	- -	10	2	10	5		
Dominica	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	—	—		
Grenada	3	- -	- -	- -	4	47	3	—	—	—		
Jamaica	12	8	131	313	8	223	55	12	11	205		
Montserrat	979	- -	615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nevis	- -	49	501	- -	5	10	- -	- -	93	—		
St. Christopher	- -	947	1,280	387	469	- -	349	604	920	409		
St. Lucia	- -	4	3	- -	- -	- -	2	2	12	—		
St. Vincent	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14	- -	2	4	—		
Tobago	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11	—		
Tortola	1,002	444	- -	- -	- -	- -	255	—	—	—		
Trinidad	- -	- -	2	18	216	6	16	4	8	—		
Bahamas	1,669	3,356	- -	1,607	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bermudas	- -	- -	- -	- -	561	- -	833	—	—	—		
Demerara	- -	- -	1	2	603	2,591	9,379	8,521	10,964	3,485		
Berbice	- -	- -	366	- -	1	23	54	4	688	—		
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	3,708	4,808	2,959	2,339	2,382	2,929	11,081	9,192	12,726	4,104		
From Mauritius	60	- -	368	41	25	14	1,032	68	61	571		
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—												
Bengal Presidency						6	467	173	542	185		
Madras Presidency	1,530	37,463	3,206	1,308	5,234	31	- -	2	76	10		
Bombay Presidency						13,110	8,128	2	699	1		
Penang						—	—	—	—	—		
Ceylon	- -	- -	- -	8	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Singapore	689	925	10,507	5,432	3,090	6,983	6,002	58	102	2,486		
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	5,987	43,196	17,040	9,122	10,731	23,073	26,710	9,495	14,206	7,357		

(*continued*)

* Since 5th July 1854, Sugar, of whatever growth, has been subject to a uniform scale of duties, and all distinctions in respect of origin have, by a necessary consequence, ceased to be observed in the Entries at the Custom House. In the foregoing Account of Importations, therefore, Sugar the produce of the British Possessions and Sugar of Foreign Produce cannot be shown separately after the date above-mentioned. The Importations of Sugar, irrespectively of the distinction of produce, are exhibited in a continuous annual series to the close of the year 1862, in the following page (6).

1.—SUGAR Imported from the *British West Indies, British Guiana,* - - - - -

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
UNREFINED SUGAR of British and Foreign Produce, conjointly:	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Antigua - - -	210,013	102,644	240,259	161,891	188,984	123,860	200,234	185,662	202,413
Barbadoes - - -	351,485	302,496	469,021	403,314	489,130	524,651	583,840	743,012	580,060
Dominica - - -	57,883	52,700	65,452	58,000	48,565	51,816	60,239	63,593	57,293
Grenada - - -	71,252	76,931	104,951	89,662	82,503	92,850	121,381	125,008	93,668
Jamaica - - -	742,867	572,883	751,539	627,321	633,479	575,019	627,823	511,259	441,208
Montserrat - - -	11,265	5,316	8,272	39	63	1,607	7,675	2,427	- -
Nevis - - - -	30,858	26,714	42,334	19,093	24,627	15,518	33,309	33,489	38,197
St. Christopher - -	122,773	91,022	150,376	80,358	93,652	70,717	122,030	94,230	101,919
St. Lucia - - -	71,250	63,566	88,371	61,154	67,404	53,903	69,930	73,486	66,981
St. Vincent - - -	132,673	129,870	175,615	144,116	158,186	139,581	163,409	176,593	137,806
Tobago - - - -	62,709	38,822	69,240	53,480	51,276	44,297	45,129	68,352	57,950
Tortola - - -	7,177	6,786	8,285	2,434	928	1,406	3,070	161	- -
Trinidad - - -	364,152	353,293	393,525	391,673	424,399	366,220	441,772	483,857	481,120
Bahamas - - -	1,669	3,356	- - -	1,607	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Bermudas - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	815	- -	833	- -	- -
Demerara - - -	499,102	252,449	522,390	570,032	515,782	472,698	521,216	747,641	521,712
Berbice - - -	120,575	73,307	113,143	133,144	62,477	55,215	73,984	99,182	62,633
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	2,857,703	2,152,155	3,202,773	2,797,320	2,842,270	2,589,358	3,075,874	3,407,952	2,842,960
From Mauritius - -	716,233	845,197	1,193,939	886,323	897,840	1,003,310	1,000,269	1,122,064	1,252,269
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—									
Bengal Presidency -						1,133,983	1,251,892	983,018	869,626
Madras Presidency -						170,233	282,026	281,709	293,126
Bombay Presidency -	1,335,425	1,465,049	1,400,232	1,329,538	1,471,139	13,110	8,130	2	701
Penang - -						45,511	32,425	37,430	61,820
Ceylon - -	2,866	3,480	7,557	4,236	8,308	1	4,874	1,667	- -
Singapore - -	2,367	2,133	13,076	5,720	3,347	7,589	6,083	58	104
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above -	4,914,594	4,468,014	5,817,577	5,023,137	5,222,904	4,963,095	5,661,573	5,833,900	5,320,606

- - - - - *Mauritius*, and the *British* Possessions in the *East Indies*—continued.

1854:			1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
To 5 July.	From 5 July.	Total.								
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
76,298	168,209	244,507	219,939	203,991	203,801	238,458	196,701	185,586	163,648	258,405
316,243	350,221	666,464	592,562	632,442	583,622	754,235	591,368	647,051	794,117	701,255
25,015	33,300	58,315	55,978	47,041	57,654	60,826	62,550	61,125	66,013	57,442
27,150	68,531	95,681	66,981	55,184	90,453	98,768	94,069	91,974	83,498	58,200
160,899	344,781	505,680	450,282	371,319	422,772	535,098	428,925	520,808	523,676	553,013
- - -	38	38	455	1,764	283	785	3,376	328	2,917	5,117
9,063	25,600	34,663	33,982	13,744	21,926	29,554	33,419	25,736	30,019	35,733
61,952	78,890	140,842	111,785	103,652	91,371	159,256	116,663	165,225	154,598	186,913
24,228	48,805	73,033	65,952	61,286	65,970	77,579	82,647	72,940	95,747	97,367
43,899	98,561	142,460	98,121	105,936	126,653	146,401	124,475	133,332	135,181	145,288
8,503	35,925	44,428	39,334	58,583	34,172	67,982	58,501	51,482	55,336	72,303
- - -	1,382	1,382	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,748
158,392	378,855	537,247	418,902	483,078	442,476	549,626	538,150	530,533	530,009	687,300
101	- - -	101	-	- -	- -	4,500	191	- -	4,514	670
- - -	- - -	- - -	2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	2,922	—
395,949	410,513	806,462	675,636	596,941	691,735	678,625	736,655	777,368	923,796	873,588
36,583	55,196	91,779	85,457	75,603	112,745	95,201	59,958	107,122	124,306	130,429
1,344,275	2,098,807	3,443,082	2,915,368	2,810,564	2,945,635	3,496,894	3,127,648	3,375,610	3,690,297	3,864,771
1,034,117	628,072	1,662,189	1,363,132	1,647,257	1,184,329	1,086,501	1,169,341	1,163,732	1,503,961	686,433
97,507	260,558	358,065	446,931	655,413	661,527	463,659	550,126	364,976	419,637	101,006
239,762	117,821	357,583	219,082	460,355	422,175	258,421	283,080	289,034	250,228	207,710
12	5	17	42	26,353	9,724	626	868	1,038	1,163	45
26,459	31,228	57,687	64,827	68,848	45,068	53,117	61,034	76,044	included with Singapore.	—
2,853	1,706	4,559	727	2	1,173	3	4,009	4	5	1
2,486	4,568	7,054	446	15,876	41,702	18,484	34,119	29,779	79,203 (including Penang).	98,641
2,747,471	3,142,765	5,890,236	5,010,555	5,684,668	5,311,333	5,377,705	5,230,225	5,300,217	5,944,494	4,958,607

1.—Sugar Imported from the *British West Indies, British Guiana,* - - - - - - -

	1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.	
REFINED SUGAR AND SUGAR CANDY:	Of British Possessions. — *Cwts.*	Foreign. — *Cwts.*	Of British Possessions. — *Cwts.*	Foreign. — *Cwts.*	Of British Possessions. — *Cwts.*	Foreign. — *Cwts.*	Of British Possessions. — *Cwts.*	Foreign. — *Cwts.*	Of British Possessions. — *Cwts.*	Foreign. — *Cwts.*	Of British Possessions. — *Cwts.*	Foreign. — *Cwts.*	Of British Possessions. — *Cwts.*	Foreign. — *Cwts.*
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbadoes	2	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	1	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	-
St. Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109	-	-	-	11	-
Trinidad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demerara	-	-	-	-	150	-	52	-	695	1	52	-	47	1
Berbice	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total from the British West Indies and British Guiana	2	-	-	2	153	-	55	1	1,806	2	61	1	60	1
From Mauritius	-	-	-	-	277	-	192	1	277	-	142	-	28	-
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—														
Bengal Presidency											12,471	6	31,142	7
Madras Presidency	19	1	5,750	1	11,511	4	30,865	14	53,710	2,381	-	-	258	4
Bombay Presidency											-	-	-	7
Penang											1	—	—	—
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Aggregate of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	21	1	5,750	3	11,941	5	31,112	17	55,793	2,384	12,675	8	31,490	19
SUGAR of all Sorts, collectively:														
Antigua	210,013		102,644		240,259		161,891		183,984		123,860		200,234	
Barbadoes	351,487		302,498		469,022		403,317		489,130		524,658		583,841	
Dominica	57,883		52,700		65,452		58,000		48,565		51,816		60,239	
Grenada	71,252		76,931		104,951		89,662		82,503		92,850		121,381	
Jamaica	742,867		572,883		751,539		627,322		633,482		575,022		627,824	
Montserrat	11,265		5,316		8,272		39		63		1,607		7,675	
Nevis	30,858		26,714		42,334		19,093		24,627		15,518		33,309	
St. Christopher	122,773		91,022		150,376		80,358		93,652		70,717		122,030	
St. Lucia	71,250		63,566		88,371		61,154		67,404		53,903		69,930	
St. Vincent	132,673		129,870		175,615		144,116		159,295		139,581		163,420	
Tobago	62,709		38,822		69,240		53,480		51,276		44,297		45,129	
Tortola	7,177		6,786		8,285		2,434		928		1,406		3,070	
Trinidad	364,152		353,293		393,525		391,673		424,399		366,220		441,772	
Bahamas	1,669		3,356		-		1,607		-		-		-	
Bermudas	-		-		-		2		815		-		833	
Demerara	499,102		252,449		522,540		570,084		516,478		472,750		521,264	
Berbice	120,575		73,307		113,145		133,144		62,477		55,215		73,984	
Total from the British West Indies and British Guiana	2,857,705		2,152,157		3,202,926		2,797,376		2,844,078		2,589,420		3,075,935	
From Mauritius	716,233		845,197		1,194,216		886,516		898,994		1,003,452		1,000,297	
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—														
Bengal Presidency											1,146,460		1,283,041	
Madras Presidency											170,233		282,288	
Bombay Presidency	1,335,445		1,470,800		1,411,747		1,360,417		1,526,353		13,110		8,137	
Penang											45,512		32,425	
Ceylon	2,866		3,480		7,557		4,236		8,308		1		4,876	
Singapore	2,367		2,133		13,077		5,721		3,348		7,590		6,083	
Aggregate of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	4,914,616		4,473,767		5,829,523		5,054,266		5,281,081		4,975,778		5,693,082	

– – – – – – *Mauritius*, and the *British* Possessions in the *East Indies*—continued.

1852.		1853.		1854:				1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
				To 5 July.		From 5 July.									
Of British Possessions.	Foreign.	Of British Possessions.	Foreign.	Of British Possessions.	Foreign.	Without distinction of Produce.	Total.	Without distinction of Produce.	Without distinction of Produce.	Without distinction of Produce.	Without distinction of Produce.	Without distinction of Produce.	Without distinction of Produce.	Without distinction of Produce.	Without distinction of Produce.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1	1	– –	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
594	– –	2	1	1	– –	– –	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	1	—
– –	4	– –	2	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1	– –	2	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2
– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	33	– –	33	– –	– –	– –	– –	2	1	3	—
– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	66	2
– –	– –	– –	1	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2
73	4	90	– –	30	– –	42	72	215	72	114	42	45	161	61	69
– –	– –	4	– –	1	– –	– –	1	4	10	– –	– –	6	6	14	4
667	8	96	4	32	33	43	108	224	84	116	44	57	174	147	83
1,111	2	69	– –	18	3	27	48	8	17	14	64	58	78	315	43
1,892	11	10,571	8	393	14	4,598	5,005	10,276	2,587	272	76	108	367	3,166	146
649	13	4,880	6	799	6	30	835	550	1,063	80	3	588	291	383	2,757
– –	– –	1	5	– –	6	1	7	319	1,405	6	2	– –	– –	15	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– –	1	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	5	– –	– –	3	4	—
– –	– –	– –	1	2	– –	– –	2	– –	1	5	– –	1	– –	1	1
4,319	35	15,617	24	1,244	62	4,699	6,005	11,377	5,157	498	189	812	913	4,031	3,035
185,662		202,413		– – –		244,508		219,939	203,992	203,802	238,459	196,701	185,586	163,648	258,405
743,606		580,063		– – –		666,465		592,567	632,443	583,623	754,236	591,371	647,057	794,118	701,255
63,593		57,293		– – –		58,315		55,978	47,041	57,654	60,826	62,550	61,125	66,013	57,442
125,008		93,668		– – –		95,681		66,981	55,184	90,453	98,763	94,069	91,974	83,498	58,200
511,263		441,210		– – –		505,680		450,282	371,319	422,772	535,098	428,926	520,808	523,678	553,017
2,427		– – –		– – –		38		455	1,764	283	785	3,376	328	2,917	5,117
33,489		38,197		– – –		34,663		33,982	13,744	21,926	29,554	33,419	25,736	30,019	35,733
94,230		101,919		– – –		140,842		111,785	103,652	91,371	159,256	116,663	165,225	154,598	186,913
73,486		66,981		– – –		73,033		65,952	61,286	65,970	77,579	82,647	72,940	95,747	97,367
176,593		137,806		– – –		142,460		98,121	105,936	126,653	146,401	124,475	138,332	135,181	145,290
68,352		57,950		– – –		44,428		39,334	58,583	34,172	67,982	58,501	51,482	55,336	72,303
161		– – –		– – –		1,382		– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,748
483,857		481,120		– – –		537,280		418,902	483,078	442,476	549,626	538,152	530,534	530,012	687,300
– – –		– – –		– – –		101		– –	– –	– –	4,500	191	– –	4,580	672
– – –		1		– – –		–		2	– –	2	– –	– –	– –	2,922	2
747,718		521,802		– – –		806,534		675,851	597,013	691,849	678,667	736,700	777,529	923,857	873,657
99,182		62,637		– – –		91,780		85,461	75,613	112,745	95,201	59,964	107,128	124,320	130,433
3,408,627		2,843,060		– –		3,443,190		2,915,592	2,810,648	2,945,751	3,496,938	3,127,705	3,375,784	3,690,444	3,864,854
1,123,177		1,252,338		– –		1,662,237		1,363,140	1,647,274	1,184,343	1,086,565	1,169,399	1,163,810	1,504,276	686,476
984,921		880,205		– – –		363,070		457,207	658,000	661,799	463,735	550,234	365,343	422,803	101,152
282,371		298,012		– – –		358,418		219,632	461,418	422,255	258,424	283,668	289,325	250,611	210,467
2		707		– – –		24		361	27,758	9,730	628	868	1,038	1,178	50
37,430		61,820		– – –		57,687		64,827	68,848	45,066	53,117	61,034	76,044	included with Singapore.	
1,668		– – –		– – –		4,559		727	2	1,178	3	4,009	7	9	1
58		105		– – –		7,056		446	15,877	41,707	18,484	34,120	29,779	79,204 (including Penang).	98,642
5,838,254		5,336,247		– –		5,896,241		5,021,932	5,689,825	5,311,831	5,377,894	5,231,037	5,301,130	5,948,525	4,961,642

2.—MELASSES Imported from the *British West Indies, British Guiana,* - - -

MELASSES, the Produce of British Possessions:	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Antigua	100,905	46,196	105,683	63,226	89,972	57,297	95,262	72,381
Barbadoes	70,693	73,462	78,519	67,577	124,322	121,720	99,256	144,656
Dominica	9,466	8,866	10,668	7,551	7,767	9,640	9,481	7,160
Grenada	4,097	2,832	4,010	418	10,542	5,906	3,146	2,426
Jamaica	38	175	247	5	102	82	3	551
Montserrat	2,108	1,482	1,850	-	19	137	1,796	493
Nevis	2,606	6,965	10,727	97	2,844	162	2,045	1,893
St. Christopher	13,254	21,714	23,169	6,558	23,883	25,359	22,684	11,753
St. Lucia	5,724	7,704	7,198	5,519	10,037	4,801	4,779	5,972
St. Vincent	24,900	39,815	30,864	15,965	36,984	20,249	30,190	26,310
Tobago	7,083	4,103	5,138	1,520	4,769	3,839	1,475	1,181
Tortola	322	1,180	858	-	-	306	—	—
Trinidad	94,465	134,191	110,039	104,635	138,294	105,678	113,991	115,087
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demerara	136,619	120,050	126,219	96,983	150,477	103,477	98,940	79,083
Berbice	18,803	8,888	15,982	15,430	5,475	11,634	9,008	3,987
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	491,083	477,623	531,171	385,484	605,487	470,187	492,056	472,933
From Mauritius	1,564	150	11,295	6,740	11,386	13,930	740	—
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—								
Bengal Presidency	24,947	50,233	54,286	19,853	12,096	13,968	9,848	5,580
Madras Presidency						366	—	—
Bombay Presidency						—	—	—
Penang						—	—	—
Ceylon	-	-	206	—	—	—	—	—
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	517,594	528,006	596,958	412,077	628,969	498,451	502,644	478,513
MELASSES, of Foreign Produce:								
Antigua	29	9	-	61	7	8	28	39
Barbadoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	18	—	—	—
Jamaica	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Christopher	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	408	-	-	-
Tobago	-	-	-	-	10	10	—	—
Trinidad	-	-	12	20	42	29	47	10
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	—
Demerara	4	-	7,595	1,006	346	3,438	1,480	311
Berbice	-	120	199	-	-	-	463	-
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	33	131	7,806	1,087	862	3,485	2,617	363
From Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—								
Bengal Presidency	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	57
Madras Presidency							4	—
Bombay Presidency							—	—
Penang							—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	35	166	7,806	1,087	862	3,485	2,621	420
MELASSES of all Sorts, collectively:								
Antigua	100,934	46,205	105,683	63,287	89,979	57,305	95,290	72,420
Barbadoes	70,693	73,462	78,519	67,577	124,332	121,720	99,760	144,656
Dominica	9,466	8,866	10,668	7,551	7,767	9,640	9,481	7,160
Grenada	4,097	2,832	4,010	418	10,560	5,906	3,146	2,426
Jamaica	38	177	247	5	102	82	3	553
Montserrat	2,108	1,482	1,850	-	19	137	1,796	493
Nevis	2,606	6,965	10,727	97	2,844	162	2,045	1,893
St. Christopher	13,254	21,714	23,169	6,558	23,914	25,359	22,684	11,753
St. Lucia	5,724	7,704	7,198	5,519	10,037	4,801	4,779	5,973
St. Vincent	24,900	39,815	30,864	15,965	37,392	20,249	30,190	26,310
Tobago	7,083	4,103	5,138	1,520	4,779	3,749	1,475	1,181
Tortola	322	1,180	858	-	-	306	-	-
Trinidad	94,465	134,191	110,051	104,655	138,336	105,707	114,038	115,097
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	—
Demerara	136,623	120,050	133,814	97,989	150,823	106,915	100,420	79,394
Berbice	18,803	9,008	16,181	15,430	5,475	11,634	9,471	3,987
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	491,116	477,754	538,977	386,571	606,349	473,672	494,673	473,296
From Mauritius	1,564	150	11,295	6,740	11,386	13,930	740	-
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—								
Bengal Presidency	24,949	50,268	54,286	19,853	12,096	13,968	9,848	5,637
Madras Presidency						366	4	-
Bombay Presidency						-	-	-
Penang						—	—	—
Ceylon	-	-	206	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	517,629	528,172	604,764	413,164	629,831	501,936	505,265	478,933

* Since 5 July 1854, Melasses, of whatever growth, have been subject to a uniform scale of duties; and the distinction between the produce

- - - - - - *Mauritius*, and the *British* Possessions in the *East Indies*.

1853.	1854: To 5 July.	1854: From 5 July.	1854: Total.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
79,814	38,709	*									
134,779	31,856										
7,314	4,093										
566	355										
1	—										
—	—										
5,631	842										
18,745	17,299										
7,760	2,595										
10,978	9,937										
1,828	—										
—	—										
144,232	40,578										
—	—										
74,615	27,003										
5,816	3,288										
492,079	176,555										
—	—										
8,078	5,144										
—	—										
—	—										
—	—										
—	—										
500,157	181,699										
—	—										
18	3										
—	—										
—	—										
- -	19										
11	—										
11	—										
—	—										
26	—										
—	—										
6,631	5,050										
963	—										
7,660	5,072										
—	—										
—	—										
—	—										
—	—										
—	—										
—	—										
7,660	5,072										
79,814	38,709	59,002	97,711	56,788	54,214	52,791	68,743	57,347	49,631	48,151	64,611
134,797	31,859	77,697	109,556	54,247	67,002	52,416	104,062	22,775	65,773	79,890	38,020
7,314	4,093	4,459	8,552	3,589	2,644	7,376	4,235	3,719	3,471	6,527	3,474
566	355	1,037	1,392	1,118	843	2,828	684	662	326	1,722	637
1	- -	4	4	- -	289	324	366	506	616	820	542
- - -	- -	59	59	158	419	134	- -	162	707	76	698
5,631	842	3,925	4,767	2,683	1,347	2,190	2,101	78	- -	968	631
18,745	17,318	15,779	33,097	23,014	12,255	11,866	16,672	11,425	22,923	18,765	24,212
7,771	2,595	3,857	6,452	6,445	4,769	8,638	2,509	888	2,384	3,651	3,622
10,989	9,937	6,099	16,036	5,358	7,121	15,426	8,102	5,774	6,059	7,280	3,390
1,828	- -	725	725	144	1,725	1,635	690	253	158	260	1,717
- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,350
144,258	40,578	70,105	110,683	63,605	87,335	92,526	105,269	103,290	73,195	81,169	77,482
- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	208	1,781	- -	- -	3	1	1,524
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81,246	32,053	1,995	34,048	11,610	22,802	28,986	14,805	13,286	9,005	20,230	9,894
6,779	3,288	1,700	4,988	1,641	2,023	7,243	3,760	- -	1,982	3,731	3,768
499,739	181,627	246,443	428,070	230,400	264,996	286,160	331,998	220,165	236,233	273,241	235,572
- - -	- -	574	574	99	1,304	10,438	5,081	5	- -	- -	4
8,078	5,144	- -	5,144	4,820	13,758	9,555	2,326	6,217	1,360	6,883	14,179
- - -	- -	- -	- -	3	1,294	- -	2,344	899	1,763	6,755	12,194
- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
507,817	186,771	247,017	433,788	325,322	281,352	306,153	341,749	227,286	239,356	286,915	261,954

of British Possessions and Foreign produce has, by a necessary consequence, ceased to be observed in the Entries at the Custom-house.

3.—RUM Imported from the *British West Indies, British Guiana,* - - - - -

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
RUM, the Produce of British Possessions:	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Antigua	16,120	4,088	60,394	40,913	42,763	21,435	16,188
Barbadoes	3,493	197	13,348	21,354	3,598	261	2,866
Dominica	51,828	22,205	34,435	36,854	14,980	18,883	17,145
Grenada	78,390	99,261	231,285	189,681	92,340	53,772	148,191
Jamaica	1,745,679	1,487,161	2,140,519	2,280,223	1,778,605	1,585,683	1,912,765
Montserrat	3,067	964	2,385	- - -	687	- - -	3,761
Nevis	25,285	10,444	39,725	15,987	4,580	1,066	4,513
St. Christopher	111,743	64,731	190,535	82,950	88,558	63,941	53,579
St. Lucia	4,748	14,081	28,620	18,800	2,473	709	784
St. Vincent	82,626	83,001	264,828	127,671	194,247	50,446	53,570
Tobago	188,494	133,364	277,276	172,952	139,736	125,756	142,404
Tortola	- - -	295	1,667	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad	2,687	128	88,367	150,002	85,869	33,492	62,048
Bahamas	- - -	- - -	4,891	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bermudas	25	6	5	6	2	- - -	1,505
Demerara	1,535,792	855,195	1,749,897	2,271,049	1,806,116	1,612,211	1,739,377
Berbice	105,087	51,257	131,272	245,398	76,049	10,341	17,441
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	3,955,064	2,826,378	5,259,449	5,653,840	4,330,603	3,577,996	4,176,137
From Mauritius	2,582	7,340	60,056	114,807	94,869	24,167	21,442
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—							
Bengal Presidency						254,339	208,457
Madras Presidency						61,981	103,317
Bombay Presidency	701,618	822,462	818,214	869,244	671,927	- - -	- - -
Penang						126,587	103,044
Ceylon	2,508	2,520	20,989	13,240	24,569	- - -	35,347
Singapore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	4,661,772	3,658,700	6,158,708	6,651,131	5,121,968	4,045,070	4,647,744
RUM, of Foreign Produce:							
Antigua	- - -	22	- - -	45	- - -	1	- - -
Barbadoes	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -
Dominica	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Grenada	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Jamaica	6	53	2	35	45	13	245
Nevis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Christopher	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	- - -
St. Lucia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Vincent	- - -	- - -	- - -	53	- - -	2	29
Tobago	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tortola	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36	- - -
Bahamas	- - -	- - -	4,081	2,814	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bermudas	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Demerara	2	2	7,727	68	- - -	1,127	4,213
Berbice	- - -	- - -	680	2,495	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	12	77	12,492	5,510	47	1,180	4,487
From Mauritius	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—							
Bengal Presidency						124	- - -
Madras Presidency						- - -	1
Bombay Presidency	5,506	5,615	4,402	39,632	17,183	- - -	- - -
Penang						- - -	- - -
Ceylon	- - -	- - -	- - -	7	- - -	- - -	- - -
Singapore	3,589	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	9,107	5,692	16,894	45,149	17,230	1,304	4,488
RUM of all Sorts, collectively:							
Antigua	16,120	4,110	60,394	40,958	42,763	21,436	16,188
Barbadoes	3,495	197	13,348	21,354	3,600	261	2,866
Dominica	51,828	22,205	34,435	36,854	14,980	18,883	17,145
Grenada	78,390	99,261	231,285	189,681	92,340	53,772	148,191
Jamaica	1,745,685	1,487,214	2,140,521	2,280,258	1,778,650	1,585,696	1,913,010
Montserrat	3,067	964	2,385	- - -	687	- - -	3,761
Nevis	25,285	10,444	39,725	15,987	4,580	1,066	4,513
St. Christopher	111,743	64,731	190,535	82,950	88,558	63,942	53,579
St. Lucia	4,748	14,081	28,620	18,800	2,473	709	784
St. Vincent	82,626	83,001	264,828	127,724	194,247	50,448	53,599
Tobago	188,494	133,364	277,278	172,952	139,736	125,756	142,404
Tortola	- - -	295	1,667	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad	2,687	128	88,367	150,002	8,869	33,528	62,048
Bahamas	- - -	- - -	8,972	2,814	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bermudas	27	6	5	6	2	- - -	1,505
Demerara	1,535,794	855,197	1,757,624	2,271,117	1,806,116	1,613,338	1,743,590
Berbice	105,087	51,257	131,952	247,893	76,049	10,341	17,441
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	3,955,076	2,826,455	5,271,941	5,659,350	4,330,650	3,579,176	4,180,624
From Mauritius	2,582	7,340	60,056	114,807	94,869	24,167	21,442
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—							
Bengal Presidency						254,463	208,457
Madras Presidency						61,981	103,318
Bombay Presidency	707,124	828,077	822,616	908,876	689,110	- - -	- - -
Penang						126,587	103,044
Ceylon	2,508	2,520	20,989	13,247	24,569	- - -	35,347
Singapore	3,589	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	4,670,879	3,664,392	6,175,602	6,696,280	5,139,198	4,046,374	4,652,232

- - - - - - - *Mauritius*, and the *British* Possessions in the *East Indies*.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
65,699	45,437	201,723	168,147	182,429	65,328	150,840	120,057	66,063	57,474	106,480
716	5,412	122,053	149,680	144,879	26,919	155,204	74,474	110,347	59,426	53,187
25,763	15,134	62,741	75,744	84,492	62,775	74,197	83,360	81,076	49,014	52,878
184,276	162,576	255,785	257,413	128,258	179,301	195,338	193,283	116,930	116,254	57,978
1,587,692	904,077	2,051,567	2,109,291	1,377,049	1,539,961	2,089,534	1,615,429	1,976,223	2,108,860	2,209,440
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,691	800	299	- -	1,188	—	—	—
5,718	12,678	44,778	32,869	9,867	9,767	25,186	19,306	9,833	950	5,016
50,412	61,733	227,110	188,318	171,230	101,346	184,361	133,211	129,993	123,665	137,751
3,172	1,749	15,554	28,925	18,851	6,415	12,426	8,086	15,202	4,679	2,697
143,686	84,306	279,289	207,376	200,453	154,917	216,255	202,401	187,766	206,506	227,555
186,849	190,051	181,807	153,268	188,446	125,947	167,251	184,941	135,003	120,389	131,917
- - -	- - -	216	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1
80,663	130,066	315,992	354,357	349,529	116,142	305,511	255,702	143,016	272,594	282,998
- - -	- - -	10,443	- - -	- -	1,151	- -	- -	- -	14,625	11,433
- - -	1	- - -	- - -	1	- -	- -	30	- -	1,147	—
2,682,481	2,039,445	3,205,709	3,260,091	2,837,671	3,152,395	2,919,007	2,963,025	3,157,769	3,420,382	3,239,604
40,896	49,711	136,787	158,716	107,585	175,635	98,369	49,510	151,195	215,966	294,539
5,058,023	3,702,376	7,111,554	7,145,886	5,801,540	5,718,298	6,593,479	5,904,003	6,280,416	6,771,931	6,813,474
8,097	10,060	108,417	63,447	286,374	183,606	231,896	463,033	333,345	400,905	305,024
139,554	52,015	319,453	334,899	299,133	148,325	5,912	- -	75,794	89,451	12,516
113,024	31,910	21,159	88,823	94,168	52,254	49,718	34,000	60,770	29,791	27,459
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	2,087	- -	274	- -	907	326
54,804	116,873	142,332	187,688	233,361	155,860	104,983	180,434	204,576	Included with Singapore.	
21	4	16,925	7,272	6,192	- -	- -	5	625	397	445
- - -	- - -	3	- - -	3	- -	- -	- -	4,926	202,160 (including Penang).	186,665
5,373,523	3,913,238	7,719,843	7,828,015	6,720,771	6,260,430	6,985,988	6,581,749	6,960,452	7,495,542	7,345,909
- - -	- - -	195	283	- -	6	- -	2	9	3	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	512	406	1,655	923	5	6,369	49	8
- - -	- - -	2	- - -	1,393	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	3
- - -	- - -	4,725	3,021	249	- -	- -	- -	1,202	—	—
3,235	113	65	1,113	428	1,847	2,073	135	289	354	371
219	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	2	1	- - -	6
24	- - -	1	- - -	1,901	- -	2	- -	3,575	1	1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—	—
1	54	- - -	1,725	- -	- -	- -	60	1,816	23	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	70	100	- -	4	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	2
54	- - -	- - -	2,887	52	- -	- -	- -	3	1	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,114	22,361	987	- -	- -	- -	4,012	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	2	- -	- -	3	3	—
30	3,299	18,424	3,564	10,467	9,720	13,056	9,567	27,453	4,845	4,779
16	1,802	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	80	—	—
3,579	5,268	23,412	14,219	37,257	14,217	16,124	9,871	40,803	9,296	5,170
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,990	- -	3,274	14,964	13,067	- - -	2
1,549	1	66	50	17,245	20,595	974	162	9,062	1	7
14	- - -	- - -	5	- -	- -	33,585	- -	4,463	—	—
- - -	- - -	214	234	- -	78	532	55	7	10	410
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,304	- -	2,364	45,289	1,564	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	3	- - -	10,556	3,773	409	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	2	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	1	28
5,142	5,269	23,695	15,814	67,048	41,027	100,187	26,620	67,402	9,308	5,617
65,699	45,437	201,918	168,430	182,429	65,334	150,840	120,059	66,072	57,477	106,480
716	5,412	122,053	150,192	145,285	28,574	156,127	74,479	116,716	59,475	53,195
25,763	15,134	62,743	75,744	85,885	62,775	74,197	83,360	81,076	49,015	52,881
184,276	162,576	260,510	260,434	128,507	179,301	195,338	193,283	118,132	116,254	57,978
1,590,927	904,190	2,051,632	2,110,404	1,377,477	1,541,808	2,091,607	1,615,564	1,976,512	2,109,214	2,209,811
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,691	800	299	- -	1,188	—	—	—
5,937	12,678	44,778	32,869	9,867	9,767	25,186	19,308	9,834	950	5,022
50,436	61,733	227,111	188,318	173,131	101,346	184,363	133,211	133,568	123,666	137,752
3,172	1,749	15,554	28,925	18,851	6,415	12,426	8,086	15,205	4,679	2,697
143,687	84,360	279,289	209,101	200,453	154,917	216,255	202,461	189,582	206,529	227,555
186,849	190,051	181,807	153,268	188,446	125,947	167,321	185,041	135,003	120,393	131,917
- - -	- - -	216	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3
80,717	130,066	315,992	357,244	349,581	116,142	305,511	255,702	143,019	272,595	282,998
- - -	- - -	10,443	1,114	22,361	2,138	- -	- -	- -	18,637	11,433
- - -	1	- - -	- - -	1	2	- -	30	3	1,150	—
2,682,511	2,042,744	3,224,133	3,263,655	2,848,138	3,162,115	2,932,063	2,972,592	3,185,222	3,425,227	3,244,383
40,912	51,513	136,787	158,716	107,585	175,635	98,369	49,510	151,275	215,966	294,539
5,061,602	3,707,644	7,134,966	7,160,105	5,838,797	5,732,515	6,609,603	5,913,874	6,321,219	6,781,227	6,818,644
8,097	10,060	108,417	63,447	288,364	183,606	235,170	477,997	346,412	400,905	305,026
141,103	52,016	319,519	334,949	316,378	163,920	6,886	162	84,856	89,452	12,523
113,038	31,910	21,159	88,828	94,168	52,254	83,303	34,000	65,233	29,791	27,459
- - -	- - -	214	234	- -	2,165	532	329	7	917	736
54,804	116,873	142,332	188,992	233,361	158,224	150,272	181,998	204,576	Included with Singapore.	—
21	4	16,928	7,272	16,748	3,773	409	5	625	397	445
- - -	- - -	3	2	3	- -	- -	4	4,926	202,161 (including Penang).	186,693
5,378,665	3,918,507	7,743,538	7,843,829	6,787,819	6,301,457	7,086,175	6,608,369	7,027,854	7,504,850	7,351,526

4.—COFFEE Imported from the *British West Indies, British Guiana,* - - - -

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851: To 15 April.	1851: From 15 April.
COFFEE, the Produce of British Possessions:	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Antigua	131	7,387	21	16	- - -	- - -	22	*See Note.* *
Barbadoes	922	854	689	927	1,139	235	—	
Dominica	42,636	21,085	19,201	304	1,876	792	—	
Grenada	91,047	7,639	238	184	120,561	102	—	
Jamaica	5,090,133	6,011,249	6,570,363	4,945,702	3,399,764	4,156,210	203,601	
Montserrat	- - -	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Nevis	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Christopher	- - -	302	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Lucia	8,781	785	2,004	51	- - -	35	—	
St. Vincent	- - -	- - -	133	- - -	- - -	3	—	
Tobago	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Trinidad	9,630	71,348	12,578	5,917	4,779	96,376	—	
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bermudas	- - -	84	- - -	121	—	—	—	
Demerara	228,809	30,560	83,815	98,826	37,834	7,774	977	
Berbice	716,778	31,134	74,061	23,080	25,419	698	—	
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	6,189,077	6,182,527	6,763,103	5,075,128	3,591,372	4,262,225	204,600	
From Mauritius	199	1,307	42,867	43,712	1,396	12,409	—	
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—								
Bengal Presidency						84,375	—	
Madras Presidency						411,684	4,499	
Bombay Presidency	387,261	362,240	304,220	329,469	1,238,803	1,184,598	12,375	
Penang	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	
Ceylon	16,657,239	17,735,264	27,189,159	30,521,869	35,434,960	30,857,831	1,851,872	
Singapore	131	2,487	1,724	127	76,836	151	—	
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	23,233,907	24,283,825	34,301,073	35,970,305	40,338,367	36,813,273	2,073,346	
COFFEE, of Foreign Produce:								
Antigua	62	- - -	1,638	240	—	—	—	
Barbadoes	137	10	61	- - -	5,871	—	—	
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jamaica	158,946	49,678	1,735	2,191	13,872	456	40	
St. Christopher	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	—	
St. Lucia	- - -	34	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Vincent	- - -	- - -	- - -	48	- - -	117	—	
Tobago	72	- - -	- - -	90	—	—	—	
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Trinidad	- - -	172	84	45	106	63	—	
Bahamas	7,445	25,160	326	37,536	123,885	77,867	7,563	
Bermudas	53	43	3,711	12,335	18	8	—	
Demerara	157	- - -	134	37	761	2,840	178	
Berbice	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	124	—	—	
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	166,872	75,237	7,689	52,522	144,637	81,365	7,781	
From Mauritius	103,532	280	10,941	267	245	7,976	—	
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—								
Bengal Presidency						551	—	
Madras Presidency						15,745	102	
Bombay Presidency	3,876,744	2,448,233	2,104,520	2,157,007	1,517,040	2,148,404	802,330	
Penang	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	
Ceylon	225	142	865	231	73	2,078	72	
Singapore	715,881	521,297	68,468	32,681	881,926	663,651	5,476	
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	4,863,254	3,045,189	2,192,483	2,242,708	2,543,921	2,919,770	815,761	
COFFEE of all Sorts, collectively:								
Antigua	193	7,387	1,659	256	- - -	- - -	22	171
Barbadoes	1,059	864	750	927	7,010	235	- - -	2,747
Dominica	42,636	21,085	19,201	304	1,876	792	- - -	561
Grenada	91,047	7,639	238	184	120,561	102	- - -	205
Jamaica	5,249,079	6,061,017	6,572,098	4,947,893	3,413,636	4,156,666	203,641	3,763,179
Montserrat	- - -	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	20	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Christopher	- - -	302	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	- - -	2,594
St. Lucia	8,781	869	2,004	51	- - -	35	- - -	- - -
St. Vincent	- - -	- - -	133	48	- - -	126	- - -	1,272
Tobago	262	- - -	- - -	90	- - -	- - -	- - -	423
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	9,630	71,520	12,662	5,962	4,885	96,444	- - -	1,678
Bahamas	7,445	25,160	326	37,536	123,885	77,867	7,563	- - -
Bermudas	53	127	3,711	12,456	18	8	- - -	- - -
Demerara	228,966	30,560	83,949	98,863	38,595	10,614	1,155	16,289
Berbice	716,778	31,134	74,061	23,080	25,543	698	- - -	94
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	6,355,949	6,257,764	6,770,792	5,127,650	3,736,009	4,343,590	212,381	3,788,613
From Mauritius	103,731	1,587	53,808	43,979	1,641	20,385	- - -	254
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—								
Bengal Presidency						84,926	- - -	3,003
Madras Presidency						427,429	4,601	1,282,031
Bombay Presidency	4,264,005	2,810,473	2,408,710	2,486,476	2,750,843	3,333,002	814,705	1,425,975
Penang	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	285,146
Ceylon	16,657,464	17,735,406	27,190,024	30,522,100	35,435,033	30,859,909	1,851,944	27,012,018
Singapore	716,012	523,784	70,192	32,808	958,762	663,802	5,476	91,570
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	28,097,161	27,329,014	36,493,556	38,213,013	42,882,288	39,733,043	2,889,107	33,888,610

* Since 15th April 1851, Coffee, of whatever growth, has been chargeable with the same rate of Duty; and the distinction between the Produce

- - - - - *Mauritius*, and the *British* Possessions in the *East Indies*.

Total.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*

5.—COCOA Imported from the *British West Indies, British Guiana,* - - - - -

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
COCOA, the Produce of British Possessions:	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Antigua	—	1,968	—	—	—	—	4,770
Barbadoes	6,422	40	35,923	19,006	51	3,222	30,433
Dominica	5,444	6,782	17,672	12,247	6,892	19,071	7,823
Grenada	342,092	353,663	299,802	464,703	424,651	609,911	419,309
Jamaica	—	64	—	1	1	123	28
St. Christopher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	30,979	2,010	15,283	16,917	7,928	1,372	15,986
St. Vincent	6,450	3,630	73,187	11,955	3,959	8,642	42,572
Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	71	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	2,960,215	1,370,691	2,584,514	2,077,474	2,715,604	1,345,284	3,811,254
Bermudas	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Demerara	—	—	—	—	—	21	15,020
Berbice	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total from the British West Indies and British Guiana	3,351,602	1,738,848	3,026,381	2,602,309	3,159,086	1,987,717	4,347,195
From Mauritius	—	—	2,006	—	—	—	30
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—							
Bengal Presidency	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Madras Presidency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay Presidency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	3,351,602	1,738,848	3,028,387	2,602,309	3,159,086	1,987,717	4,347,233
COCOA, of Foreign Produce:							
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	5	—	2
Grenada	—	—	—	—	92	43	—
Jamaica	—	111	—	44	—	—	—
St. Lucia	—	—	145	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,107
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermudas	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Demerara	—	—	—	110	—	—	—
Berbice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total from the British West Indies and British Guiana	—	111	145	169	97	43	1,109
From Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—							
Bengal Presidency	—	—	—	—	—	748	—
Madras Presidency	—	—	80	7	—	—	—
Bombay Presidency	—	—	—	—	—	—	709
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	89	—
Aggregate of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	—	111	225	176	97	880	1,818
COCOA of all Sorts, collectively:							
Antigua	—	1,968	—	—	—	—	4,770
Barbadoes	6,422	40	35,923	19,006	56	3,222	30,435
Dominica	5,444	6,782	17,672	12,247	6,892	19,071	7,823
Grenada	342,092	353,663	299,802	464,703	424,743	609,954	419,309
Jamaica	—	175	—	45	1	123	28
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	30,979	2,010	15,428	16,917	7,928	1,372	15,986
St. Vincent	6,450	3,630	73,187	11,955	3,959	8,642	42,572
Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	71	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	2,960,215	1,370,691	2,584,514	2,077,474	2,715,604	1,345,284	3,812,361
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermudas	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Demerara	—	—	—	110	—	21	15,020
Berbice	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total from the British West Indies and British Guiana	3,351,602	1,738,959	3,026,526	2,602,478	3,159,183	1,987,760	4,348,304
From Mauritius	—	—	2,006	—	—	—	30
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—							
Bengal Presidency	—	—	—	—	—	748	8
Madras Presidency	—	—	80	7	—	—	—
Bombay Presidency	—	—	—	—	—	—	709
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	89	—
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	3,351,602	1,738,959	3,028,612	2,602,485	3,159,183	1,988,597	4,349,051

* Since 4 June 1853, Cocoa, of whatever growth, has been chargeable with the same rate of duty; and the distinction between the Produce

Mauritius, and the *British* Possessions in the *East Indies*.

1852.	1853: To 4 June.	1853: From 4 June.	1853: Total.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.* See Note. *	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
—	—											
17,722	58,498											
6,232	7,579											
604,299	94,287											
—	—											
—	—											
9,428	18,622											
5,287	106											
—	—											
—	—											
3,290,885	1,683,854											
—	—											
10	—											
—	—											
3,933,863	1,862,946											
2,106	—											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
3,935,969	1,862,946											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
2,741	—											
—	—											
—	—											
1,847	—											
—	—											
4,588	—											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
—	—											
4,588	—											
—	—											
17,722	58,498	112	58,610	77,894	39,411	119,670	33,301	8,069	29	27	96	17,965
6,232	7,579	4,398	11,977	—	12,461	37,284	36,634	5,372	14,632	128,478	12,498	7,499
604,299	94,287	489,496	583,783	607,887	783,417	796,499	949,865	82,480	107,832	90,126	88,065	90,089
—	—	—	—	130	64	10	562	1,249,544	833,079	787,704	1,148,722	1,378,925
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,544	3,490	9,648	52,870	45,727
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	10,396	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1,131	—	—	—	—	204	557	—	11
9,428	18,622	2,833	21,455	5,913	63,906	111,291	193,831	130,197	110,775	34,451	125,301	151,706
5,287	106	9,774	9,880	14,034	20,489	13,587	19,214	17,006	4,221	3,441	2,660	144
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,293,626	1,683,854	2,621,557	4,305,411	2,042,617	3,874,716	3,274,466	2,643,605	2,905,795	3,133,739	2,458,767	3,339,593	2,930,692
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	742	3,184	—	—	633
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,857	—	2,143	2,143	43	—	23	55,036	55,522	—	220,095	11,640	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,938,451	1,862,946	3,130,313	4,993,259	2,749,649	4,794,464	4,352,830	3,932,121	4,468,667	4,211,185	3,733,587	4,782,445	4,623,391
2,106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	406	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	20	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	177	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	—	—	—	—
3,940,557	1,862,946	3,130,313	4,993,259	2,749,826	4,794,571	4,352,830	3,932,131	4,468,966	4,211,185	3,733,993	4,782,445	4,623,391

of British Possessions and Foreign Produce has, by a necessary consequence, ceased to be observed in the Entries at the Custom-house.

6.—COTTON WOOL Imported from the *British West Indies, British Guiana,* - - - -

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Antigua - - - -	- - -	36,388	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	566	4,592
Barbadoes - - -	227,653	380,248	203,062	99,486	75,952	16,031	86,948	230,384
Dominica - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,738	2,912
Grenada - - - -	30,596	9,335	8,429	2,524	2,027	3,265	24,715	4,368
Jamaica - - - -	68,013	49,392	47,005	65,232	95,843	28,056	93,647	47,600
Montserrat - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112	- - -
Nevis - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84	587	560
St. Christopher - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	154	634	1,008
St. Lucia - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Vincent - - -	28,099	53,382	22,984	26,497	21,130	22,796	42,687	38,976
Tobago - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tortola - - - -	224	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad - - - -	102,752	26,066	4,088	27,602	47,915	9,243	28,767	46,480
Bahamas - - - -	824,181	257,507	54,826	184,050	461,538	3,393	8,532	96,992
Bermudas - - -	30,661	- - -	- - -	- - -	422	- - -	- - -	- - -
Demerara - - -	42,898	275,901	348,681	235,046	239,480	145,891	157,596	229,824
Berbice - - - -	39,370	113,638	104,858	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana - - -	1,394,447	1,201,857	793,933	640,437	944,307	228,913	446,529	703,696
From Mauritius - -	275	739	- - -	- - -	1,785	- - -	2,098	- - -
British Possessions in the East Indies; viz.—								
Bengal Presidency - -						85,789	1,175,940	557,088
Madras Presidency - -	58,255,306	34,033,721	83,542,864	83,773,078	70,162,364	5,571,450	6,460,782	3,808,224
Bombay Presidency - -						112,408,140	112,373,721	80,492,272
Ceylon - - - - -	182,120	506,422	391,750	326,766	675,934	807,363	2,616,519	64,848
Singapore - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,117	217	- - -	14	- - -
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above -	59,832,148	35,742,739	84,728,547	84,742,398	71,784,607	119,101,655	123,075,603	85,626,128

- - - - - *Mauritius*, and the *British* Possessions in the *East Indies*.

1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
3,997	1,644	- - -	31,024	—	—	—	—	—	—
118,051	60,590	79,321	51,632	28,000	3,472	16,352	58,912	39,424	16,464
2,310	1,512	819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,104	59,234	38,898	67,760	42,336	57,456	63,168	67,424	75,152	68,096
11,879	7,027	- - -	15,232	448	5,712	8,064	18,592	- - -	251,216
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112	896	—
392	2,850	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,368	2,576	- - -	896	- - -	- - -	4,592	3,584	10,304	5,712
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	560	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112
34,370	40,153	17,102	35,616	69,328	57,120	41,440	55,552	54,432	42,336
- - -	- - -	3,543	336	- - -	112	- - -	224	224	672
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	448
41,971	105,681	58,509	49,728	77,280	16,240	29,008	31,248	17,248	38,528
- - -	5,376	114,685	- - -	1,113,392	- - -	- - -	585,984	784	4,840,640
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,080	562,688
117,986	122,467	155,166	210,560	112,224	227,696	429,632	229,152	277,760	299,152
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
350,428	409,110	463,452	462,784	1,443,568	367,808	592,256	1,050,784	486,304	6,126,0 64
- - -	19,040	82,432	- - -	1,713,712	1,678,656	1,332,128	3,164,000	816,256	2,010,176
7,660,242	1,144,416	86,912	1,418,928	2,534,560	190,400	182,560	343,168	51,744	9,981,216
12,718,114	5,420,576	6,310,528	8,696,128	17,245,424	5,438,944	4,209,184	12,909,232	19,676,384	37,871,456
159,069,494	110,179,104	137,089,232	168,263,536	228,521,328	123,769,408	186,128,656	188,788,656	345,159,024	343,091,504
1,817,642	3,044,135	1,692,544	1,966,384	2,036,832	3,323,824	1,807,120	2,100,112	4,102,896	1,709,456
582,668	47,778	- - -	151,648	- - -	- - -	3,360	- - -	50,400	896
182,198,588	120,264,159	145,730,100	180,959,408	253,495,424	134,769,040	194,256,264	208,355,952	370,343,008	400,790,768

7.—FOREIGN SUGAR Imported into the United Kingdom

UNREFINED SUGAR:	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.*	1851.
Foreign West India Islands: viz.—	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Cuba	197,460	499,906	875,420	694,203	664,264	489,502	811,081
Porto Rico	151,053	96,472	248,481	168,317	241,935	179,964	299,885
Guadaloupe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Martin	—	—	—	—	211	—	—
St. Eustatius	3,308	—	2,270	—	—	—	311
St. Croix	—	168	72,294	53,831	46,142	7,533	8,740
St. Thomas	—	—	—	2	6,162	3	1
St. John	—	—	724	—	—	—	—
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Guiana	641	1,493	—	—	121	4,461	2,418
United States of America	22,232	199	306	1,672	7,505	160	4,079
Central America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Granada	6,890	1,956	1,044	3,310	989	75	79
Venezuela		11,593	4,853	5,010	8,657	4,262	1,431
Brazil	325,339	300,509	699,201	652,024	561,660	362,686	720,424
Chili	—	—	11	—	29	2	—
Peru	—	4	44	—	—	—	—
Eastern Coast of Africa	586	—	1,124	—	651	—	—
Bourbon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siam	163	—	17,948	2	—	8,524	—
Java	46,854	80,911	193,699	69,193	72,366	58,438	56,124
Philippine Islands	118,581	73,120	173,838	143,505	87,710	144,514	220,229
China	5,744	58,222	89,011	36,078	3	609	4
Russia	—	—	—	—	1	5	8
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prussia	—	2,323	—	—	—	1,809	364
Hanseatic Towns	—	—	1	2	4	2,321	1,110
Holland	4,485	7,558	—	10,297	12	17,750	21,113
Belgium	—	10,978	4,144	343	2	—	—
Channel Islands	—	—	—	—	3,660	12,033	99,921
France	—	—	1,717	—	—	28,935	8,855
Portugal	654	—	—	—	1	1	4,366
Spain	—	2	—	4	1	—	3
Gibraltar	540	2	—	—	1	—	—
Italy, Sardinian Territories	—	—	—	—	—	2,316	—
—— Duchy of Tuscany	—	—	4,003	—	—	—	—
—— Austrian Territories	—	—	—	—	3	471	—
British North American Colonies	21,264	9,052	1,773	7,661	12,299	20	8,307
British Possessions in Australia	—	—	3	2	6	205	6
British Possessions in South Africa	1	—	1	997	3	842	1
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parts	119	8	31	14	20	9	34
British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, and the British Possessions in the East Indies, as shown in Account, No. 1	905,934 5,987	1,154,476 43,196	2,391,941 17,040	1,846,467 9,122	1,714,418 10,731	1,327,450 23,073	2,269,594 26,710
AGGREGATE of the Importations from all Parts	911,921	1,197,672	2,408,981	1,855,589	1,725,149	1,350,523	2,296,304
REFINED SUGAR AND SUGAR CANDY:							
Foreign West India Islands; viz.—							
Cuba	16	13,292	39,124	40,629	47,864	48,670	19,304
Porto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Croix	—	—	147	3	70	—	4
St. Thomas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
United States of America	—	4	130	10	11	6,449	610
New Granada	—	5	25	1,264	480	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	92	—	—
Brazil	—	1,558	2,474	1,756	1,084	6	9
Chili	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peru	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Java	20	—	513	1	—	1	—
Philippine Islands	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
China	14	3	2	4	5	9	9
Russia	—	—	—	—	256	2	2
Denmark	3	—	—	6	2	—	—
Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanseatic Towns	3,012	140	712	491	69	1,301	249
Holland	198,345	70,509	37,216	141,366	186,799	273,710	307,387
Belgium	14,421	5,279	3,884	10,087	9,365	14,373	77,669
Channel Islands	—	—	—	—	70	430	1,906
France	290	—	87	3	8	224	9,794
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy, Sardinian Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Austrian Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British North American Colonies	7	1	—	3	4	5	2
British Possessions in Australia	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
British Possessions in South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parts	2	3	4	4	16	4	86
British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, and the British Possessions in the East Indies, as shown in Account, No. 1	216,132 1	90,794 3	84,319 5	195,627 17	246,214 2,384	345,186 8	417,032 19
AGGREGATE of the Importations from all Parts	216,133	90,797	84,324	195,644	248,598	345,194	417,051

* The Quantities of Foreign Sugar exhibited above, as imported from certain British Possessions in the year 1854, represent the having, by reason of the equalization of the duties,

7.—FOREIGN SUGAR Imported into the United Kingdom.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
432,364	946,826	1,598,993	711,832	736,166	999,310	1,593,655	1,644,933	1,382,398	2,046,210	2,152,509
52,561	143,501	378,377	239,246	199,724	197,067	362,732	216,895	262,713	518,635	438,521
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	6	930	- - -	2,822	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,354	1,387	27,155	2,241	5,190	2,828	22,455	2,478	—	2,906	1,679
- - -	1	668	727	11	8	9,422	8	1,267	57	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,653	29,242	28,125	39,418	34,836	48,079	40,249	61,247	60,304	85,219	98,771
788	27,643	68,210	15,242	21,872	264,003	29,718	45,684	3,894	263,859	478
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	934	5,922	7,539	14,290	9,397	23,482
42	1	- - -	1	- -	2	- -	2	4	53	4
- - -	- - -	1,164	83	61	2	- -	2	2	—	—
289,999	671,149	579,303	468,678	531,176	850,907	36,325	1,118,597	432,943	751,781	1,263,101
3	11	- - -	1	- -	2	3	3	2	—	1
- - -	1	4	7	6	3	6	2	143	2,906	4
838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	4,612	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,327	6,271	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	30,303	16,694	56,200	46,803	12,485	19,552
18,807	29,567	132,424	73,961	8,682	32,130	13,606	124,767	157,742	104,687	53,758
76,191	48,053	351,110	319,412	390,791	398,608	257,785	364,065	381,809	513,749	345,414
41,717	1	6	3	18,345	61,700	11,945	912	36,653	9,030	7,528
4	23	- - -	58	239	9	1	4	11	4	2
- - -	- - -	28	7,390	4,120	- -	- -	2	4,988	- -	195
- - -	1	6	1	- -	4	1	1,131	3	230	1
1,751	1	481	916	1,977	17,023	2,348	5,756	13	2,326	8,188
36,445	1,339	731	59,930	15,010	6,822	453	381	112,984	25,492	72,071
44	- - -	- - -	11,753	221	4,381	15,176	16,291	14,504	1,566	65,226
77,037	31,356	16,623	1,594	- -	31	- -	2	70	- -	51
16,529	4,492	4,680	300,328	65,244	137,015	390,289	180,981	547,669	63,591	347,521
- - -	6,223	3,207	38,041	13,786	3,155	4,543	1,259	- -	5,685	2,158
1	6	- - -	3,247	11,333	2,022	8,608	- -	5,010	44	14
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73	5	1	1	- -	- -	15
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,044	- -	- -	2	14,359	6	—
- - -	6	- - -	- - -	- -	2,715	2	—	—	—	—
1	- - -	6,714	- - -	- -	1	- -	- -	1,269	—	—
3,812	20,872	*8,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	34	* 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	6	* 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	1,444	144	2,125	2,148	5,652	6,973	19	6,718	8,381	950
1,059,069	1,963,194	3,212,394	2,301,235	2,065,877	3,064,721	3,628,912	3,849,163	3,495,892	4,434,570	4,901,241
9,495	14,206	*7,357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,068,564	1,977,400	3,219,751	2,301,235	2,065,877	3,064,721	3,628,912	3,849,163	3,495,892	4,434,570	4,901,241
33,784	24,091	66,113	19,831	14,175	15,159	72,130	26,183	22,689	16,506	2,838
- - -	18	46	11	- -	- -	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- - -	- - -	1	3	- -	10	- -	2	2	2
8	16	47	14	627	208	32	46	3,271	108	1,192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	59	17	12	31	36	13	13	37	7	8
- - -	1	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	8	—	—	—	—
- - -	3	- - -	2	1	2	1	- -	- -	1	1
- - -	6	41	- - -	- -	3	- -	6	997	- -	5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	2	- -	2	1	—	—
3	5	12	7	11	44	5	4	28	9	5
2	- - -	15	1	47	4	1	1,134	1	4	—
- - -	- - -	26	77	2	1	- -	- -	- -	23	—
104	- - -	21	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
1,013	1,344	2,012	1,898	91	137	591	331	15	82	42
206,015	201,984	212,684	215,789	82,657	166,424	118,362	122,702	155,773	134,095	158,295
56,282	91,121	98,186	150,260	52,152	136,234	128,460	92,292	104,012	77,092	63,651
2,082	63	572	168	- -	- -	189	350	226	13	1
167	737	15,201	22,971	29,723	9,712	66,703	18,511	57,007	13,751	95,260
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	34
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,618	2,001	597	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16
- - -	- - -	4,483	- - -	1	- -	- -	- -	7	—	—
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- - -	*11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	6	15	510	23	128	31	23	99	58
299,476	319,454	399,493	412,676	182,041	328,589	386,635	261,605	344,089	241,795	321,409
35	24	*62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
299,511	319,478	399,555	412,676	182,041	328,589	386,635	261,605	344,089	241,795	321,409

(*continued*)

amount of such importations in the first six months only of that year; the distinction between British and Foreign produce ceased to be observed in the Entries after 5th July.

7.—Foreign Sugar Imported into the United Kingdom—*continued.*

FOREIGN SUGAR of all Sorts, collectively:	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Foreign West India Islands: viz.—	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Cuba	197,476	513,198	914,544	734,832	712,128	538,172	830,385
Porto Rico	151,053	96,472	248,481	168,317	241,935	179,964	299,885
Guadaloupe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinique							
St. Martin					211	—	—
St. Eustatius	3,308		2,270				311
St. Croix		168	72,441	53,834	46,212	7,533	8,744
St. Thomas				2	6,162	5	1
St. John			724	—	—	—	—
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch Guiana	641	1,493			121	4,461	2,418
United States of America	22,232	203	436	1,682	7,516	6,609	4,689
Central America							
New Granada	6,890	1,961	1,069	4,574	1,469	75	79
Venezuela		11,593	4,853	5,010	8,749	4,262	1,431
Brazil	325,359	302,067	701,675	653,780	562,744	362,692	720,433
Chili			11		29	2	1
Peru	2	4	44		1		
Eastern Coast of Africa	586		1,124		651		
Bourbon							
Siam	163		17,948	2		8,524	
Java	46,874	80,911	194,212	69,194	72,366	58,439	56,124
Philippine Islands	118,581	73,120	173,839	143,505	87,710	144,514	220,229
China	5,758	58,225	89,013	36,082	8	618	13
Russia					257	7	10
Denmark	3			6	2		
Prussia		2,323				1,809	364
Hanseatic Towns	3,012	140	713	493	73	3,622	2,059
Holland	202,830	78,067	37,216	151,663	186,811	291,460	328,500
Belgium	14,421	16,257	8,028	10,430	9,367	14,373	77,669
Channel Islands					3,730	12,463	101,827
France	290		1,804	3	8	29,159	18,649
Portugal	654				1	1	4,366
Spain		2		4	1		3
Gibraltar	540	2			1		
Italy, Sardinian Territories						2,316	
—— Duchy of Tuscany			4,003				
—— Austrian Territories					3	471	
British North American Colonies	21,271	9,053	1,773	7,664	12,303	25	8,309
British Possessions in Australia			3	2	24	205	6
British Possessions in South Africa	1		1	997	3	842	1
St. Helena							
Other Parts	121	11	35	18	36	13	120
	1,122,066	1,245,270	2,476,260	2,042,094	1,960,632	1,672,636	2,686,626
British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, and the British Possessions in the East Indies, as shown in Account No. 1	5,988	43,199	17,045	9,139	13,115	23,081	26,729
Aggregate of the Importations from all Parts	1,128,054	1,288,469	2,493,305	2,051,233	1,973,747	1,695,717	2,713,335

* The quantities of Foreign Sugar exhibited above as imported from certain British Possessions in the year 1854, represent the amount of such
the Duties, ceased to be observed.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 14 May 1863.

7.—Foreign Sugar Imported into the United Kingdom—*continued.*

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
466,148	970,917	1,665,106	731,663	750,341	1,014,469	1,665,785	1,671,116	1,405,087	2,062,716	2,155,347
52,561	143,519	378,423	239,257	199,724	197,067	362,734	216,895	262,713	518,635	438,521
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	6	930	- - -	2,822	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,354	1,387	27,155	2,241	5,190	2,828	22,455	2,478	- -	2,906	1,679
1	1	668	728	14	8	9,432	8	1,269	59	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,653	29,242	28,125	39,418	34,836	48,079	40,249	61,247	60,304	85,219	98,771
796	27,659	68,257	15,256	22,499	264,211	29,750	45,730	7,165	263,967	1,670
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	934	5,922	7,539	14,290	9,397	23,482
42	1	- - -	1	- -	2	- -	2	4	53	4
- -	- - -	1,164	83	61	2	- -	2	2	—	—
290,004	671,208	579,320	468,690	531,207	850,943	836,338	1,118,610	432,980	751,788	1,263,109
3	12	- - -	1	- -	2	11	3	2	—	1
- -	4	4	9	7	5	7	2	143	2,907	5
838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	4,612	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,327	6,271	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30,303	16,694	56,200	46,803	12,485	19,552
18,807	29,573	132,465	73,961	8,682	32,133	13,606	124,773	158,739	104,687	53,763
76,191	48,053	351,110	319,412	390,791	398,610	257,785	364,067	381,810	513,749	345,414
41,720	6	18	10	18,356	61,744	11,950	916	36,681	9,039	7,533
6	23	15	59	286	13	2	1,138	12	8	2
- -	- - -	54	7,467	4,122	1	- -	2	4,988	23	195
104	1	27	2	- -	5	1	1,131	3	230	2
2,764	1,345	2,493	2,814	2,068	17,160	2,939	6,087	28	2,408	8,230
242,460	203,323	213,415	275,719	97,667	173,246	118,815	123,083	268,757	159,587	230,366
56,326	91,121	98,186	162,013	52,373	140,615	143,636	108,583	118,516	78,658	128,877
79,119	31,419	17,195	1,762	- -	31	189	352	296	13	52
16,696	5,229	19,881	323,299	94,967	146,727	456,992	199,492	604,676	77,342	442,781
- -	6,223	3,207	38,041	13,786	3,156	4,543	1,259	- -	5,688	2,192
1	6	- - -	9,865	13,334	2,619	8,608	- -	5,010	44	14
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	82	6	1	1	- -	- -	15
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,044	- -	- -	2	14,359	6	16
- -	6	- - -	- - -	- -	2,715	2	—	—	—	—
1	- - -	11,197	- - -	1	1	- -	- -	1,276	—	—
3,817	20,873	* 8,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	34	* 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	9	* 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	1,446	150	2,140	2,658	5,675	7,101	50	6,741	8,480	1,008
358,545	2,282,648	3,611,887	2,713,911	2,247,918	3,393,310	4,015,547	4,110,768	3,839,981	4,676,365	5,222,650
9,530	14,230	* 7,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
368,075	2,296,878	3,619,306	2,713,911	2,247,918	3,393,310	4,015,547	4,110,768	3,839,981	4,676,365	5,222,650

ortations in the first six months only of that year; the distinction between British and Foreign produce having, by reason of the equalisation of he Entries after 5th July.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY of REFINED SUGAR and SUGAR CANDY Imported into the United Kingdom, in the Years 1848 to 1862, respectively, stating the Quantity retained for Home Consumption, the Rates of Duty paid, and the Quantity Exported.

YEARS.	Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom.			Quantities retained for Home Consumption.			Rates of Duty chargeable per Cwt.			Quantities re-exported from the United Kingdom.		
	Of British Possessions.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Of British Possessions.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Of any British Possessions into which the Importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited.	Of other British Possessions.	Foreign.	Of British Possessions.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
1848	31,114	195,643	226,757	20,925	25,266	46,191	From 12 July – – 17 4	1 2 –	1 6 8	100	102,465	102,565
1849	55,794	248,598	304,392	59,860	15,277	75,137	From 5 July – – 16 –	1 – 4	1 4 8	149	198,068	198,217
1850	12,675	345,194	357,869	15,046	101,289	116,335	From 5 July – – 14 8	– 18 8	1 2 8	166	90,386	90,552
1851	31,400	417,051	448,541	35,924	302,155	338,079	From 5 July – – 13 4	– 17 –	1 – 8	153	53,084	53,237
1852	4,406	299,511	303,917	5,052	268,939	273,991	From 5 July – – „ –	– 16 4	– 19 4	– – –	37,650	37,650
1853	15,617	319,478	335,095	10,942	203,814	214,756	From 5 July – – „ –	– 15 4	– 17 4	44	51,720	51,764
1854 to 5 July	1,243	156,705	157,948	6,514	43,968	50,482	From 9 May – – 15 4	– 17 $7\frac{6}{10}$	– 19 $11\frac{2}{10}$	– – –	24,139	24,139
1854 from 5 July	4,716	242,850	247,566	3,461	249,706	253,167	From 5 July – – – – – – – 17 4 From 2 August – – – – – – – 16 –			42	62,891	62,933
1855	11,747	412,676	424,423	10,112	277,897	288,009	From 21 April – – – – – – 1 – –			1,305	41,805	43,110
1856	5,170	182,041	187,211	1,444	256,601	258,045	– – – – – – – –		„	4,954	61,670	66,624
1857	533	328,589	329,122	377	297,551	297,928	From 5 April – – – – – – 18 4			– – –	24,980	24,980
1858	204	386,635	386,839	326	255,914	256,240	– – – – – – – –		„	8	58,778	58,786
1859	856	261,605	262,461	781	241,598	242,379	– – – – – – – –		„	30	68,844	68,874
1860	922	344,089	345,011	605	264,509	265,114	– – – – – – – –		„	261	30,578	30,839
1861	4,059	241,795	245,854	909	242,769	243,678	– – – – – – – –		„	1,188	34,730	35,918
1862	3,053	321,409	324,462	1,280	266,917	268,197	– – – – – – – –		„	2,822	19,889	22,711

1854 from 5 July: Imported from — British Possessions. Foreign Countries. Originally Imported from — British Possessions. Foreign Countries. On all Sorts, of whatever Growth, and whencesoever Imported.

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 14 May 1863.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY and DECLARED VALUE of *British* REFINED SUGAR Exported from the United Kingdom, in the Years 1844 to 1862, respectively.

YEARS.	British Refined Sugar Exported from the United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwts.	£.
1844	219,117	331,050
1845	273,776	472,947
1846	227,570	392,404
1847	229,186	413,437
1848	248,702	437,221
1849	223,273	373,721
1850	209,148	344,499
1851	258,726	368,085
1852	213,563	300,134
1853	179,254	301,627
1854	125,139	218,351
1855	43,881	99,916
1856	313,953	806,445
1857	119,830	355,635
1858	127,260	362,472
1859	119,996	342,088
1860	84,722	235,798
1861	141,659	348,763
1862	213,507	531,609

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 14 May 1863.

John A. Messenger.

SUGAR, &c.

A RETURN of the Quantities of SUGAR Imported and Retained for Home Consumption, with Rate of Duty charged, and Revenue therefrom, from 1844 to 1862 inclusive.

AN ACCOUNT of the Imports into the United Kingdom of SUGAR, MELASSES, RUM, COFFEE, COCOA and COTTON, from the *West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius,* and the British Possessions in *India*, for the Years 1845 to 1862;—also, the Quantities of FOREIGN SUGAR Imported, for the same Periods.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY of REFINED SUGAR and SUGAR CANDY Imported into the United Kingdom, in the Years 1848 to 1862, respectively.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Declared Value of BRITISH REFINED SUGAR Exported from the United Kingdom in the Years 1844 to 1862, respectively.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *May* 1863.

Under 4 *oz.*

FOREIGN SUGAR.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 February 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Quantity of FOREIGN SUGAR Entered for Home Consumption during each Year, from 1844 to 1862 inclusive; distinguishing Refined from Unrefined; and also the several Places from whence such Sugar was Imported (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 316, of Session 1862)."

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *May* 1863.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of FOREIGN SUGAR Entered for Home Consumption during each Year, from 1844

	Foreign Sugar retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.								
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Unrefined Sugar Imported from—	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Foreign West India Islands; viz.—									
Cuba	28	21	154,742	349,693	496,351	192,676	372,615	617,879	369,274
Porto Rico	22	8	81,219	119,648	125,222	129,796	198,250	183,350	68,272
St. Croix	–	–	185	58,779	51,476	47,901	10,398	11,681	7,704
Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	120	2,165	–	3
United States of America	1	15	20	167	665	2,810	1,150	92	205
Central America	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Granada	12	452	1,316	765	1,388	98	60	122	–
Venezuela			3,829	1,929	1,350	5,382	2,169	1,506	33
Brazil	21	5	109,373	202,069	351,833	93,395	170,029	300,785	62,990
Bourbon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siam	–	–	–	8,724	4,803	14	9	–	–
Java	–	15,313	73,956	113,909	53,609	10,869	51,009	17,449	11,028
Philippine Islands	3	59,013	76,305	63,187	99,933	1,323	64,518	87,782	28,687
China	–	2,158	37,513	41,836	24,318	1,089	2,600	107	2,888
	–								
Hanseatic Towns	–	–	–	1	1	4	2,177	218	106
Holland	–	–	4,106	–	1,448	22	7,405	27,549	28,737
Belgium	–	–	566	752	133	2	–	–	–
Channel Islands	–	–	77	–	–	3,586	9,540	90,040	77,386
France	–	–	–	118	–	–	3,869	22,584	17,806
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	15	–
Italy, Austrian Territories	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	422	42
British North American Colonies	1	5	5,121	1,354	4,061	4,067	1,281	5,640	376
Other parts (except the British Possessions specified below)	4	4	38	1,528	321	143	3,135	1,301	38
	92	76,994	548,366	964,459	1,216,912	493,251	902,380	1,368,522	675,575
British West Indies, British Guiana, and Mauritius	4	1	2,893	2,741	1,594	1,219	2,096	10,317	5,587
British Possessions in the East Indies	2	312	51,480	6,819	2,458	2,008	3,919	201	1,364
Aggregate of Unrefined Sugar Retained for Home Consumption	98	77,307	602,739	974,019	1,220,964	496,478	908,395	1,379,040	682,526
Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy Imported from—									
Foreign West India Islands; viz.—									
Cuba	–	–	13,583	16,073	934	22	70	100	32
St. Croix	–	–	–	147	3	70	–	4	—
Brazil	–	–	2	199	12	18	6	3	11
Hanseatic Towns	–	–	10	331	476	233	579	461	1,119
Holland	2	12	7	16	23,377	12,958	92,798	233,016	214,258
Belgium	–	9	–	10	420	1,864	7,133	59,590	50,372
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	65	136	1,096	778
France	–	–	–	–	3	8	245	7,561	2,218
Other parts (exclusive of the British Possessions specified below)	3	6	7	15	25	30	310	301	125
	5	27	13,609	16,791	25,250	15,268	101,277	302,132	268,913
British West Indies, British Guiana, and Mauritius	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	13
British Possessions in the East Indies	1	–	1	4	15	8	11	22	14
Aggregate of Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy Retained for Home Consumption	6	27	13,610	16,795	25,266	15,277	101,289	302,155	268,940

to 1862, distinguishing Refined from Unrefined, and also the several Places from whence such Sugar was Imported.

- - - - Foreign Sugar retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.

1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
807,493	1,340,820	862,931	498,773	930,192	1,267,285	1,626,082	1,259,324	1,742,650	1,933,889
112,668	303,429	255,741	173,727	138,341	359,239	179,080	259,296	374,142	458,808
1,653	26,893	1,610	5,368	1,877	25,417	131	—	2,906	1,679
11,412	28,403	35,440	38,577	35,865	51,100	63,287	52,057	91,136	83,336
4,693	61,606	24,673	18,962	144,204	131,023	28,419	15,889	176,121	51,380
- -	- -	- -	- -	81	4,420	9,272	15,953	7,956	12,845
27	- -	1	- -	2	- -	2	4	53	4
18	101	2	81	25	- -	- -	2	—	—
437,858	404,415	561,512	406,964	729,355	658,247	932,073	608,021	590,055	1,098,888
- -	- -	1,355	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,099	7,221	—
3	- -	- -	- -	11,925	8,939	30,511	46,427	26,411	15,001
18,794	110,068	78,504	10,127	23,813	27,552	100,661	128,212	80,121	73,816
80,001	129,975	376,864	187,281	392,760	149,140	300,048	426,871	306,828	285,985
4,348	759	5	3,148	30,848	39,512	10,596	15,300	8,175	14,394
1	351	1,318	1,121	6,595	2,057	2,996	1,339	212	12,214
1,110	2	7,685	39,726	12,888	460	374	93,921	41,158	54,497
44	- -	10,396	221	1,192	8,948	21,195	14,502	—	64,767
29,034	17,712	213	447	31	- -	2	70	—	50
4,312	4,680	92,839	204,534	142,388	354,848	202,808	530,002	80,615	292,344
737	- -	3,587	21,617	2,928	5,362	1,259	- -	5	3,265
- -	2	5,536	- -	1	- -	- -	1,172	—	—
7,722	3,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
311	1,256	1,222	8,076	10,861	23,578	4,066	24,487	12,242	1,684
1,522,239	2,434,280	2,321,434	1,618,750	2,616,172	3,117,127	3,512,862	3,495,948	3,548,007	4,458,846
9,341	4,976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
398	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,531,978	2,439,291	2,321,434	1,618,750	2,616,172	3,117,127	3,512,862	3,495,948	3,548,007	4,458,846
86	5,973	1,614	58	33	1,151	304	269	189	79
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	15	10	30	30	17	13	24	9	7
287	887	24	96	37	436	139	83	78	133
142,739	189,388	162,628	127,103	152,826	86,173	120,833	121,324	147,036	144,714
60,280	86,857	106,087	87,089	135,445	122,671	85,556	92,348	83,356	57,586
75	475	123	49	- -	189	- -	1	13	1
273	9,892	7,360	41,980	9,109	44,654	34,697	50,215	12,007	64,345
47	159	51	196	71	623	56	245	81	52
203,790	293,646	277,897	256,601	297,551	255,914	241,598	264,509	242,769	266,917
4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
203,814	293,674	277,897	256,601	297,551	255,914	241,598	264,509	242,769	266,917

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Foreign Sugar Entered for Home Consumption during

	Foreign Sugar retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.								
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Foreign Sugar of all Sorts collectively, Imported from—									
Foreign West India Islands; viz.:—	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Cuba	28	21	168,325	365,766	497,285	192,698	372,685	617,979	369,306
Porto Rico	22	8	81,219	119,648	125,222	129,796	198,250	183,350	68,272
St. Croix	–	–	185	58,926	51,479	47,971	10,398	11,685	7,704
Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	120	2,165	–	3
United States of America	1	15	20	167	665	2,810	1,150	92	205
Central America	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Granada	12	452	1,316	765	1,388	98	60	122	–
Venezuela			3,829	1,929	1,350	5,382	2,169	1,506	33
Brazil	21	5	109,375	202,268	351,845	93,413	170,035	300,788	63,001
Bourbon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siam	–	–	–	8,724	4,803	14	9	–	–
Java	–	15,313	73,956	113,909	53,609	10,869	51,009	17,449	11,028
Philippine Islands	3	59,013	76,305	63,187	99,933	1,323	64,518	87,782	28,687
China	–	2,158	37,513	41,836	24,318	1,089	2,600	107	2,888
Hanseatic Towns	–	–	10	332	477	237	2,756	679	1,225
Holland	2	12	4,113	16	24,825	12,980	100,203	260,565	242,995
Belgium	–	9	566	762	553	1,866	7,133	59,590	50,372
Channel Islands	–	–	77	–	–	3,601	9,676	91,136	78,164
France	–	–	–	118	3	8	4,114	30,145	20,024
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	15	–
Italy—Austrian Territories	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	422	42
British North American Colonies	1	5	5,121	1,354	4,061	4,067	1,281	5,640	376
Other parts (except the British Possessions specified below)	7	10	45	1,543	346	173	3,445	1,602	163
	97	77,021	561,975	981,250	1,242,162	508,519	1,003,657	1,670,654	944,488
British West Indies, British Guiana, and Mauritius	4	1	2,893	2,741	1,595	1,220	2,097	10,318	5,600
British Possessions in the East Indies	3	312	51,481	6,823	2,473	2,016	3,930	223	1,378
Aggregate of Sugar of all Sorts Retained for Home Consumption	104	77,334	616,349	990,814	1,246,230	511,755	1,009,684	1,681,195	951,466

* Since the equalization of the Duties on 5th July 1854, the origin of Sugar imported into the United Kingdom, shipment. Such quantities of Foreign Sugar, therefore, as, subsequently to the date above mentioned, may have been foregoing Return of Consumption.

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 14 May 1863.

each Year, from 1844 to 1862, distinguishing Refined from Unrefined, &c.—*continued.*

- - - - Foreign Sugar retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.

1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
807,579	1,346,793	864,545	498,831	930,225	1,268,436	1,626,386	1,259,593	1,742,839	1,933,968
112,668	303,429	255,741	173,727	138,341	359,239	179,080	259,296	374,142	458,808
1,653	26,893	1,610	5,368	1,877	25,417	131	- -	2,906	1,679
11,412	28,403	35,440	38,577	35,865	51,100	63,287	52,057	91,136	83,336
4,693	61,606	24,673	18,962	144,204	131,023	28,419	15,889	176,121	51,380
- -	- -	- -	- -	81	4,420	9,272	15,953	7,956	12,845
27	- -	1	- -	2	- -	2	4	53	4
18	101	2	81	25	- -	- -	2	—	—
437,861	404,430	561,522	406,994	729,385	658,264	932,086	608,045	590,064	1,098,895
- -	- -	1,355	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,099	7,221	—
3	- -	- -	- -	11,925	8,939	30,511	46,427	26,411	15,001
18,794	110,068	78,504	10,127	23,813	27,552	100,661	128,212	80,121	73,816
80,001	129,975	376,864	187,281	392,760	149,140	300,048	426,871	306,828	285,985
4,348	759	5	3,148	30,848	39,512	10,596	15,300	8,175	14,394
288	1,238	1,342	1,217	6,632	2,493	3,135	1,422	290	12,347
143,849	189,390	170,313	166,829	165,714	86,633	121,207	215,245	188,194	199,211
60,324	86,857	116,483	87,310	136,637	131,619	106,751	106,850	83,356	122,353
29,109	18,187	336	496	31	189	2	71	13	51
4,585	14,572	100,199	246,514	151,497	399,502	237,505	580,217	92,622	356,689
737	- -	3,587	21,617	2,928	5,362	1,259	- -	5	3,265
- -	2	5,536	- -	1	- -	- -	1,172	—	—
7,722	*3,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
358	1,415	1,273	8,272	10,932	24,201	4,122	24,732	12,323	1,736
1,726,029	2,727,926	2,599,331	1,875,351	2,913,723	3,373,041	3,754,460	3,760,457	3,790,776	4,725,763
9,345	*4,979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
418	*60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,735,792	2,732,965	2,599,331	1,875,351	2,913,723	3,373,041	3,754,460	3,760,457	3,790,776	4,725,763

being no longer directly authenticated by the entry at the Custom House, can only be inferred from the place of imported from the British Possessions abroad, have not been identified as Foreign, and are not included in the

John A. Messenger.

FOREIGN SUGAR.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of FOREIGN SUGAR Entered for Home Consumption during each Year, from 1844 to 1862 inclusive; distinguishing Refined from Unrefined; and also the several Places from whence such Sugar was Imported.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *May* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

SUGAR.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 July 1863;—*for*,

COPIES "of LETTER from the Commissioners of Customs to the Treasury, transmitting Copy of REPORT of Mr. *Ogilvie*, and other PAPERS on the PROCEEDINGS of the CONFERENCES held recently at *Paris*, on the question of DRAWBACKS on SUGAR:"

"And, of Mr. *Mallet's* LETTER to the Secretary to the Treasury on the same subject."

Treasury Chambers, 20 July 1863.

F. PEEL.

(*Mr. Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 21 *July* 1863.

COPIES of LETTER from the Commissioners of Customs to the Treasury, transmitting Copy of REPORT of Mr. *Ogilvie*, and other PAPERS on the PROCEEDINGS of the CONFERENCES held recently at *Paris*, on the question of DRAWBACKS on SUGAR; and, of Mr. *Mallett's* LETTER to the Treasury on the same subject.

Custom House, London,
13 June 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, to transmit to you to be laid before the Chancellor of Exchequer, a copy of the Report of Mr. Ogilvie on the proceedings of the Conferences held recently in Paris, on the question of Drawbacks on Sugar, together with the *Procès Verbaux* or Minutes at such Conferences.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *F. G. Gardner.*

The Right Hon. F. Peel,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE between the Representatives of *Belgium*, *France*, *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, respecting the DRAWBACKS on REFINED SUGAR, held at *Paris* in 1863.

To the Right Hon. *William Ewart Gladstone*, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,

HAVING been appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Mallet of the Board of Trade, by the Lords of the Treasury to represent the British interests at the International Conference recently held in Paris, for the purpose of considering the possibility of establishing in the respective countries represented, some uniform regulations for the allowance of drawback on the exportation of refined sugar, I have the honour to lay before you the copy of the "*procès verbaux*" or minutes of such Conference. Mr. Mallet having been obliged to leave London on a special mission to Turin, while our Report was yet under consideration, in order to avoid delay, I am constrained to forego the advantage of his views and observations in submitting the account of our proceedings.

The suggestion to hold such Conference first occurred in the negotiations between France and Belgium, and was subsequently embodied in the treaty concluded between those two countries in 1861; and was also introduced into the protocol annexed to the Treaty of Commerce between Belgium and Great Britain, concluded in August last. It was originally proposed to give the Conference a more extensive range of inquiry, it being supposed by the Governments who invited it, that there still existed in some of the countries principally interested in the trade of sugar refining, some element of protection to the home-grown sugars which it was considered desirable to abolish, by rendering the duties payable on sugar imported into any one of the respective countries similar in amount to those levied on the sugar of national origin. It appeared, however, in the correspondence which was opened on the subject, that this object had already

already been effected by the independent legislation of the respective countries, with the exception of the small differential duties still kept up by France and Belgium; France still continuing to protect her colonies and her flag, and Belgium levying a customs import duty of 1 fr. 20 c. per 100 kilos., or 6 *d.* per cwt., which is not charged on her home-grown beetroot sugar.

In France, however, the duties favouring her colonial sugars are, by the existing law, being gradually and at fixed dates assimilated to those levied on other sugars. In 1866 all will be alike, and looking to the extent that free trade principles have advanced in France during the last three years, it may be fairly expected that the slight protection for her flag which now exists, will also be abandoned at no distant period.

It therefore only remained, according to the original proposition, for the Conference to enter upon the practical question, How much drawback ought to be allowed against a given amount of import duty? and whether the existing allowances simply returned the amount paid on the raw material, or whether, from miscalculation or any other cause, they went beyond that, and afforded a bounty to the refiner?

The Conference assembled for the first time on 24th March, and their deliberations were continued through nine sittings, terminating on 16th April. The meetings were held in the Hotel of the Minister of Finance, at the offices and under the presidency of M. Barbier, Councillor of State and Director General of the Customs and Indirect Taxes. The countries represented were Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Holland. France was represented by M. Barbier, the President, and by M. Ozenne, Director of Foreign Commerce; M. Amé, Administrator of Customs and Indirect Taxes; M. Jagerschmidt, Sub-Director under the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Belgian Commissioners were M. le Baron Beijens, Councillor of the Belgian Legation at Paris; M. Fisco, Inspector-General in the Department of Finance; M. Guillaume, Director in the same Department. Holland was represented by M. Berg de Middleburg, Councillor of the Dutch Legation at Paris; M. Uyttenhooven, Principal of the Divisions of the Customs and Excise in the Department of Finance; M. Byleveld, Receiver General of Customs and Excise Duties in Sugar at Amsterdam. M. Desroches, one of the principals in the office of the French Minister of Commerce, &c. officiated as secretary to the Conference

The President opened the proceedings, by observing that "the object of the "French Government in calling together the Conference, was to ascertain if it "were possible to establish some common principle by which the rates of "drawback allowed in the respective countries, on the exportation of refined "sugar could be regulated.

"Hitherto France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Holland had imposed upon "themselves the sacrifice of public revenue to encourage the exportation of "refined sugar. It was the desire of France, and no doubt of the other countries, "too, to relieve the Treasury from a charge, the only effect of which is to permit "refined sugar being sent to foreign markets at a lower price.

"France desired a single ('unique') rate of drawback, which should approach "as near as possible to the simple repayment of the duty actually paid. A single "uniform rate of drawback would have the advantage of abolishing the traffic in "dates of entry ('quittances'), and of admitting all sugars without distinction "to the drawback on exportation." He concluded, by further observing, that "it was not within the functions of the Conference to negotiate or conclude "any international convention; its duties were of a more modest character; and "it had only to determine the basis of a proposition which, if there were occasion, "would be settled by the usual course of diplomacy."

In entering upon the consideration of the amount to be allowed in any country as "drawback," there are two points to be considered; first, what is the duty that is to be drawn back or repaid; and, secondly, what may be considered as the just proportion of refined sugar, according to which, with reference to the average yield of the raw material usually subjected to the process of refining, the import duty should be repaid or allowed to be drawn back. In the first instance, therefore, the attention of the Conference was given to the duties, and the way in which they were levied in the respective countries on sugar imported into or produced in those countries; exact and full information upon these subjects will be found scattered through the *procès verbaux*, which for greater convenience I have given in a more collected form at the latter part of this Report. It will be seen

that some diversity exists, not only in the rates of the duties levied, but also in the systems under which they are collected, and further in the description and production of the sugar used in each country. In the first place there is a considerable difference in the quality of the sugar which, in the respective countries, is deemed to be "refined" or "unrefined," a higher quality being admitted under the latter denomination in all the other countries than in England,—a fact of great significance in the question of drawbacks. Again, in England unrefined sugar is admitted under a graduated scale of duties, descending in proportion to the inferiority of the sugar in regard to its saccharine value, or, in other words, according to the quantities it may be presumed to contain of pure sugar and molasses respectively; while in France, Belgium, and Holland unrefined sugar, whatever be its quality, is at present subjected to one rate only. The diversity of fiscal legislation has led to an equal diversity in the trade of each country. The one high rate presses with greater severity on the sugars of low quality, and acts as a bar to their introduction, except when the scarcity of the higher qualities and the consequent excess of demand over supply raise the price of sugar to an amount which affords to the lower qualities a profit sufficiently large to cover the disadvantage of duty. In France, Holland, and Belgium high class sugars enjoy, under such a system, a monoply of the markets, and form the great staple of their trade; while in England, the duties bearing a more equitable relation to the value and quality of the sugar, the lower sugars are free to come in and compete on a fairer footing with those of superior quality. Fine sugar is an article that requires skill, labour, machinery, and capital for its production, and as the combination of all those advantages can only be found in a few countries, the great bulk of sugar produced in the world must necessarily be of the lower kinds, and, as our system opens our markets to all the world, it necessarily follows that the bulk of our importations must consist of low sugars.

With such diversity in the trade and laws of the different countries, it was obviously impossible to adopt any common system of drawbacks which could, in all the different countries, produce the same uniform results. It was evident that an uniform system of repayments could only exist where there was uniformity of principle, at least, in the import repayments; and that the first step towards the result for which the Conference was called must be to adopt uniformity in the principles upon which the duties of importation were to be levied in each country. Thus the Conference was of necessity led to the discussion of the comparative advantages of the respective systems in operation.

In the discussion which ensued the Belgian Commissioners strenuously advocated their own existing system of one duty on all raw sugar; and urged that, as Great Britain was the only country exercising a different system, she should, for the sake of simplicity and uniformity, abandon it, and adopt that existing in the other countries.

They also handed in a paper which is annexed to the minutes of the fourth sitting, which they requested might be accepted and recorded as their decided protest against any change. This paper contains simply the objections usually urged in this country against our own existing system; that is a departure from the general principle on which duties upon other articles, such as coffee, tea, &c. are levied; that the grounds upon which the difference of duty is charged, namely, colour, grain, and strength, are variable and uncertain elements, which must require too large an amount of care and intelligence on the part of the Customs officers; and that whatever may be the zeal and aptitude of these functionaries, it affords opportunities for errors and abuses, which expose the trade of each country to chances which may materially affect the respective conditions of competing parties.

They asserted also that Great Britain has peculiar facilities for adopting the classified system of duties, arising from the general practice of the trade to sell sugar by public auction,—a practice which does not exist in their country. They also urged that the system of classes injures the interests of the producers, and therefore damages colonial trade by imposing an increased burden on the improvement in the manufacture of sugar; that it deprives the refiner of the freedom of choice in the purchase of his sugars, which, they asserted, the uniform duty affords; and, lastly, and rather illogically with regard to the last argument, that the classified system creates a monopoly for the benefit of the refiner, and to the detriment of the consumer. For these reasons they considered that any change in the system now in force in Belgium would only lead to serious inconvenience, and that therefore

fore they felt themselves compelled to withhold their consent from any scheme that would entail the necessity of such change.

In these opinions and arguments the Belgian Commissioners found little sympathy or concurrence. In reply to their first objection it was argued that sugar differed materially from tea, coffee, and other similar articles, inasmuch as it was not a raw or natural production, but a manufactured article containing two distinct elements, molasses and pure sugar, the latter being worth about three times as much as the former, and that as the proportion of each varied according to the degree of manufacture to which the sugar had been subjected, so it was but just that the duty should be levied in the proportion in which such elements existed in different kinds of sugar.

It was observed by the President that the difficulties arising from the amount of intelligence required on the part of the assessing revenue officers, are more imaginary than real. In Holland, for the purposes of trade, the merchants have long been in the habit of classifying the sugars produced in their colony of Java: and in such classification there are upwards of twenty divisions, each bearing its distinctive number, by reference to which the quality of any particular parcel of sugar may at once be indicated; and so useful has this system of classes and numbers been found, that it has been universally adopted by the sugar trade of every country in Europe. That if the whole of the trading community can so easily work a system of so many classes, it might fairly be asked, why cannot the revenue officials of any country successfully carry out a system which contains only three or four classes? But experience had, he considered, put the matter beyond dispute. France had formerly a system of classes, and found no difficulty in its operation. It was not on that account that the system was changed, but as an experiment for financial purposes. The one duty had been tried, and its advantages were not such as to justify its maintenance. The experience of England was also quoted, where the system of classified duties had been so long in operation, and where, notwithstanding the extent of the trade, complaints of any errors or injustice were of rare occurrence.

It could not be denied that a system which imposes on an article containing 97 or 98 per cent. of pure sugar the same amount of duty as it imposes on that which contains only 50 or 60 per cent., must give the former a great advantage over the latter; and it was freely admitted by the representatives of France and Holland that such had been the result in both those countries, the low sugars being almost excluded from their markets; and that the interests of the producer and the consumer were thereby injured, the prices of the low sugars being such as to compel even the home grower to seek foreign markets, while the scarcity of the finer sorts, which alone could afford to pay the high duty, kept up artificially high prices for those kinds; thus in Amsterdam the higher qualities of Java sugar are absolutely dearer than other sugars of similar quality are in the London markets, and the French send large quantities of the lower sorts of beetroot sugar to England, notwithstanding the cost of freight and carriage; and although such sugar realizes here a lower price, by 1 *s.* 6 *d.* or 2 *s.* per cwt., than cane sugars of the same apparent quality, because the high uniform duty deprives them of the natural market they should find in their own country.

It is principally this artificial high price for the finer sorts in other European markets which causes their comparative scarcity in the English markets.

The President informed the Conference that the sugar duties had received very great consideration in France, and that the result was, that it had been determined to introduce a proposition into the Houses of Legislature to abandon the system of one duty upon unrefined sugar, and to substitute a series of classes.

The Dutch Commissioners also expressed their conviction that the latter system was the best and most equitable.

The adoption of the classified, in preference to the single duty on raw sugar, having been thus declared desirable by a majority of three to one, and a common ground of action thereby established between France, England, and Holland, it only remained to determine the details of a general scheme of graduated duties, and then to establish the proportion which should exist between such duties and the drawback to be allowed on the exportation of refined sugar. In the consideration of these questions it was at once evident that to arrive at uniformity of system it was first necessary to establish some known and well-defined basis from which should be derived, in settled proportions, all other duties and drawbacks, and that such basis must be the same in each country; and it was de-

termined that refined sugar should form this basis. After considerable discussion a series of classes founded upon this principle was agreed to, in which the Dutch numbers were availed of as affording the readiest means of designating the limits of each class.

The Conference then proceeded to its next and ultimate business of discussing how far the rates of drawback at present allowed by the respective countries were limited to the object for which they were established, namely, the simple repayment of the duty received on the raw sugar, and to determine the proportion of drawback which in reference to the proposed scale of inward duties might be fairly and safely adopted.

The systems under which drawback is allowed differ in the different countries. In England and France the drawback is paid to the exporter in money; in Belgium and Holland it is allowed as a deduction from the amount of duties, for which credit has been obtained. There is also a difference in the proportions in which the allowances are made, but the principle upon which they are calculated is the same, viz., the quantity of pure sugar which it is assumed in each country may be extracted from the average quality of the raw sugar upon which the duty may have been levied; thus in England the drawback is with reference to the raw sugar generally used for refining, and on which the duty is 13*s.* 10*d.* or 12*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., according to quality, or assuming equal quantities of each to be used, 13*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., allowed in the proportion of an assumed product of 77 per cent. of pure sugar, and therefore the amount of duty chargeable on 100 lbs. of raw sugar is repaid to the exporter for every 77 lbs. of refined that is exported; but for simplicity of calculation the allowance is stated in the Act by the cwt., for which the equivalent sum is 17*s.* 2*d.*

In France the drawback for refined sugar was until lately calculated at 76 per cent., but it has recently been raised to 80 per cent.; in Holland it is 82, and in Belgium 83 per cent. The quantity of refined sugar that can be obtained depending upon the quality of the raw sugar before refining, and upon the skill exercised in the process, the calculation can never be anything but an approximation; and it is obvious that the amount of duty received being returned on 77 lbs. of refined, if a greater quantity of refined be produced, more money will be paid as drawback than was received as duty.

It has been considered in France that the new rate would secure the revenue from loss in this respect; but in Holland and Belgium it is admitted that the proportion is not just, and that the refiner gains considerably. It was strongly asserted by the French Commissioners that the same state of things existed in England, and that our drawback gave a bounty to our refiners. This has always been denied by the trade in this country, and some even go so far as to say that our drawback is insufficient.

Looking to the comparative allowances made by England and other countries, it would at first appear that our drawback was too great. If the Belgian and the Dutchman derive a bounty by producing 83 or 82 pounds of refined, the Englishman, it may be imagined, must reap a still larger bounty if he is called upon only to produce 77 lbs.; but, as I have before observed, the quantity of refined sugar produced must principally depend upon the quality of the raw material used; and in this respect in the other countries the refiner stands in a very different position from the Englishman. In France and Belgium a large quantity of beetroot sugar is used for refining, which yields a greater product than cane sugar, to the extent, it has been stated, of about four or five per cent. Again, in England the total quantity of high class sugars imported forms but a very small portion of our trade, and the demand for them as "grocery sugars," that is, to be sold by the grocers without farther refinement, renders their price such as to make them less remunerative to the refiner than the brown sugars, therefore in England the refiners necessarily use the latter sorts, many of which contain only from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure sugar. In the other countries, sugar being consumed almost entirely in the condition of loaf sugar, there is little demand for the high class "raw" sugars, as they are termed, for consumption in that state, and consequently they all go to the refinery. In Holland sugars are admitted as unrefined which in England we consider as refined, some of which must contain at least from 97 to 99 per cent. of pure sugar; although these latter sorts embrace only the highest quality, still a very considerable portion of the sugars used in Holland will contain nearer 90 than 80 per cent., and consequently the refiner receives a large benefit to the injury of the revenue.

The

The same circumstances exist to a great extent in Belgium and France. The Belgian law, as will be shown in the latter part of this Report, recognises and tries to remedy this fact. In France the law imposes the duty as refined only on such sugar as contains less than one per cent. of extraneous matter other than water. The French law, it is true, restricts the allowance of drawback to such refined as is produced from raw sugar which is not superior to what is termed No. 1 standard; but that admits sugar of a very high quality, and as it is impossible by any test to ascertain the nature or description of the sugar from which the refined has been made, it seems that such a law can be of little effect. In England many of the sugars, which abroad are admitted as raw, would be charged as refined, and would pay 18 *s.* 4 *d.* per cwt., while they would receive only 17 *s.* 2 *d.* per cwt. as drawback; and it must be remembered that the proportion of 77 per cent. is applicable only to the average duty of 13 *s.* 3 *d.* per cwt., and that the higher qualities of unrefined sugars, such as are used in France, Holland, and Belgium for refining, would pay at least 13 *s.* 10 *d.*, and most probably 16*s.* per cwt.; and to repay himself for these two latter rates the English refiner must produce 81 per cent. from the first class, and 93 per cent. from the last; and therefore the security against too high a rate of drawback would appear to be greater in England than in other countries.

Our English drawbacks were established many years ago, being founded on a series of experiments made on average West India sugar; since then, it must be borne in mind a great change has taken place in our import trade, and whereas formerly the English refiner could only obtain West India sugar, which is strong and good, in the present day sugars enter our markets from every part of the globe, and that the great increase in our imports has not been in high class sugars, but chiefly in the lower qualities the produce of remote countries where skill and machinery do not exist, and that as the quality of the bulk of the sugar now used for refining is inferior to what it was at the time the drawbacks were settled, so also, in proportion the product must be less. It is true that great improvements have been introduced both in the process and the machinery for refining, but the application of such improvements has been directed rather to the improvement of the quality than to the increase of the quantity of the product, and to cheapen the cost of production.

Under such circumstances there did not appear to be any just grounds for the assertion, that our English drawbacks did more than what they were intended to do—reimburse the actual sums paid; and if any further evidence were required on this point it is to be found in the fact of the smallness of our export trade in refined sugar as compared either with that of other countries or with the extent of our import trade.

Various proposals and counter-proposals having been made and discussed, the project contained in the ninth *procès verbal*, and of which I have annexed a translation, was finally adopted by the representatives of the three countries.

The principal features of the project may be thus summed up:—

The basis of the tariff to be the duty upon refined sugar, the standard of which must be clearly defined, and the same in the several countries, each Government being at liberty to fix the amount of such duty according to its own views. Raw sugar to be divided into three classes, the limits of which to be regulated according to qualities indicated by certain determined Dutch numbers, and represented by fixed and legally approved standards, and the duties to descend from that charged upon refined in an uniform and settled proportion.

All sugar equal to No. 19 (Dutch) to be deemed refined.

1st class of unrefined to include sugar superior to No. 14 and inferior to No. 19.

2d class, equal to No. 10 and not superior to No. 14.

3d class, all inferior to No. 10.

Each country to retain the power of adopting intermediate standards or another standard inferior to the third. In the former case such intermediate standards to be so fixed as to preserve the same difference between each of the original classes. In the latter case the duty affixed to the class inferior to the third must be in proportion to the numbers (Dutch) by which it is lowered.

The drawbacks on the exportation of refined sugar to be in like manner derived from the duties on its importation in an uniform and settled proportion.

No drawbacks to be allowed on molasses and treacle. Allowed tares to be regulated in each country according to a fixed tariff; each country being at liberty to take real tares, as is at present the practice in the United Kingdom.

The effect of this scheme may be best illustrated by a reference to the changes it would produce in our existing system of duties and drawbacks. The classes would comprehend the same qualities of sugar now passed under the three classes of duty in this country; and the basis, refined sugar, would also be of the same quality as is now charged with the duty of 18 *s.* 4 *d.*; taking, therefore, this latter rate as the starting point from which to calculate the per-centages for the other classes, the rates would stand thus: —

DUTIES.

PRESENT.	*s.*	*d.*	PROPOSED.	*s.*	*d.*	
Candy	18	4	105 per cent. =	19	3	per cwt.
Refined	18	4	100 „ =	18	4	„
1st class raw, white clayed	16	–	92 „ =	16	10	„
2d class raw, brown clayed	13	10	84 „ =	15	4	„
3d class raw, not equal to brown clayed	12	8	74 „ =	13	6	„
Melado, &c.	10	4	65 „ =	11	11	„
Molasses	5	–	⅓d. of 13*s.* 6*d.* =	4	6	„

DRAWBACKS.

PRESENT.	*s.*	*d.*	PROPOSED.	*s.*	*d.*
Candy and Loaves, &c., perfectly refined	17	2	Candy	19	3
Loaves, with 5 per cent. of moisture	16	4	Refined	18	4
Equal to No. 2 standard	15	1	Inferior	14	8
Inferior to No. 2 „	12	8			

It will be seen that the general principles of this project are in conformity with our English legislation. Some of the points in which it differs we were obliged to concede in deference to the views of the representatives of France and Holland.

The first feature in this scheme is, that the duty on candy is raised five per cent. on the ground that it is made from refined sugar, and that in the process of very gradual crystallization there is a waste, arising from the decomposition of some of the sugar, so that it takes more than 100 lbs. of refined sugar to produce that weight of candy. The principle is just, but of little consequence to England, because candy is not made or used to any extent in this country; though it is made and consumed in Belgium and other countries.

It would also raise the duty on all the classes of raw sugar. This might be equitable as regards the higher classes, for there is some reason to suppose that the sugars now paying 16 *s.* per cwt., and the higher qualities of the class paying 13 *s.* 10 *d.* per cwt., are less heavily taxed in proportion to their yield than the lower qualities, paying 12 *s.* 8 *d.*; but the proposed proportion of duty would be too high for the lower qualities of the second class, and also for the inferior qualities contained in the third class. These two defects might, however, to a great extent, be remedied by the introduction of an intermediate class between the first and second classes, and of a class below the third, but there still would be some difficulty of adjustment, with reference to the high rate at which it is proposed to charge melado and similar products.

The first rate of drawback would be increased in amount, but not in proportion, the drawback not being augmented in the same proportion as the duty. At present the English refiner, taking into consideration the description of sugars he generally refines, is repaid by the production of 77 per cent. of refined; under the proposed scheme it would require 79 per cent. It was, however, argued, and perhaps with some truth, that if the other countries adopt the system of graduated duties we shall obtain in England a greater proportion of high class sugars, which will be available for the purposes of the refiner, and therefore his yield will then be greater. We have at present three other rates of drawback adopted to our refined products. For these it is proposed to substitute one rate only, which would decidedly be too high for low bastards.

It will be thus seen, that in its application to England the scheme, as it now stands, would not on the whole improve our present system; but as regards the other countries concerned, it would no doubt be a great step in the right direction, and lead to further reforms.

The

The adoption of one common system in the leading countries of Europe would no doubt produce very great advantages to trade in general. The abolition of all bounties under the form of drawback would place the refiners of all countries on a more equal footing, and the admission into new markets of the lower qualities of sugar would confer a great boon upon our own colonies and possessions.

I take leave to add, that we distinctly stated to the Conference that, in agreeing to this scheme, we could offer no opinion whatever as to the probability of our Government being prepared to enter into any international engagements which would in any degree interfere with an entire freedom of national legislative action in so important a branch of our fiscal system.

The project is, therefore, only submitted as the expression of the opinion of the delegates of France, England, and Holland, that in the event of their respective Governments desiring to establish common principles of legislation with regard to the taxes upon sugar, with a view of affording mutual guarantee against bounties to the refiner, this scheme affords the best solution of the question which we were instructed to investigate, and the most promising basis for future discussion and negotiation, which, under the existing circumstances and views of our respective Governments, the Conference was able to devise.

I have now only to lay before you the further information obtained in reference to the sugar trade and the laws affecting it in France, Belgium, and Holland; and also a translation of the project for one uniform international system of duties and drawbacks on sugar, the substance of which has been already stated.

In comparison with the trade and legislation of foreign countries in reference to sugar, England stands alone and pre-eminent in the extent of such trade and in the amount of her revenue and consumption, as well as in her system of duties, which admits of the introduction of every quality from every part of the globe; and which, regarded as a measure of finance and commercial legislation, has produced results, the success of which at present attracts the attention of the Governments of other countries, and has induced them to attempt its adoption, in the hope of deriving equal advantages.

In France both the trade and consumption of sugar are considerably below that of England, although superior to that of most other countries. In the year 1862 the consumption of raw sugar was in England 9,447,487 cwts., or 36 lbs. per head, and in France 244,378,000 kilogrammes, or 4,887,560 cwts., equal to about 14 lbs. per head, in the following proportions of foreign, colonial, and home-grown:—

	Kilogrammes.	*Cwts.*
Colonial	104,425,000	2,088,500
Foreign	108,684,000	2,173,680
	213,109,000	4,262,180
Home-grown beetroot	133,351,000	2,667,020
	346,460,000	6,929,200
From which must be deducted, exported as 77,582,500 kilogrammes of refined for drawback	102,082,000	2,041,640
	244,378,000	4,887,560

The consumption of France in the previous years was—

	Kilogrammes.	*Cwts.*
1860	198,311,000	3,966,220
1861	235,617,000	4,712,340

The gross revenue derived from sugar in France during the year 1862 was 121,274,000 fr., from which must be deducted the amount of 38,649,804 fr. paid as drawback on refined sugar exported, leaving a total net sum of 82,624,196 fr., or about 3,300,000 *l.*

The production of beetroot sugar in France was, during the seasons of—

	Kilogrammes.	*Cwts.*
1859-60 - - - -	126,480,000	2,529,600
1860-61 - - - -	100,876,000	2,017,520
1861-62 - - - -	146,415,000	2,928,300
1862-63 - - - -	168,748,000	3,375,960

The accounts of this production are, in the first instance, made up for the season (*campagne*), extending from September to April, during which time the whole of the sugar of the year's crop is taken to account by the revenue officers, but the accounts are subsequently divided into months, and made up in the general statistics for the year, from 1st January to 31st December. The beetroot is a very variable crop, depending much upon weather during its growth. The great bulk of the indigenous sugar is consumed in France in the refined state, but she occasionally exports the raw, for which England is her chief and almost only customer; the exports vary considerably, having been in—

	Kilogrammes.	*Cwts.*
1859 - - - - -	9,413,445	188,269
1860 - - - - -	18,649,851	372,997
1861 - - - - -	2,430,100	48,602
1862 - - - - -	8,340,791	166,816

As regards the foreign trade in sugar, France imports raw sugar principally from her colonies, to the extent of about two-thirds of her whole importations; of refined sugar she imports a small quantity, but exports very largely,—in fact, she has at present one of the largest, if not the largest, export trade of any country in this branch.

The amount of duty paid on sugar imported into France was—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Foreign - - - - -	20,733,000	25,882,000	39,585,000
Colonial - - - - -	33,147,000	27,521,000	31,128,000
	53,880,000	53,403,000	70,713,000
	= £	= £	= £
	2,155,200	2,136,120	2,828,520

The imports of refined sugar were, from—

	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Kilos.	*Cwts.*	*Kilos.*	*Cwts.*	*Kilos.*	*Cwts.*
England - - -	862 =	17	5,552 =	111	1,028 =	20
Belgium - - -	10,883 =	217	278,291 =	5,566	1,461,406 =	29,228
Other Countries - -	1,500,890 =	30,017	1,625,103 =	32,505	616,033 =	12,320
	1,512,635 =	30,251	1,908,946 =	38,182	2,078,467 =	41,568

Of

Of which, however, only the following quantities were consumed in France, viz., from—

	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Kilos.	*Cwts.*	*Kilos.*	*Cwts.*	*Kilos.*	*Cwts.*
England - - -	- -	- -	2,145 =	43	839 =	17
Belgium - - -	- -	- -	277,186 =	5,544	466,138 =	9,323
Other Countries - -	2,018 =	40	125,798 =	2,516	431,739 =	8,635
	2,018 =	40	405,129 =	8,103	898,716 =	17,975

The exports of French refined sugar were, in—

	Kilos.	*Cwts.*
1859 - - - - - - - -	52,553,621 =	1,051,072
1860 - - - - - - - -	50,179,438 =	1,003,589
1861 - - - - - - - -	51,182,691 =	1,023,653
1862 - - - - - - - -	77,566,069 =	1,551,321

And in the latter year the quantities exported to different countries were respectively, to—

	Kilos.	*Cwts.*
England - - - - - - -	6,350,214 =	127,004
Belgium - - - - - - -	110,926 =	2,218
Zollverein - - - - - - -	334 =	6
Austria - - - - - - -	3,139,963 =	62,799
Spain - - - - - - -	328,093 =	6,562
Italy - - - - - - -	19,256,696 =	385,134
Switzerland - - - - - - -	8,155,857 =	163,117
Roman States - - - - - -	4,133,002 =	82,660
Greece - - - - - - -	2,846,008 =	56,921
Turkey - - - - - - -	17,981,328 =	359,626
Egypt - - - - - - -	486,030 =	9,721
Chili - - - - - - - -	1,604,879 =	32,099
Algeria - - - - - - -	5,479,805 =	109,596
Other Places - - - - - -	7,692,934 =	153,858
	77,566,069 =	1,551,321

The principal trade being with Italy and Turkey, for which markets the port of Marseilles gives France great advantages in regard to distance and freight.

The superiority maintained by France, in her export trade of refined sugar, may be shown by reference to the quantities exported by other countries, viz.—

	By England.	Holland.	Belgium.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
In 1859 - - - - -	120,009	1,131,320	387,680
„ 1860 - - - - -	84,722	1,178,580	412,080
„ 1861 - - - - -	141,659	1,261,038	472,860
„ 1862 - - - - -	214,215	—	— *

* I was unable to obtain the return for 1862 from Holland and Belgium.

Of raw sugar there was imported into France during the last four years—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Colonial - -	112,701,138	118,602,715	123,414,804	112,469,823
Foreign - -	75,468,793	60,496,812	95,802,687	129,167,132
Total - -	188,169,931	179,099,527	219,217,491	241,636,955
	= *Cwts.*	= *Cwts.*	= *Cwts.*	= *Cwts.*
	3,763,399	3,581,991	4,384,350	4,832,789

And of the above, the consumption has been—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Colonial - -	93,289,671	115,186,242	113,205,994	104,425,262
Foreign - -	59,648,994	46,679,500	85,152,347	108,683,630
Total -	152,939,665	161,865,742	198,358,341	213,108,892
	= *Cwts.*	= *Cwts.*	= *Cwts.*	= *Cwts.*
	3,058,793	3,237,315	3,967,167	4,262,178

And the details of the trade of the last year are, from—

	Imports.		Consumption.	
Colonial Ports:—	*Kilos.*	*Cwts.*	*Kilos.*	*Cwts.*
Guadaloupe - -	30,899,000 =	617,980	28,086,000 =	561,720
Martinique - -	29,137,000 =	582,740	26,310,000 =	526,200
Reunion - - -	50,563,000 =	1,011,260	47,860,000 =	957,200
Ste. Marie - -	1,622,000 =	32,440	1,985,000 =	39,700
Cayenne - - -	249,000 =	4,980	184,000 =	3,680
Foreign Ports:—				
England - - -	10,000 =	200	8,000 =	160
Belgium - - -	515,000 =	10,300	229,000 =	4,580
Mauritius - - -	29,253,000 =	585,160	29,122,000 =	582,440
Brazil - - -	26,346,000 =	526,920	19,608,000 =	392,160
Cuba - - -	69,159,000 =	1,383,180	56,405,100 =	1,128,100
Other Countries - -	3,884,000 =	77,680	3,310,000 =	66,200

The whole of which may be considered as cane sugar, except that from Belgium, which was beetroot sugar.

The manufacture of beetroot sugar in France is carried on under the immediate supervision of the revenue officers (*douaniers*), but there are two systems in force in respect of the supervision of this branch of trade. There are what are called "contract-houses" (*fabriques abonnées*), and "non-contract or surveyed houses" (*fabriques non-abonnées ou exercées*). In both the same supervision is exercised until the charge for duty is raised, which is done at the time of defecating, or clearing the juice, which, after having been pressed out of the sliced root, is received into pans or vessels, which are previously gauged, and marked with a graduated scale of the quantities of the liquid they are capable of containing; the officers then take the quantity and density of the juice, the latter being ascertained by an instrument termed a *densimètre*, and for every degree

degree shown by this instrument, at a determined temperature (15° centigrade), 1,400 grammes of sugar per hectolitre of juice are charged.

In the contract-houses the officers then leaves the manufacturer to proceed as he likes with the process of sugar-making or refining, and the duty is charged upon the quantity ascertained as above, without any addition or abatement, whatever may be the actual produce; this is the contract. But in the houses which are not under the contract system, the supervision is strictly continued after the charge for duty has been raised, duty being charged upon all quantities actually produced beyond the estimated result, or remitted if the product does not reach that amount, and provided that the officers are satisfied that no fraud has been practised. The charge raised by the officers at the time of defecation is for raw sugar, but the sugar may be refined in the same or in different premises. In the first case the duty is charged on the refined product at the rate of 10 per cent. above that payable on the raw, and in the latter the raw sugars are declared for delivery, and the amount of duty charged (*acquitté*) either by cash payment or by credit; and no further *surveillance* is required for their manufacture in the refinery to which they may be removed.

Foreign raw sugars upon which the duties have been paid may also be received into any of the refineries; but, in such as have home-grown sugar chargeable with duty, an account is necessarily kept of each description of sugar, so as at all times to show the amount of duty due to the revenue, but foreign sugar is never allowed to be received into any refinery without payment of the full duty.

Home-grown raw sugar made in surveyed houses (*non-abonnées*) alone can be exported without payment of duty, and it may be delivered for immediate and direct exportation, or to be deposited in a warehouse (*entrepôt*) for future exportation, the quantity delivered being discharged from the accounts of the sugar-house and export documents issued, which are checked afterwards by the certificate of the shipping officers.

Refined sugars of home growth cannot, under the existing law, be exported free of duty or with drawback; but as it is not always possible to say with what sugar the refined has been made, there is no doubt they are exported for drawback under the character of the produce of foreign raw sugar.

There are at present in France 31 contract-houses and 331 houses not under contracts for the manufacture of beetroot sugar, and the staff of officers required for the supervision of these consists of—

7	Inspectors with salaries ranging from -	180*l.* to 240*l.* per annum.
2	Sub-Inspectors - - - - -	140*l.* each.
40	Controllers - - - - - -	100*l.* to 120*l* each.
240	Principal Bookkeepers - - - -	76*l.* to 88*l.* each.
556	Book-keepers - - - - -	52*l.* to 68*l.* each.
757	Tide waiters, or Sub-Officers of the Customs Brigade - - - -	32*l.* to 40*l.* each.
1,602		

The total of the expense of salaries amounted for the season of 1862–63 to 2,115,700 francs, or 84,628 *l.*

The duties payable on home-grown beetroot sugar are—

For unrefined, 42 frs. per 100 kilos., or 16*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.
Refined, 10 per cent. additional, or 46*fr.* 20 *c.* per 100 kilos., or 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

By the law of the 27th March 1852, sugar in loaves, candy, and pounded or crushed after refining, and also sugars containing less than one per cent. of extraneous matter other than water, are chargeable with the duty as refined. A standard has been adopted by the administrative authorities, for the guidance of the officers, but this standard has not the authority of law; and therefore in cases in which the liability of the sugar is contested, the question is referred to and decided by experts or arbitrators, attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The duties on sugar imported into France are still varied according to the place from which they are imported, and according to the nationality of the importing ships.

The following are the duties levied on refined sugar imported into France from—

	Per 100 Kilos. *Fr. c.*	Per cwt. *s. d.*
Guiana and the Antilles, in French ships, till 30 June 1866	42 60	17 –
After that date	46 20	18 6
The importation is prohibited from Guiana in foreign ships, and from the Antilles a further rate in addition to the above of 20 francs, or 16*s.* per freight ton (*tonneau d'affrétement*) is charged on all sugars so imported.		
La Réunion, in French ships, till 30th June 1864	39 –	15 7
From 1st July 1864 to 30th June 1865	40 80	16 4
From 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866	42 60	17 –
After that date	46 20	18 6
In foreign ships an additional rate of 30 francs or 24*s.* per freight ton is charged.		
England, in French or English ships	55 –	22 –
In other ships	60 20	24 1
Belgium. Candy, in French or Belgian ships, and by land carriage	58 –	23 2
In other ships	63 40	25 4
Other refined sugar, in French or Belgian ships, or by land carriage	55 –	22 –
In other ships	60 20	24 –
Other Countries	Totally prohibited.	

The duties on raw sugar imported into France are from—

	Per 100 Kilos. *Fr. c.*	Per cwt. *s. d.*
French Guiana and Antilles, till 30th June 1866	38 40 or	15 3
After that date	42 – „	16 9½
La Réunion, till 30th June 1864	34 80 „	13 11
From 1st July 1864 to 30th June 1865	36 60 „	14 10
From 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866	38 40 „	15 3
After that date	42 – „	16 9½
India, in French ships	42 – „	16 9½
Foreign ships	45 – „	18 –
Cuba, French ships	42 – „	16 9½
Foreign ships	44 – „	17 4
Elsewhere, out of Europe, in French ships	42 – „	16 9½
Foreign ships	44 – „	17 4
Entrepôts, places in Europe, in any ships	44 – „	17 4

The freight-ton (*tonneau d'affrétement*), by which an additional rate is charged on goods imported in foreign ships, as a protection for the national flag, is a variable weight, calculated according to the quantity of any article that is estimated, when in certain forms or in certain packages, to occupy 1 cubic mètre and 44 cubic centimètres; and for this calculation there is an approved tariff for the various descriptions of merchandise packed in various ways, and the quantities settled for such tariff, for sugars, are as follow, viz :—

	Kilos.	*Cwt.*
Raw or molasses	1,000 or	20
Refined, in loaves, in bulk	900 „	18
„ „ in casks or cases	700 „	14
„ „ crushed	1,000 „	20
Candy, in cases	900 „	18
„ in casks	800 „	16

The duties upon foreign sugar are due at the time of importation, if taken at once for home consumption, but if deposited in a bonded warehouse, when delivered for consumption; upon home-grown sugar, if produced in a sugar-house under survey (*exercée*), at the time of delivery for consumption from such sugar-house, or from any warehouse in which it may have been deposited; in sugar-houses under contract, the duties become due, half at the commencement of defecation, and half at the end of that process.

If the duties are paid down in cash at the time they become due, a discount is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for four months; but if the party prefer it, credit may be obtained for that period.

Molasses for distillation, imported in French ships, are admitted from the French colonies of Guiana, the Antilles, and Réunion, or from foreign ports in India,

India, South America, the Antilles, England, and Belgium, free of duty, and from other places at a duty of 2 francs 40 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or 1*s.* per cwt. The importation in foreign ships is prohibited from the French colony of Guiana, but molasses are admitted in foreign ships from other places at the following surtax or additional rate of duty :—

From French colonies in the Antilles, 20*frs.* or 16*s.* per freight ton.
From La Réunion, 30*frs.* or 24*s.* per freight ton.
From India, South America, and foreign ports in the Antilles, 3*frs.* 60*c.* per 100 kilos., or 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
From England and Belgium, 25*c.* per 100 kilos., or 1¼*d.* per cwt.
From other places, 3*frs.* per 100 kilos., or 1*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.

For other purposes than distillation molasses are admitted from the French colonies of Guiana, the Antilles, and La Réunion, in French ships, at a duty of 11 francs 76 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or 4*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. ; but in foreign ships they are prohibited from the first, and charged with an additional rate of 24 francs, or 18*s.* 2*d.*, and 36 francs, or 28*s.* 10*d.*, per freight ton, from the second and third colonies respectively.

Under the English and Belgian treaties, molasses will be chargeable with the following duties, if not intended for distillation :—

	100 Kilos. *Fr. c.*		Cwt. *s. d.*
From England, in French or English ships, and from Belgium in Belgian or French ships, if containing less than 50 per cent. of saccharine - -	14 30	or	5 8
From both places, in foreign ships - - -	15 70	„	6 2

From any other place in any ship the importation of molasses is prohibited.

The duty payable on sugar is charged upon all molasses containing more than 50 per cent. of saccharine.

Molasses and treacle made from beetroot sugar are of such inferior quality, and so nauseous in taste and smell, as to be fit only for making blacking ; but the treacle from foreign cane sugar is allowed to be removed, under bond, from the refineries to the distilleries, where it is converted into spirit, upon which the duty is charged under that head.

Treacle is also occasionally delivered, under special authority, for making gingerbread, feeding cattle, and some other purposes

The drawback in France is not, as in England, allowed in a certain fixed sum, but in sums proportioned to the duties paid on importation of the raw material, the payment of which the party claiming drawback is required to prove by what are termed the "quittances," that is, the inward entries. This system was the necessary result of a scale of duties varying according to the place of production, and according to the flag under which the sugar may be imported ; but as it is perfectly impossible to tell of what kind of raw sugar the refined article has been made, it must be obvious that great opportunities are afforded, under such a system, of committing fraud by claiming the restitution of high duties payable on foreign sugar, while in reality the article upon which the drawback is claimed has been made from home-grown or colonial sugar, the duty upon which was much lower.

By the present law of France, this protective system of duties is gradually disappearing, and if one uniform system of duties can be adopted without reference to growth or mode of importation, the system of "quittances" will disappear, a result greatly to be desired, for the benefit of the French treasury, the French consumer, and the competing refiners of other countries. Until recently, the drawback was allowed in the following proportions ; viz., the duty paid on 100 kilogrammes of the raw for every 76 kilogrammes of the sugar perfectly refined, or of candy, and 80 kilogrammes of lumps and pieces. It was, however, proved to the satisfaction of the French Government that this proportion was not a just one, and that the refiner really produced more refined sugar, which he consequently got free of duty ; and it was therefore determined to alter the proportions from 76 to 80 kilogrammes, and from 80 to 83 kilogrammes, and a Bill (*projet de loi*) has been introduced into the Legislature for that purpose.

In Holland there is a duty on refined sugar, and one uniform rate on unrefined ; but there is no standard for the refined, and consequently there is no legal or official means of distinction. Practically all sugar of a quality

superior to No. 20 of their numbers is deemed to be refined; but if only equal or inferior, it is passed as unrefined. This want of some proper mode of distinction gives rise to many disputes with the Customs, and the mode of settling them appears to be vexatious and expensive.

Refined sugar pays on importation a duty of 35 florins per 100 kilogrammes, or 29 *s.* 2 *d.* per cwt.

Unrefined pays 22 florins per 100 kilogrammes, or 18 *s.* 4 *d.* per cwt.

This is called an excise duty, and is equally applicable to importations of foreign or colonial, and to home-grown sugar, there being no protection for flag or colony. But little beetroot sugar is produced in Holland, there being only three or four sugar-houses, which at the most produce about 1,000,000 kilogrammes, or 1,000 tons in the year.

The duty on the home-grown sugar is charged, as in France, at the time of defecation, upon an estimated produce of the juice according to its density, 1,400 grammes for each degree. The sugar factories are all under the contract (*abonnées*) system.

The charge for duty on imported sugar is raised at the time of landing by taking the gross weights, and allowing a settled tare, which, however, is acknowledged to be excessive, to the extent of 5 per cent., and giving the importer a benefit of so much sugar duty free.

The sugar may be entered for immediate consumption, or to be warehoused without payment of duty, as in England. When cleared from the warehouse for home consumption, 5 per cent. of the duty is required to be paid down, and credit is given for the remainder for five months, if the amount of duty does not exceed 150,000 florins, or 12,500*l.*; above that sum the credit is only for two months, and when the account is balanced at the end of the credit, deduction is made for the sugar exported for drawback, and for such as may have been deposited in warehouse, for future exportation. No discount is ever allowed, even when the duty for which credit has been obtained is paid before the expiration of the credit.

Treacle is also subject to an import duty of 8 florins per 100 kilogrammes, or 6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

Molasses and melado are charged on importation a duty of 15 florins per 100 kilogrammes, or 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., if containing more than 10 per cent. of sugar; and 4 florins per 100 kilogrammes, or 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., if containing less than 10 per cent. of sugar.

A drawback of the duty paid on 100 kilogrammes of raw sugar is allowed for every 73·50 kilogrammes of candy or 81·91 kilogrammes of refined loaves exported.

The sugar refined in Holland is almost entirely the produce of Java, which is perhaps the best made raw sugar in the world; and as all sugar not superior to the Dutch No. 20 is admitted at the duty payable on unrefined, there can be no doubt that the proportion upon which the drawback is calculated is considerably too low.

There was, until recently, a duty of Customs of 42 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or 2*d.* per cwt. on sugar; but it was abolished in August last.

If the total duty paid in six months does not amount to 1,000,000 florins, or 83,333*l.*, the credits are called in to make up the deficiency, each merchant paying in proportion to the amount of his credit.

Sugar imported into Belgium can be entered in quantities of not less than 500 kilogrammes, or 10 cwt., to be warehoused for exportation or consumption, In the latter case the duties are, at the option of the importer, paid down in cash, or placed to a credit account, opened with merchants and refiners, on their giving bond for a specified term. If the quantity be less than the above, the duty must be paid in cash.

Merchants obtain credit for payment of the duty in two terms of three and six months, when the amount does not exceed 1,000 francs, and for payment in three terms of three, six, and nine months, when it does exceed that amount. This credit can only be discharged by the actual payment of duty.

Refiners are allowed six months' credit for their raw sugar until the quantity cleared in each year, dating from 1st January, reaches 400,000 kilogrammes (400 tons); for all above that quantity they are allowed only four months.

This credit may be discharged either by actual payment of the duty, by the exportation, or by deposit in warehouse of the sugar either in the condition of raw or refined.

No

No discount is allowed, even if the duty be paid for sugars admitted before the expiration of the credit.

The duties are the same for all foreign raw sugars, whencesoever and howsoever imported, viz., Customs, 1 franc 20 centimes; excise, 45 francs; altogether, 46 francs 20 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; but home-grown beetroot sugar is not liable to the Customs duty. For refined, the tariff fixes a general duty of 114 francs per 100 kilogrammes, or 2 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* per cwt.; but this was reduced to 63 francs per 100 kilogrammes, or 1 *l.* 5 *s.* per cwt., by the Franco-Belgian Treaty, for the refined sugars admissible under that treaty.

The quantity of beetroot sugar produced in Belgium was during the seasons of—

	Kilos.	*Cwt.*
1857–58, about - - - -	16,000,000	or 320,000
1858–59 „ - - - -	17,000,000	„ 340,000
1859–60 „ - - - -	20,000,000	„ 400,000
1860–61 „ - - - -	13,800,000	„ 276,000
1861–62 „ - - - -	17,600,000	„ 352,000
1862–63 „ - - - -	22,600,000	„ 452,000

The importations of foreign sugar may be considered as not exceeding annually 400,000 cwts.

There is but one system of charging the duty on home-grown sugar in Belgium, which is the same as that existing in France in regard to contract sugar-houses. The proportion upon which the drawback in Belgium is calculated being confessedly too low, a part of the duty which should be paid on what goes into consumption is evaded, and the amount thus evaded increases with the increase of exportation. The Belgian law, with a view to protect the public treasury from this loss, requires the refiners to guarantee a fixed minimum of revenue, according to the supposed usual amount of consumption, viz., 6,000,000 francs, or 240,000 *l.* per annum; but when the average consumption of three consecutive years, ending on 30th June of each year, exceeds 16,860,000 kilogrammes, or 337,200 cwt., the minimum is increased to the extent of 50,000 francs for every 500,000 kilogrammes consumed beyond that quantity.

The accounts of the deduction allowed in favour of the refiners for sugar exported or deposited in warehouse are made up at the end of each quarter, and the accounts of consumption adjusted; and if in any quarter the total amount of duty paid on sugar fall short of this minimum revenue, the deficiency is made up by the refineries in proportion to the balance of undischarged credit standing against each individual; and if the amount thus called in is not sufficient to make up the deficit, the difference must be made up by the refiners, who had previously discharged their credits during the same quarter, and the payments thus made are placed to their accounts in anticipation of future credits.

The law further directs that if two consecutive quarters present respectively a deficit of more than 500,000 francs, the drawback shall be reduced one franc for every 500,000 francs of the undischarged balance established at the end of the second quarter. Every further deficiency gives rise to a fresh reduction of 25 centimes for each 100,000 francs deficient in the accounts of the refiners.

It is assumed that by this system the revenue is amply protected; that in proportion as the extent of the exportations compromise the interest of the public treasury, so the bounty created by the drawback undergoes a reduction, and thus the equilibrium of drawback and duty is re-established by this operation of the law.

Sugar, syrups, treacles, and molasses may be transferred to the distilleries, for the purpose of being used for distillation, without payment of duty.

In Belgium, drawback is only allowed for sugars upon which the duty credit has not expired; there never being an actual payment or restitution of money by the Crown, but a simple deduction from the quantity for which credit was given, which deduction is made upon the refined sugars being exported, or deposited in a warehouse; and in the latter case they may be cleared from the warehouse, if

preferred, for home consumption, on payment of the amount which had been deducted as drawback.

The drawbacks allowed are—

	100 Kilos. *Fr.*	*c.*	Cwt. *s.*	*d.*
For candy, dry, hard, and transparent, and recognised as such by the Customs	60	– or	24	–
Refined, in loaves and lumps, thoroughly purified and hard	55	50 „	22	2
Other refined, of inferior quality	45	– „	18	–

which is in proportion to the duty paid on 100 kilogrammes of raw, for

	Kilos.
Candy	77
Perfectly refined	83
Other refined	102

These drawbacks, it is admitted, afford a profit to the refiner, though the object of the Government, it is asserted, has been simply to allow the actual equivalent for the duty received on the raw material.

In the year 1862 drawback was allowed on the exportation of—

	Kilos.		*Cwt.*
Candy	1,711,321	or	34,226
Refined and lumps	18,437,968	„	368,759
Inferior (*Cassonade*)	22,398	„	448
	20,171,687	„	403,433

The question of fixed tares, as allowed (*tares légales*) in each country also formed a matter of discussion. In France, Holland, and Belgium, it is the practice to have settled permanent tares allowed upon the different sorts of packages; but in England it is generally the practice to take the actual tares, because the sugars are bought and sold by Customs weights. Great care is indeed taken to ascertain the correct tares, and our system of docks in London, and the larger outports, affords facilities for such operations; and as the trade would strongly object if it were proposed to adopt in this country any scale of estimated tares, it was not in our power to join in such scheme, and the discussion upon this point was therefore confined to the representatives of the other countries, except that we furnished specimens of the tares taken in London, and allowed upon each different description of sugar imported.

The following is the translation of the document drawn up and agreed to as enbodying the results of the Conference.

The Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Holland, having considered that it was for the general interest that a uniform drawback upon the exportation of refined sugar should be established, and that all bounties should be abolished as soon as possible in the four countries, have resolved to delegate to an international commission, at the same time reserving entire liberty of action and approval, the duty of seeking the basis of a common understanding, and to agree upon such regulations as it would appear useful to adopt in each of the respective States.

After nine sittings, devoted to the study and comparison of the laws of the four countries, and to the discussion of the means of arriving at the desired uniformity, the Commissioners for France, Great Britain, and Holland, have agreed to avow that the adoption of standards for the assessment of duty on raw sugar alone affords the means of overcoming the numerous difficulties inherent in the question of drawbacks. Starting from this basis, they have drawn up the following propositions, which they believe they can safely recommend for the consideration of their respective Governments:—

1. Raw sugar shall be divided into three classes.

2. The first shall include all sugars superior to the Dutch No. 14, up to refined; the second, from No. 10 inclusive to No. 14 inclusive; the third, those inferior to No. 10.

3. Sugars equal and superior to No. 19 shall be deemed to be refined.

4. The duties upon raw sugar shall spring from that which in each country shall be levied on refined.

5. The

5. The duty on refined being taken at 100, the duties on raw shall be fixed at an equivalent of—

92 for sugars above the first standard.
84 for the sugars of the first and second standards.
74 for sugars below the second standard.
65 for liquid sugar, especially those known in commerce as *melado*, for treacle and molasses containing more than 50 per cent. of sugar.
For candy the duty shall be 105.

6. The duty on treacle and molasses not containing 50 per cent. of sugar shall not exceed one-third part of the duty attaching to raw sugar of the lowest standard.

7. The various preceding duties are independent of the surtax on account of growth or produce, or account of the ship in which they are imported (*de provenance ou de Pavillon*), which each of the contracting parties may judge necessary to maintain or to adopt for raw sugar, treacle, or molasses. For refined sugar and candy the surtax for growth or produce (*de provenance*) shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the simple duty.

8. Each of the contracting countries reserves to itself the right of establishing either intermediate standards, or another standard inferior to No. 10. In which case the intermediate standards, and the duties which shall apply to them, shall be calculated according to the proportions resulting from the combination of articles 2 and 5, preserving always the difference already established between each of the principal standards. In like manner for the standard inferior to No. 10, the diminution of duty shall be in proportion to the numbers by which it is lowered.

9. The charge for duty in the manufactories of home-grown sugar under contract (*abonnées*) shall not be reduced below 1,400 grammes (3 lbs.) per hectolitre (22 gallons) of juice and for each degree of the densimeter at the temperature of 15° centigrade (59° Fahrenheit).

10. The drawbacks upon the exportation of refined sugar shall be fixed in the following proportions taken as maxima :—

	Per cent. of the duty charged on refined.
For candy	105
For sugar in loaves thoroughly clarified, dried, and of an uniform whiteness	100
For sugars in loaves of inferior quality, for soft sugar and pieces	80

11. Drawback shall not be allowed for molasses or treacle.

12. The fixed tares (*tares légales*) shall be settled in each country according to the following table :—

	Tare.
Casks of every description	12 per cent.
Cases	12 „
Canastres or crandjangs	6 „
Bales or bags, single (mats or others)	2 „
Bales or bags, two or more	5 „

The Commissioners for Belgium have declared that, as far as they are concerned, it is impossible for them to give their adherence to the above propositions, the legislation of their country being based upon the principle of one uniform import duty for raw sugar, and the system of classes having been considered by their Government to present serious inconveniences.

Nevertheless, the Belgian Commissioners have laid on the table, by way of compromise, a memorandum, the text of which is inserted in the minutes of the eighth sitting.

In faith of which the Commissioners have signed the present minute of the closing of the Conference.

Signed in quadruple, by the members of the Conference, on 16th April 1863.

In laying before you the aforegoing account of the proceedings of the Conference, I cannot but feel that little has as yet been effected ; nevertheless, look-

ing to the intricacy and diversity of the fiscal systems at present in force in the respective countries, in reference to an article constituting so important a portion of the commerce of the world, I trust that this first step may not be without ultimate utility, and that my humble endeavours to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Government may meet with your approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. A. Ogilvie.*

CONFERENCES respecting Drawbacks on Refined Sugar.—Paris 1863.

Conférences Internationales Pour le Règlement Uniforme Des Tares sur les Sucres Bruts et du Drawback sur les Sucres Raffinés.

1re CONFÉRENCE.—24 Mars 1863.

Membres Délégués Présents.

M. Barbier, conseiller d'État, directeur général des douanes et des contributions indirectes, président;
M. Ozenne, directeur du commerce extérieur;
M. Amé, administrateur des douanes et des contributions indirectes;
M. Jagerschmidt, sous-directeur au ministère des affaires étrangères;
M. Ogilvie, inspecteur général des douanes en Angleterre;
M. Malet, membre du Board of Trade;
M. le Baron Beÿens, conseiller de légation de S. M. le Roi des Belges à Paris;
M. Fisco, inspecteur général au ministère des finances de Belgique;
M. Guillaume, directeur au ministère des finances de Belgique;
M. Berg de Middelburg, conseiller de légation de S. M. le Roi des Pays-Bas à Paris;
M. Uyttenhooven, chef de la division de la douane et des accises au ministère des finances des Pays-Bas;
M. Byleveld, receveur général de la douane et de l'accise sur les sucres à Amsterdam;
M. Desroches, chef de bureau au ministère de l'agriculture, du commerce et des travaux publics, secrétaire.

La conférence est ouverte à midi.

M. le *Président* rappelle le but de la conférence; il s'agit, tout en réservant à chaque pays sa liberté d'action en ce qui touche l'impôt sur le sucre, d'examiner s'il est possible d'arriver à une entente commune pour l'établissement du drawback accordé à l'exportation des sucres raffinés.

Jusqu'à présent, la France, la Grande-Bretagne, la Belgique et les Pays-Bas se sont imposé des sacrifices de trésorerie pour encourager l'exportation des sucres raffinés. Le désir de la France, et ce désir est sans doute partagé par les autres pays, est d'exonérer le Trésor d'une charge qui n'a d'autre effet que de permettre de livrer le sucre raffiné à meilleur marché aux pays à qui nous le vendons.

En France on voudrait un drawback unique, qui se rapprochât autant que possible de la réalité. Le drawback unique aurait pour nous l'avantage de faire cesser le trafic des quittances, et d'admettre indistinctement tous les sucres au bénéfice de l'exportation.

M. le *Président* fait observer qu'il ne s'agit pas d'ailleurs pour la conférence d'arrêter et de conclure une convention internationale; que son rôle est plus modeste et qu'elle a seulement à déterminer les bases de l'acte à intervenir et qui, s'il y a lieu, serait ultérieurement réglé par voie diplomatique.

M. le *Président* demande si MM. les délégués pensent que l'on pourra s'entendre à cet égard.

M. *Ogilvie*, délégué de l'Angleterre, craint que ce ne soit difficile.

M. *Ozenne* dit que l'on s'éclairera mutuellement par la discussion. Dans sa pensée, ce qu'il faut avant tout, c'est se mettre en présence de la législation sur les sucres dans les quatre pays.

Ainsi, en France, pour la perception de l'impôt, on ne s'occupe pas de la qualité du sucre. La loi distingue seulement entre le sucre raffiné et le sucre brut: en d'autres termes, tout ce qui n'est pas raffiné ou assimilé au raffiné est considéré comme brut, et acquitte une taxe unique.

Mais, d'un autre côté, il existe au profit de la marine marchande des droits différentiels de provenance, et pour le raffinage la loi exige que les sucres soient directement importés des pays hors d'Europe.

Dans

Dans les trois pays concurrents, aucune restriction de ce genre n'existe, et toute liberté est donnée pour l'importation des sucres.

En France, il y a aussi des surtaxes en faveur du pavillon Français, et c'est ce qui n'a lieu ni en Angleterre, ni en Belgique, ni dans les Pays-Bas.

Quant au drawback, il a pour base le rendement au raffinage, lequel a été fixé par la loi à 76 et 80 p. %, selon la nature des sucres exportés, mélis ou candis, c'est-à-dire les plus épurés; lumps ou tapés, c'est-à-dire ceux qui n'ont pas le même degré d'épuration. Mais ces rendements étant devenus trop avantageux pour les raffineurs, une loi, soumise en ce moment à l'approbation du Corps législatif, propose de les fixer à 80 et 83 p. %.

Dans les autres pays le rendement n'est pas déterminé d'une manière précise: il résulte de l'écart qui existe entre le droit perçu à l'entrée sur le sucre brut et le droit remboursé à l'exportation du raffiné.

D'après notre législation, les tares accordées au commerce varient aussi, non-seulement suivant les emballages, mais aussi selon les provenances.

Ainsi les sucres en barriques obtiennent remise de 12 p. % de leur poids lorsqu'ils viennent de l'étranger, de 13 p. % lorsqu'ils sont importés des colonies Françaises.

Quant à ceux qui sont en caisses, c'est pour tous 12 p. %, et pour ceux mis en sacs ou en balles, 5 p. %.

En Angleterre, au contraire, on n'accorde pas de tares; on constate le poids net, et c'est sur ce poids que se liquide la perception.

Dans les ports des Pays-Bas, les tares accordées sont de 18 p. % pour les caisses de Rio Janeiro, de Fernambouc et des Indes Orientales; de 13 p. % sur celles des colonies Hollandaises; de 15 p. % sur les caisses d'autres provenances; de 14 p. % sur les sucres en futailles; de 10 p. % sur les canastres et les crandjangs; de 5 p. % sur les emballages en cuir, en sacs ou en paniers.

En Belgique, les tares sont plus variées encore; elles s'élèvent, selon la nature des emballages, de 5 à 8, 10, 14, 15, 16 p. %.

Ainsi, en matière de tares, l'Angleterre se montre la plus fiscale: elle n'accorde que la tare réelle.

En France, les tares légales ont été calculées de manière à se rapprocher autant que possible de la vérité.

En Belgique et dans les Pays-Bas, les tares légales accordées sont avantageuses aux importateurs.

M. le *Président.* Ce serait une chose importante que de pouvoir arriver à l'uniformité des tares, car elle faciliterait la fixation du drawback.

Le système des tares légales, lesquelles ne sont pas obligatoires en France où le commerce reste libre de faire ses déclarations au poids réel, me paraît préférable à ce que j'ai vu faire en Angleterre; car la nécessité de vider les barriques, de peser toujours la marchandise pour établir son poids net, entraîne des frais de manutention et des pertes d'une partie du produit et ensuite de temps, l'une et l'autre assez sensibles; on les éviterait en adoptant dans les quatre pays des tares uniformes, faciles à déterminer; car les sucres des mêmes provenances ont toujours les mêmes emballages, quelles que soient leurs destinations.

M. *Ogilvie,* commissaire Anglais. Pas toujours, et la différence de leur poids est au contraire souvent très-sensible; ainsi, on a trouvé qu'elles varient entre 14, 15, 16, 17, p. % par quintal. Au surplus, nous accordions autrefois une tare légale pour les importations des Indes Occidentales; mais, sur la demande du commerce, il a fallu adopter la pesée effective qu'il préfère.

M. *Amé.* La question qu'il importe de résoudre est d'arriver à placer les importateurs des quatre pays dans les mêmes conditions; on se rapprocherait de ce but en fixant des tares uniformes.

M. *Malet,* délégué de l'Angleterre. Nous sommes tous d'accord pour reconnaître que le drawback doit être seulement l'équivalent du droit payé, et nous croyons que c'est ce qui a lieu chez nous; que notre drawback ne constitue pas une prime.

M. *Ozenne.* Je pense le contraire, et je pourrais l'établir par des calculs positifs, extraits des procès-verbaux des conférences qui ont précédé le traité de commerce.

M. le *Président.* Est-ce que MM. les délégués des Pays-Bas adhéreraient à la proposition d'un drawback exact?

M. *Uyttenhooven,* commissaire des Pays-Bas. Oui, Monsieur le Président, nous voulons arriver à ce résultat; mais il nous paraît impossible d'adopter un drawback unique, car ce ne serait pas juste: il en faut un par qualité de sucre; sans cela on favoriserait les uns au préjudice des autres, et on empêcherait même l'exportation des sucres raffinés de qualité inférieure, comme les cassonades.

Notre législation est à peu près la même qu'en Belgique: il y a prise en charge des sucres bruts livrés au raffineur, qui obtient décharge de 100 kilogrammes par la représentation de 81 kil. 91 de sucres mélis ou lumps, de 73 kilogrammes de sucres candis. Quant aux cassonnades, le raffineur doit les représenter en poids intégral: les sirops n'obtiennent pas de drawback.

Mais si l'on fixe les bases du drawback pour les sucres coloniaux, il faudra aussi arrêter ce qui sera fait pour les sucres de betterave.

M. *Ozenne.* Vous ne percevez pas, il est vrai, de droit de douane sur les sucres livrés à la consommation, mais seulement un droit d'accise de 46 fr. 24 cent. par 100 kilogrammes. Cependant votre législation favorise certains sucres; ainsi ceux de Java exportés par pavillons étrangers sont frappés d'un droit assez élevé: c'est ce qui a été établi dans les conférences pour le traité de commerce. D'un autre côté, c'est votre gouvernement qui se rend acquéreur des sucres récoltés dans ses colonies des Indes, et comme il en fixe le prix d'achat, il peut les livrer à un prix avantageux pour le raffineur.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Je ne me rends pas compte de l'avantage que l'on croit devoir résulter de ce mode de procéder pour les raffineurs de la métropole. Il est vrai qu'aux Indes les fabricants de sucres auxquels le gouvernement a fait des concessions de terrain, et auxquels il procure les moyens de planter les cannes et de récolter les sucres, doivent lui livrer à un prix arrêté d'avance une portion de leurs récoltes, et que ce prix est calculé de manière à représenter le fermage des terres cédées, les frais de plantation, ceux de la récolte et de la fabrication des sucres. Mais le gouvernement envoie ses sucres où il veut, où il a le plus d'intérêt à les vendre, de sorte que cela ne saurait être regardé comme un moyen de nature à favoriser dans la métropole l'exportation de nos sucres raffinés.

M. *Ozenne.* Il n'est pas moins vrai que ces sucres, lorsqu'ils sont livrés à bas prix sur votre marché, peuvent influer sur les cours.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Pardon, je ne l'admets pas; car les sucres livrés au gouvernement sont expédiés en Hollande pour y être vendus à l'enchère, comme tous autres sucres particuliers, comme celui conservé par les fabricants de sucres dans les Indes, qui peuvent aussi les vendre comme ils veulent et où ils veulent.

M. *Byleveld,* délégué des Pays-Bas. Je crois devoir présenter ici une observation, c'est que l'opération dont il vient d'être parlé est souvent plus désavantageuse que favorable aux raffineurs, attendu que le gouvernement est tenu d'exposer ses sucres en vente publique, où la concurrence fait souvent monter les prix à un taux assez élevé.

M. *Ozenne.* Ce désavantage ne m'est pas démontré, car vos raffineurs ont toujours la possibilité soit des achats directs, soit de faire venir des sucres étrangers de n'importe quel pays et de niveler ainsi les prix. L'inconvénient prévu n'aurait lieu qu'autant que les sucres de Java seraient seuls admis au drawback.

M. *Amé.* Il faudrait peut-être bien préciser tout d'abord ce que doit être le drawback, et s'il est possible d'en adopter un moyen pour tous les sucres.

En l'état des choses actuel, on calcule généralement le drawback par le rendement, c'est-à-dire par la quantité plus ou moins, exacte du sucre brut nécessaire pour obtenir 100 kilogrammes de raffiné. Dès l'instant que l'on serait d'accord sur cette quantité, sur le rendement selon la richesse des sucres, peu importerait d'adopter un drawback unique calculé sur la moyenne, ou d'en fixer un par chaque type de sucre, car le résultat définitif serait le même.

M. le *Président.* Qu'est-ce que l'on pense à cet égard en Angleterre?

M. *Ogilvie.* Nous avons quatre drawbacks basés sur les droits perçus à l'entrée; le dernier représente exactement le montant de l'impôt acquitté. Nous avons peu à nous plaindre de ce mode de procéder.

M. le *Président.* Quelles sont les exportations des divers pays?

M. *Uyttenhooven.* 63 millions environ en 1862: les lumps en majorité.

M. *Malet,* Délégué de l'Angleterre. 10 millions en 1862.

M. *Amé.* 78 millions: sucres mélis en majeure partie.

M. le *Président* explique comment on a été amené à proposer tout récemment l'élévation du rendement en France. C'est parce que l'aggravation du droit, en 1862, procurait un nouvel avantage au raffineur. En effet, sous l'empire du droit antérieur l'excédant du drawback, calculé égal au droit de 10 kilogrammes de sucre brut, représentait 3 francs par 100 kilogrammes, tandis que la nouvelle législation le porte en fait à 4 fr. 20 cent.

Une conversation s'engage à cet égard entre les divers membres de la conférence, et il est décidé que plusieurs documents réclamés par MM. les commissaires délégués étrangers leur seront envoyés par M. le Président, afin de les éclairer complétement sur notre législation actuelle et sur celle projetée. M. le Président prie à son tour MM. les Délégués de vouloir bien répondre à quelques questions qu'il leur remet.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Un point important à fixer, ce serait la quotité du droit d'importation sur les sucres raffinés. On conçoit, en effet, que si ce droit est très-élevé, le raffineur peut à son tour augmenter ses prix de vente à l'intérieur, et s'assurer ainsi des bénéfices tels, qu'ils lui constituent une véritable prime pour ses exportations.

M. *Ozenne* reconnaît la justesse de l'observation, et fait remarquer qu'elle n'avait pas échappé aux négociateurs des traités conclus avec l'Angleterre et avec la Belgique, où il a été tenu compte dans le règlement de l'impôt des primes payées à l'exportation. Mais il est évident que, du jour où le drawback ne constituera plus nulle part un avantage pour les exportateurs, les divers gouvernements devront aussi diminuer l'écart du droit entre le sucre brut et le sucre raffiné. En Angleterre, cet écart est assez sensible, près de 6 francs par 100 kilogrammes,

100 kilogrammes, tandis qu'il est seulement chez nous, pour le sucre de betterave, de 4 fr. 20 cent.

Une nouvelle conversation s'engage au sujet des recettes effectuées dans les quatre pays et des quantités de sucre consommées par tête d'habitant.

La séance est levée à une heure, et la conférence s'ajourne au vendredi 27 Mars à midi.

Signé :

Barbier, Président. — *Ogilvie.*

Desroches, Secrétaire. — *Uyttenhooven.*

Fisco.

Pour copie conforme ;

Le Secrétaire,

B. Desroches.

1re Annexe.

Questionnaire remis par M. le Président a MM. les Délégués Étrangers.

1° Questions Générales.

1° Les sucres bruts destinés aux raffineries sont-ils préalablement soumis au payement des droits, ou placés sous le régime de l'admission temporaire ?

2° Quelles sont, pour le payement des taxes, les conditions de crédit ou d'escompte ?

3° N'existe-t-il sur les sucres, à l'entrée, aucun droit différentiel de provenance ou de pavillon ?

4° Le sucre de betterave est-il admissible absolument au même droit que le sucre de canne ?

5° Est-il soumis aux mêmes conditions de drawback ?

6° Le drawback est-il payé après l'admission en entrepôt ou seulement après l'exportation effective ? Dans quel délai doit-il être acquitté ?

7° La législation a-t-elle entendu accorder aux exportations un prime indépendante du remboursement du droit ? A quel taux a-t-on évalué le supplément ?

2° Questions Spéciales.

1° *Relatives à L'Angleterre.*

8° Dans quelle proportion s'opèrent les acquittements à chacun des quatre droits inscrits au tarif ?

9° Par quel procédé se détermine le caractère de chaque catégorie de sucre brut ?

10° Dans quelle proportion la consommation intérieure se répartit-elle entre les sucres raffinés et les sucres bruts ?

11° Dans quelle proportion s'exportent les raffinés de la troisième et de la quatrième catégorie ?

12° Quelles sont les règles en matière de tare ?

2° *Relatives à la Belgique.*

13° Le sucre de betterave indigène supporte-t-il l'équivalent du droit de douane de 1 fr. 20 cent. que les sucres exotiques acquittent indépendamment de la taxe d'accise ?

14° Quelle est la proportion des exportations pour chacune des trois catégories de raffinés ?

15° Quelle est la part proportionnelle du sucre candi dans la consommation intérieure ? A quels usages l'emploie-t-on ?

16° Quelles sont les conditions de l'espèce d'abonnement qui paraît être établi entre le gouvernement et les raffineurs ? Peut-il en résulter, dans un cas quelconque, une remise de droits ?

3° *Relatives aux Pays-Bas.*

17° Le droit d'entrée de 0 fr. 42 cent. qui s'ajoutait au droit d'accise, a-t-il été supprimé ?

18° Le droit d'accise est-il réellement de 46 fr. 64 cent. ?

19° Quelle différence suppose-t-on exister entre les tares légales et les tares réelles ?

2e Annexe.

Note remise a MM. les Délégués Étrangers a Titre de Renseignements divers.

Législation Française sur les Sucres.

I. *Droits et Drawbacks.*

Désignation des Sucres Bruts dont les Produits sont admissibles au Drawback.			Quotité des Droits par 100 Kilogrammes de Sucre Brut (*décimes compris*).	Quotité des Drawbacks. Mélis ou Candis 80 p. °/₀. (1)	Quotité des Drawbacks. Lumps ou Tapés 83 p. °/₀. (1).
Sucres Bruts au 1er type et nuances inférieures	de la Guyanne et de Antilles (2) -		42f 00c	52f 50c	51f 80c
	de la Réunion (2) - - - -		42 00	52 50	51 80
	de l'Inde	par navires Français -	42 00	52 50	51 80
		par navires étrangers -	45 00	56 25	54 21
	de Cuba	par navires Français -	42 00	52 50	51 80
		par navires étrangers. Espagnols -	44 00	52 50	51 80
		par navires étrangers. autres - -	44 00	55 00	53 01
	d'ailleurs, hors d'Europe,	par navires Français -	42 00	52 50	51 80
		par navires étrangers -	44 00	55 00	53 01

Nota.—Les drawbacks sont liquidés dans les dix jours qui suivent l'exportation effective des sucres, et payés dans les deux mois.

(1) Les drawbacks sont calculés ici à raison des rendements de 80 et 83 p. °/₀ portés dans le nouveau projet de loi.

(2) Jusqu'au 30 Juin 1866, les sucres de la Guyane et des Antilles Françaises seront admis au droit de 38 fr. 40 cent. et jouiront d'un drawback proportionnel. De même, les sucres de la Réunion n'acquitteront à l'entrée, jusqu'au 30 Juin 1864, que 34 fr. 80 cent. du 1er Juillet 1864 au 30 Juin 1865, que 36 fr. 60 cent. et du 1er Juillet 1865 au 30 Juin 1866, que 38 fr. 40 cent.

II. *Tares Légales.*

Sucres en caisse, 12 p. °/₀.

Sucres en futailles - - { coloniaux, 13 p. °/₀. / étrangers, 12 p. °/₀.

Sucres en canastres, 5 p. °/₀.

Sucres en balles ou en sacs { simple emballage, 2 p. °/₀. / double ou triple emballage, 5 p. °/₀.

III. *Conditions de Payement.*

Les droits sont acquittés :

Pour les sucres exotiques, au moment de l'importation ou à la sortie de l'entrepôt.

Pour les sucres indigènes provenant des fabriques exercées, à la sortie des fabriques ou des entrepôts.

Pour les sucres indigènes provenant des fabriques abonnées, les droits sont pris en charge au moment des défécations ; ils sont acquittés, moitié pendant le cours, moitié à la fin des défécations.

Le rendement, dans les fabriques exercées, est fixé à 1,400 grammes ; il est fait reprise des excédants et l'on alloue les déficits dont la cause est justifiée.

IV. *Crédits et Escomptes.*

Les payements s'opèrent, soit au comptant, avec bonification, au profit des redevables, d'un escompte calculé sur quatre mois, à raison de 3 p. % par an ; soit en effets de crédit au terme de quatre mois.

V. *Consommation.*

La consommation des sucres de toute sorte s'est élevée en France, pendant l'année 1862, à 244,378,000 kilogrammes.

VI. *Exportation.*

Il a été exporté, pendant la même période, 77,582,500 kilogrammes de sucres raffinés, représentant 102,082,000 kilogrammes de sucre brut.

VII. *Produits nets.*

		Francs.
Le montant brut des recettes s'est élevé à - - - - -		121,274,000f
Il a été remboursé à titre de drawback - - - - -		38,649,804
Il est ainsi resté au Trésor - - - - - - - -	*Frs.*	82,624,196

2E CONFÉRENCE.—27 MARS 1863.

Sont présents :

M. le Président ; | MM. les Délégués ; | Le Secrétaire.

LA Conférence est ouverte à midi.

Le procès-verbal de la 1re séance est lu et adopté.

M. le *Président* demande á MM. les délégués s'ils ont examiné le questionnaire qu'il leur a remis, et s'ils ont pu rédiger leurs réponses.

M. *Malet* (délégué Anglais) répond affirmativement et offre de les faire connaître.

M. *Ogilvie* (délégué Anglais) annonce qu'il a apporté les types des sucres dont on se sert en Angleterre, tant à l'entrée des bruts qu'à l'exportation des raffinés. Il les met à la disposition des membres de la Conférence.

M. *Malet* donne lecture de la note qu'il a préparée, de concert avec M. Ogilvie et qui est annexée au présent procés-verbal.

Quelques observations sont échangées au sujet des renseignements qu'elle contient.

D'après les explications données par MM. les délégués Anglais.

Les droits s'acquittent toujours en numéraire.

Il n'est accordé ni crédit ni escompte.

Le drawback s'acquitte après la sortie effective ; mais pour les sucres qui sont destinés à l'approvisionnement des navires ou à édulcorer les alcools et les liqueurs pour l'exportation, le drawback se paye immédiatement après la mise en entrepôt.

Dans la pensée de MM. les délégués Anglais, le drawback alloué en Angleterre ne constitue pas une prime pour les raffineurs.

Les sucres acquittés sont principalement les sucres les moins imposés, soit les terrés bruns et ceux qui leur sont encore inférieurs.

M. le *Président* fait remarquer, au sujet de cette déclaration, qu'il peut y avoir à cet égard quelques abus, le commerce devant trouver le moyen de faire passer des terrés blancs pour des terrés bruns, en présentant des sucres dont la nuance arrive à l'extrême limite de celle des types.

M. *Uyttenhooven* (délégué des Pays-Bas) appelle l'attention de la Conférence sur les inconvénients graves que pourrait avoir le fait signalé par M. le président. En effet, les rendements adoptés pour la fixation du drawback sont, pour le terré blanc, 93 p. %, pour ceux de qualités inférieures, 73 p. % seulement ; or ce sont ces dernières que les raffineurs Anglais déclarent employer le plus souvent, contrairement à ce qui a lieu dans les Pays-Bas, où l'on ne travaille, pour la plus grande partie, que les sucres les plus riches, et d'où l'on expédie en Angleterre beaucoup de ceux de basse qualité.

M. *Malet* dit que la douane n'a pas eu à signaler des tentatives de fraude à cet égard.

Une des réponses de MM. les délégués Anglais au questionnaire ayant fait connaître que la douane accorde des tares légales aux sucres des Indes-Occidentales, et que d'après leur rapprochement elles sont à peu près de 12 p. % du poids brut des colis, M. Fisco (délégué Belge) demande combien, dans les verifications Anglaises, on pèse en moyenne

de barriques pour constater le poids net des sucres, lorsque le commerce ne réclame pas la tare légale.

M. *Ogilvie.* En Écosse, 1 sur 10 toujours; à Londres, également 1 sur 10, lorsque la déclaration ne comporte pas un plus grand nombre de barriques; mais quand les barriques sont de même grandeur, on n'en prend peut-être plus que trois ou quatre sur la totalité d'une expédition.

M. le *Président.* Qui est-ce qui désigne les barriques à peser?

M. *Ogilvie.* Le commerce, d'accord avec la douane.

M. *Fisco.* Et cela ne donne pas lieu à des contestations?

M. *Ogilvie.* Non, jamais.

M. le *Président* explique ce qui a lieu en France, où les employés désignent seuls les colis à vérifier: quant au nombre, il est aussi, à peu d'exceptions près, de 1 sur 10; à l'égard des frais de manutention, ils sont tous à la charge du commerce.

M. *Uyttenhooven* demande quel est en Angleterre le régime appliqué aux succres de betteraves.

M. *Malet.* Il n'y a pas pour eux de droit spécial, tous les sucres payant les mêmes taxes selon les types. D'ailleurs on ne fait pas de sucres de betteraves en Angleterre.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Pourrait-on nous donner les prix ordinaires des sucres en Angleterre, il y aurait intérêt à les connaître.

M. le *Président.* Ces prix, nécessairement très-variables, doivent être à peu de chose près les mêmes qu'en France et que dans les Pays-Bas. Cela est si vrai que les navires qui reviennent des pays hors d'Europe s'arrêtent presque toujours devant Cowes ou Falmouth, pour y prendre des ordres et se diriger sur les ports où les besoins peuvent être les plus grands et par suite le prix le plus avantageux.

M. *Uyttenhooven* insiste sur sa demande.

M. le *Président.* Le prix du sucre ne saurait être pris comme élément d'un calcul relatif aux sucres raffinés, qu'autant qu'il resterait toujours à peu près le même, ce qui n'a pas lieu. Il est au contraire, je le répète, extrêmement variable. Voyez, par exemple, ce qui a lieu en France en ce moment, où l'encombrement du marché a fait baisser les prix dans une proportion inusitée. Est-ce que l'on pourrait arguer de cet état de choses?

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Mais cependant si, en rapprochant le prix du sucre brut de celui du sucre raffiné exporté, on arrivait à constater que ce dernier est livré à un prix comparativement moins élevé que celui du premier, on devrait en tirer la conséquence que cela peut être le résultat du drawback accordé.

Une conversation s'engage à cet égard, et il en résulte que la législation Anglaise admet en réalité l'importation des bas sucres, ce qui n'a lieu ni en France, ni en Belgique, ni aux Pays-Bas.

M. *Uyttenhooven* donne lecture des réponses faites au questionnaire qui lui avait été remis.

Cette lecture provoque une observation relative à la tare légale accordée par la législation Française aux sucres importés en caisses et que MM. les délégués des Pays-Bas croient être avantageuse aux importateurs.

M. *Malet* demande quelques renseignements sur les qualités des sucres importés le plus ordinairement en France. Il dépose une note à cet égard entre les mains de M. le Président.

M. *Fisco* donne également lecture des réponses faites au questionnaire.

Cette lecture ne suscite aucune observation.

Ces deux notes resteront annexées au procès-verbal avec celle déjà remise par MM. les délégués de l'Angleterre.

M. le *Président* demande si MM. les délégués auraient quelques explications à réclamer en ce qui concerne le régime des sucres en France.

M. *Fisco* (délégué Belge) fait passer à M. le Président une note qui contient deux questions.

La première est relative au pilage des sucres.

M. le *Président* explique que les sucres raffinés destinés à être pilés sont d'abord représentés en France à l'état de pains entiers. Le pilage s'effectue ensuite sous la surveillance du service; puis les sucres pesés au net et emballés sont mis dans l'entrepôt ou sont embarqués, de telle sorte qu'ils ne restent jamais à la libre disposition du commerce. Aussi n'a-t-on pas à craindre de fraude à cet égard.

MM. les délégués d'Angleterre et des Pays-Bas disent que des précautions analogues sont prises par leurs douanes, et que l'on n'a pas à avoir d'inquiétude d'abus sérieux à cet égard.

MM. les délégués de la Belgique font connaître les précautions multiples que l'on a dû y adopter par suite des fraudes constatées autrefois dans l'exportation des sucres pilés. Ils craignaient que les mêmes abus puissent se reproduire dans les autres pays.

La

La seconde question est relative au mode de surveillance exercé à l'égard des fabriques de sucre de betterave.

M. le *Président* fait connaître qu'avant la réunion de l'administration des contributions indirectes à celle des douanes c'étaient les employés de la première qui étaient chargés de surveiller les fabriques. A cette époque il n'existait pas dans ces fabriques de service constant. Les agents devaient surveiller plusieurs sucreries ou distilleries, de sorte qu'ils ne pouvaient se livrer qu'à des visites toujours inopinées, mais qui, bien que répétées aussi fréquemment que possible, laissaient cependant trop de facilités à la fraude.

Lorsque la direction du service des contributions indirectes a été remise au directeur général des douanes, un nouveau système de surveillance a été organisé. Les fabricants ont été obligés, par une disposition légale, de loger les employés de perception et du service actif installés à poste fixe dans les usines non abonnées pendant toute la durée de la fabrication. Il en résulte que toutes les opérations ayant lieu sous les yeux et sous le contrôle permanent des agents de l'Administration, les abus sont devenus très-difficiles pour ne pas dire impossibles.

Quant aux fabriques abonnées, la surveillance s'exerce seulement sur les travaux de défécation et cesse avec eux.

M. *Ogilvie*. Je ne me rends pas bien compte de la différence de surveillance dans les circonstances indiquées par M. le Président, c'est-à-dire dans les fabriques abonnées ou non abonnées.

M. le *Président* explique que dans les fabriques non abonnées le droit étant exigible sur la totalité des produits obtenus, ceux-ci doivent rester sous la grade du service jusqu'au moment où ils sont libérés par le payement de l'impôt. Dès lors nécessité de la surveillance continuelle que l'on exerce.

A l'égard des fabriques abonnées, au contraire, un décret rendu chaque année, et publié avant le 1er Septembre, détermine le chiffre de la prise en charge à la défécation.

Dès l'instant que la densité et la quantité du jus ont été constatées, le service sait quelle est la quotité du droit exigible ; il en débite le compte du fabricant, et la surveillance non interrompue des détails de la fabrication devient sans objet.

L'Administration considère l'abonnement comme offrant un certain avantage aux fabricants, et cependant, sur trois cents fabriques qui existent, il n'y en a eu que huit d'abonnées la première année et trente et quelques la seconde.

M. *Uyttenhoove* demande si les fabricants de sucre de betterave sont autorisés à exporter tout ou partie de leurs produits.

M. le *Président* répond qu'à l'égard des sucres bruts toute liberté d'exportation est donnée, puisqu'alors, dans cette condition, ces sucres sont exonérés du payement de l'impôt ; mais il n'en est pas de même pour les sucres raffinés qui ont été obtenus de sucres bruts ayant supporté le droit, attendu qu'ils ne sont pas admis au bénéfice du drawback.

M. *Uyttenhooven* exprime le désir d'être renseigné sur la portée de la mesure adoptée à l'egard des sucres de betterave et dont parlent les journaux.

M. le *Président* explique qu'en présence de l'encombrement du marché, et de la très-grande difficulté de pouvoir écouler les sucres des fabriques abonnées, pour lesquels le droit était exigible, il a paru juste à l'administration de ne faire acquitter ces droits qu'au moment de la mise en consommation, et de permettre de constituer les sucres dont il s'agit en état d'entrepôt. Il s'agit ainsi d'un simple crédit accordé au commerce, et parfaitement justifié par les nécessités de sa position actuelle. La mesure adoptée n'a pas d'autre portée.

M. *Malet*. Le but de la conférence est surtout d'arriver à un drawback uniforme ; la France a reconnu que celui qu'elle accorde est trop élevé ; la Belgique et les Pays-Bas conviennent qu'il en est de même chez eux ; mais nous ne sommes pas convaincus, nous, que notre mode de calculer les drawbacks que nous accordons constitue une prime pour nos exportateurs.

Je désirerais que l'on voulût bien nous faire connaître comment on est arrivé à concevoir la pensée contraire en France, et à combien on évalue la prime que l'on croit exister.

M. *Ozenne*. Ma conviction s'appuie sur deux motifs.

Le premier résulte de calculs simultanément faits au point de vue des droits acquittés et des drawbacks remboursés. Voici ces calculs :

La raffinerie Anglaise emploie le plus ordinairement les sucres les moins imposés, c'est-à-dire ceux ayant à payer	34f	03c
Et	31	16
Dont la moyenne donne	32	59 par 100k
Or, vous remboursez comme drawback	42	22

Donc votre rendement moyen correspond à 77 p %, ce qui, nous le pensons, est au-dessous de la vérité, le rendement vrai devant s'approcher beaucoup de 86 p %.

Vous laissez ainsi 10 kilogr. indemnes de droits entre les mains du raffineur, soit 3 fr. 26 cent. sur le brut, et 4 fr. 22 cent. sur le raffiné. En moyenne, c'est donc à peu près 4 francs.

Comparez vos chiffres avec ceux de la Belgique et des Pays-Bas, où le drawback est moins élevé que chez vous, et où, cependant, on avoue qu'il y a encore avantage pour le raffineur, et vous serez convaincus qu'il y a prime.

D'un autre côté, dans les conférences qui ont précédé le Traité de commerce, Son Exc. M. Rouher a constaté que, pour que les déclarations de vos raffineurs fussent exactes, il faudrait qu'en définitive 123 kilogrammes de sucre brut leur fussent nécessaires pour obtenir 100 kilogrammes de raffiné, et qu'il y avait évidemment exagération, puisque l'on n'emploie pas plus de 115 à 118 kilogrammes. Or, ces calculs ont été admis par M. Cobden, et ils ont servi à la fixation du droit sur le sucre raffiné Anglais, droit dans lequel on a fait figurer la prime que je viens de rappeler.

M. *Ogilvie.* Je crois que M. Cobden, au lieu d'accepter ce raisonnement, l'a, au contraire, repoussé. Aussi M. le Ministre du commerce a-t-il consenti à réduire de 4 francs le droit qu'il avait d'abord proposé, et qui de 45 francs a été abaissé à 41 francs. Il a donc reconnu implicitement que notre drawback ne constitue pas une prime.

M. *Ozenne.* Permettez-moi de vous faire remarquer que la concession faite ne doit pas s'interpréter ainsi, selon moi. Nous passions du régime de la prohibition absolue à un régime plus modéré, d'où la pensée d'établir un droit plus largement protecteur. On a pu céder sur ce point et diminuer la protection, mais il ne résulte pas de là que le Ministre ait mis à néant des calculs qui prouvent, comme ceux que je viens de présenter, qu'il existe chez vous une véritable prime.

M. le *Président* engage M. Ozenne à rédiger à cet égard une note qui serait remise à MM. les Délégués, et à laquelle ils pourraient répondre également par écrit, s'ils le jugeaient convenable.

M. *Ozenne* promet de rédiger cette note, dont les éléments se trouvent déjà dans la réponse qui a été faite, en Septembre dernier, aux réclamations présentées alors par Lord Cowley.

M. *Ogilvie* fait remarquer qu'en France on raffine en très-grande partie des sucres de premier type, avec lesquels on obtient des mélis, tandis que cela n'a pas lieu en Angleterre.

M. *Ozenne* répond que c'est par la raison toute simple qu'en France on n'accorde le drawback qu'aux sucres raffinés d'une certaine qualité, tels que les mélis ou les lumps, tandis qu'il n'en est pas de même en Angleterre, où il existe quatre drawbacks.

M. *Amé.* Le drawback étant calculé de telle sorte qu'il équivaut au droit payé sur 130 kilogrammes de certains sucres, les raffineurs Anglais doivent souvent employer les sucres de bonne qualité et non les plus défectueux pour obtenir les raffinés destinés à l'exportation.

M. *Ogilvie.* Les renseignements recueillis nous prouvent qu'il n'en est pas ainsi.

M. *Malet.* On a constaté, au contraire, à cet égard dans la dernière enquête faite en Angleterre des faits très-curieux.

Il cite des séries de chiffres qui établissent que l'on arrive parfois à n'obtenir en raffiné que des quantités très-faibles, au-dessous même de 35 p. %.

M. *Ozenne* dit qu'il avait connaissance de ces faits, ayant lu très-attentivement l'enquête qu'il a fait traduire ; mais que de tels résultats doivent tenir à des causes spéciales, car il est impossible d'admettre que les raffineurs Anglais, qui sont tout aussi habiles que les nôtres, ne puissent pas obtenir les mêmes rendements.

M. *Ogilvie.* C'est, cependant, ce qui résulte d'expériences répétées et de renseignements pris aux meilleures sources.

M. *Malet.* En définitive, une preuve pour nous que le drawback Anglais ne donne pas prime ressort du chiffre de nos exportations en sucres raffinés qui n'a aucune importance, et n'est pas en rapport avec celui des autres pays. Il en serait nécessairement autrement s'il y avait avantage à exporter.

M. le *Président* fait connaître que, d'après un renseignement obtenu de l'un de nos principaux raffineurs, les sucres les moins riches donnent au moins 73 p. % en raffiné.

M. *Malet.* C'est possible en France, en raison des sucres qui y sont importés, mais il n'en est pas de même pour tous ceux que l'on reçoit en Angleterre.

M. *Ozenne.* En tous cas, si nous acceptons les types, et c'est notre intention, nous serons tous alors placés dans les mêmes conditions.

M. le *Président* lève la séance à 3 heures, et la suite des conférences est renvoyée au lundi 30 Mars, à midi.

Et ont signé :

Barbier, Président. — *Ogilvie.*
Desroches, Secrétaire. — *Uyttenhooven.*
Fisco.

Pour copie conforme :

Le Secrétaire,
R. Desroches.

1er Annexe.

Réponses de MM. Les Délégués de l'Angleterre au Questionnaire qui leur avait été remis dans la Conférence du 24 Mars 1863.

1. Les sucres bruts destinés aux raffineries doivent toujours préalablement payer les droits d'entrée.

2. Il n'y a ni crédit ni escompte.

3. Il n'existe point de droit différentiel de provenance ou de pavillon sur les sucres à l'entrée.

4. Le sucre de toute espèce est admissible au même droit.

5. Les conditions de drawback sont les mêmes pour tous les sucres, sans rapport à la matière végétale dont ils sont fabriqués.

6. Le drawback n'est payé qu'après l'exportation effective sur les sucres destinés au commerce, mais pour les sucres pour l'avitaillement des vaisseaux, ou pour sucrer les alcools Britanniques en entrepôts, pour l'exportation, le drawback est payé après l'admission en entrepôt. Pour obtenir le drawback, on n'a pas à representer des quittances des droits d'entrée, et il n'y a point de délai déterminé.

7. La législation n'a pas entendu accorder de prime. L'intention a été de rembourser seulement les droits d'entrée.

8. La consommation dans le Royaume-Uni a été, pendant l'année 1862,

	Quint. Anglais.		Kilog.
Raffiné	269,640	ou	13,482,000
Terré blanc	54,953		2,747,650
Terré brun	3,582,379		179,118,950
Inférieur ou terré brun	5,810,155		290,507,750

9. En comparant les sucres importés à des types déterminés par la trésorerie, sous acte du Parlement, et renouvelés de temps en temps en conférant avec la douane et les commerçants.

10. Il n'y a pas de compte-rendu de la répartition de la consommation intérieure entre les sucres raffinés et les sucres bruts, mais on peut l'estimer au moins aux trois quarts pour les raffinés et à un quart pour les bruts.

11. Les proportions dans lesquelles s'exportent les raffinés de la 3e et de la 4e catégorie sont très-petites, mais variables.

Dans l'année 1861, la	3e ne dépassait pas	8 p. %
	La 4e „	12 p. %
1862, la	3e „	2 p. %
	La 4e „	8 p. %

12. La loi ne parle pas des tares, et l'importateur a toujours le choix de dépoter les sucres pour avoir les tares nettes.

Pour les sucres des Indes occidentales, les tares ont été réglées par la trésorerie comme suit:

Pour les barriques qui pèsent	400 kilog. et moins de 600 kilog. tare	50 kilog.
	600 kilog. et moins de 750 kilog. tare	68 kilog.
	750 kilog. et moins de 850 kilog. tare	75 kilog.
	850 kilog. et plus tare	18 kilog.

et pour les futailles qui ne pèsent pas 400 kilog. 12 p. %.

On fait très-peu usage de ces tares.

Pour les sucres provenant de la Barbade, les tares ont été réglées en 1859, suivant la grandeur des barriques, c'est-à-dire,

Pour ceux qui ont le fond de	35 à 36 pouces de diamètre	81 kilog.
	37 à 38	87 kilog.
	39	90 kilog.
	40	93 kilog.
	plus de 40	103 kilog.
	27	53 kilog.
	28 à 29	56 kilog.
	30	63 kilog.
	31	69 kilog.
	32 à 34	72 kilog.

Pour tous les autres emballages les tares sont déterminées en les pesant.

2e Annexe.

Réponses de MM. les Délégués des Pays-bas au Questionnaire qui leur avait été remis dans la Conférence du 24 Mars 1863.

1. Les sucres bruts destinés aux raffineries sont placés, dans les Pays-bas, sous la régime de l'admission temporaire.

Les droits sont pris en charge au compte des raffineurs au moment de l'importation. Les raffineurs jouissent d'un crédit de 5 mois si les droits n'excèdent pas 150,000 florins des Pays-bas. Pour l'excédant le crédit est limité au terme de 2 mois. A la décharge desdits comptes sont portés les drawbacks pour les sucres raffinés, exportés ou mis en entrepôt.

2. La législation néerlandaise n'admettant pas l'escompte des droits, ceux-ci sont payés à l'expiration des termes de crédit.

3. Aucun droit différentiel de provenance ou de pavillon n'existe dans les Pays-bas.

4. Le sucre de betterave est admissible absolument au même droit que les sucres de canne.

5. Il est soumis aux mêmes conditions de drawback.

6. La décharge du compte des raffineurs (drawback) a lieu au moment de la mise en entrepôt.

7. Aucune prime n'est accordée, indépendante du drawback fixé par la loi, c'est-à-dire indépendante de la somme avec laquelle le compte du raffineur est déchargé à l'exportation du sucre raffiné; mais cette somme étant calculée d'après un rendement trop inférieur, contient une prime dont il est impossible d'évaluer le taux.

17. Le nouveau tarif des douanes du 15 Août 1862 a supprimé le droit d'entrée de 42 centimes.

18. Le droit d'accise est de 22 florins des Pays-bas les 100 kilos, ou de 46 fr. 20 cent. au cours de 210 francs les 100 florins.

19. Les tares légales sont de:

18 p. % pour caisses de Rio-Janeiro, Fernambouc, et Indes-Orientales.
13 p. % pour caisses de la Havane,
15 p % pour caisses d'ailleurs.
14 p. % pour futailles.
10 p. % pour canastres et les crandjangs.
5 p. % pour emballages en cuir, nattes, toiles, paniers, etc.

L'importation du sucre se faisant principalement dans les Pays-bas en crandjangs, ou en canastres, on a constaté que pour ceux-ci les tares réelles varient presque toujours de 7 ½ à 8 ½ p. %. Pour les caisses et autres emballages, les tares légales des Pays-bas ne paraissent pas surpasser la réalité autant que pour les crandjangs et les canastres; souvent même la tare légale c'est trouvée, pour les caisses, inférieure à la tare réelle.

Cependant, comme les renseignements précédents, que les commissaires des Pays-bas ont reçus avant de partir, présentent une grande différence avec les tares légales de la loi Française, et que M. le Président des conférences a déclaré, dans la première séance, que le commerce Français demandait rarement la vérification des sucres et se soumettait aux tares légales, les commissaires des Pays-bas viennent de demander des renseignements plus précis à ce sujet à leur gouvernement.

3e Annexe.

Réponses de MM. les Délégués de la Belgique au Questionnaire qui leur avait été remis dans la Conférence du 24 Mars 1863.

1. Les sucres importés peuvent être déclarées pour l'entrepôt, le transit ou la consommation. Dans ce dernier cas, les droits sont payés comptant, ou inscrits en charge dans un compte de crédit à terme. Ce compte est ouvert aux négociants et aux raffineurs, moyennant caution.

Les négociants obtiennent un crédit de 3 ou de 6 mois, lorsque la somme n'est pas supérieure à 1,000 francs, et de 3, 6 ou 9 mois lorsqu'elle dépasse ce chiffre; le compte ne peut être apuré que par le payement des droits.

Pour les raffineurs le crédit est de 6 mois lorsque la quantité de sucre brut inscrite au compte depuis le 1er Janvier reste en-dessous de 400,000 kilogrammes; il est seulement de 4 mois pour toute quantité plus forte. Le compte peut être apuré: 1° par payement de la taxe; 2° par exportation ou par mise en entrepôt de sucre brut ou raffiné.

2. Il

2. Il n'est point alloué d'escompte, même lorsque le payement des taxes a lieu avant l'échéance des termes de crédit indiqués plus haut.

3. Pour les sucres bruts il n'existe aucun droit différentiel à l'entrée.

Le tarif général fixe à 114 francs par 100 kilogrammes le droit d'entrée pour les sucres raffinés; ce droit est réduit à 63 francs pour les produits des pays auxquels le régime du traité Franco-Belge est applicable.

4. Les sucres bruts étrangers sont passibles d'un droit de douane de 1 fr. 20 cent. par 100 kilogrammes, dont le sucre de betterave indigène est affranchi; le droit d'accise est uniforme pour tous les sucres.

5. Oui, sauf la différence de rendement légal, qui résulte de ce que le sucre de betterave indigène n'est pas soumis aux droits de douane de 1 fr. 20 cent.

6. Le drawback n'étant alloué que dans le cas où le crédit pour les droits n'est pas échu, il n'y a jamais restitution de droits, mais une simple déduction au compte. La déduction est opérée au moment de l'exportation ou du dépôt du sucre en entrepôt.

Lorsque le sucre déposé en entrepôt est ultérieurement déclaré pour la consommation, il est passible d'une taxe égale au drawback.

7. En principe non, et dès lors on n'a pas eu à faire l'évaluation du montant de la prime. Cependant le drawback renferme une certaine prime, bien que les changements apportés successivement à la législation aient eu pour but de rapprocher, autant que possible, le rendement légal du rendement réel.

13. Non.

14. En 1862, il a été exporté avec drawback:

Candis - - - -	1,711,321 kilogrammes ou	8. 5%
Mélis et lumps - - -	18,437,968 kilogrammes ou	91. 4
Cassonnade - - - -	22,398 kilogrammes ou	0. 1
	20,171,687 kilogrammes ou	100. 0

15. Les raffineries n'étant pas soumises à l'exercice, l'Administration ignore quelle est la quantité de sucre candi produite et la quantité consommée dans le pays.

En Belgique ce sucre est principalement employé avec les boissons chaudes, par les classes moyennes de la population.

16. Ainsi qu'on l'a dit en répondant à la 6e question, le drawback contient encore une certaine prime, qui a pour effet d'absorber une partie de l'impôt d'autant plus forte que l'exportation s'accroît davantage.

La loi, en vue d'assurer l'intérêt du Trésor, oblige les raffineurs à garantir le payement d'un minimum de revenu fixé, d'après l'importance actuelle de la consommation, à six millions de francs par année. Ce minimum s'accroît, d'ailleurs, dès que la moyenne de la consommation pendant trois années consécutives dépasse de 500,000 kilogrammes le chiffre de 16,860,000 kilogrammes, qui a servi de base au minimum.

Le décompte entre l'État et les raffineurs admis au bénéfice du drawback est établi à la fin de chaque trimestre, et le déficit éventuel de recette est soldé par les raffineurs au prorata des prises en charge non échues qui figurent dans les comptes de crédit à termes.

S'il arrivait que les prises en charge fussent insuffisantes pour combler le déficit du minimum de revenu, le manquant ou le découvert serait payé par les raffineurs proportionellement aux décharges obtenues par eux pendant le dernier trimestre, et la somme payée de ce chef serait inscrite par anticipation au crédit des comptes.

Comme le manquant dont on vient de parler aurait évidemment pour cause l'action absorbante de la prime, la loi dispose que: si deux trimestres consécutifs présentent chacun un manquant de plus de 500,000 francs, le drawback sera réduit de un franc par 500,000 francs du découvert constaté à la fin du second trimestre. Tout manquant ultérieur donne lieu à une nouvelle réduction de 25 centimes par chaque somme de 100,000 francs existant en moins dans les comptes des raffineurs.

On voit que dans ce système le revenu est parfaitement assuré; à mesure que l'exportation se développe au point de compromettre l'intérêt du Trésor public, la prime subit une réduction par le relèvement du rendement légal, et l'équilibre se rétablit par le jeu naturel de la loi.

4e Annexe.

Note Remise par MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre.

Législation Anglaise sur les Sucres.

Les droits d'entrée sont pour le sucre :

	Par quintal Anglais.	Par 100 Kilog.
Candi brun ou blanc, raffiné ou assimilé au raffiné -	18sh 04d	44f 95c
Terré blanc, ou assimilé au terré blanc, non raffiné et non assimilé au raffiné - - - - - - -	16 00	40 00
Moscouade blond et terré brun ou sucre assimilé au moscouade blond ou terré brun, non égal au terré blanc - - - - - - - - - -	13 10	34 64
Moscouade brun ou autre sucre non égal rapport à qualité au moscouade blond ou terré brun . -	12 08	31 64
Jus de canne (dit melado) - - - - - - -	10 04	25 80
Mélasses - - - - - - - - - - -	05 00	12 50

Ces droits s'appliquent aux sucres de canne, de betterave, d'érable, et de toute autre sorte, sans distinction de provenance ou de pavillon. Les sucres qui entrent sous la dernière catégorie sont de la même qualité que ceux qui sont connus comme Nos 1 à 9 des types Hollandais.

La catégorie plus haute de 13 sh. 10 d. comprend les Nos 10 à 14; les Nos 15 à 18 vont dans la seconde catégorie de 16 shellings et les Nos 19 et 20 rentrent comme raffinés à 18 sh. 04d.

Les droits sont acquittés, si les sucres sont destinés à la consommation dans le Royaume-Uni, au choix de l'importateur, au moment de l'importation, ou de la sortie des entrepôts; et dans ce dernier cas les droits ne sont perçus que pour la quantité extraite des entrepôts. Les sucres qui sont expédiés à l'étranger ne payent pas.

Les importations du sucre dans le Royaume-Uni ont été :

Raffiné et candi :

1860 - - - - - -	345,011 cwts. ou	17,250,550 kil.
1861 - - - - - -	245,854 „	12,292,500 „
1862 - - - - - -	324,462 „	16,223,100 „

Non raffiné :

1860 - - - - - -	8,817,277 cwts. ou	440,863,850 kil.
1861 - - - - - -	10,399,405 „	519,970,250 „
1862 - - - - - -	9,889,964 „	494,498,200 „

La consommation a été dans les mêmes années :

Raffiné et candi :

1860 - - - - - -	266,074 cwts. ou	13,303,700 kil.
1861 - - - - - -	244,731 „	12,236,550 „
1862 - - - - - -	269,640 „	13,482,000 „

Non raffiné :

1860 - - - - - -	8,695,333 cwts. ou	434,766,650 kil.
1861 - - - - - -	9,156,034 „	457,801,700 „
1862 - - - - - -	9,447,487 „	472,374,350 „

Les droits perçus ont été :

Raffiné et candi :

1860 - - - - - -	248,895 cwts. ou	6,097,375 fr.
1861 - - - - - -	224,339 „	3,608,475 „
1862 - - - - - -	247,172 „	6,179,300 „

Non raffiné :

1860 - - - - - -	5,718,008 cwts. ou	142,950,200 fr.
1861 - - - - - -	6,030,561 „	150,764,025 „
1862 - - - - - -	6,201,243 „	155,031,075 „

Les exportations du sucre raffiné Britannique ont été :

1860 - - - - - -	84,722 cwts. ou	4,236,100 kil.
1861 - - - - - -	141,659 „	7,082,950 „
1862 - - - - - -	214,215 „	10,710,750 „

Les

Les remboursements à titre de drawback ont été :—

1860 - - - - - -	82,987	sh. ou	2,074,675 fr.
1861 - - - - - -	118,379	„	2,959,465 „
1862 - - - - - -	150,000	(estime)	3,750,000 „

Les drawbacks et les droits s'appliquent également aux sucres indigènes ; mais c'est très-rarement en Angleterre qu'on cultive les plantes qui produisent le sucre.

5e Annexe.

Note Remise par MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre.

Législation Anglaise sur les Sucres.

Drawback.

Pour chaque quintal Anglais (50 kil.) de sucre raffiné effectivement exporté à l'étranger, la douane paye selon les qualités suivantes .—

Sucres raffinés, en pains entiers, ou lumps parfaitement raffinés, parfaitement clarifiés et entièrement séchés à l'étuve, et d'une blancheur partout uniforme - -	17sh 2d
Sucre candi - - - - - - - - -	41f 45c p. 100 kil.
Sucre raffiné par la machine centrifuge, ou par autres procédés, non inférieur au type N° 3 - - -	
Si on désire expédier le sucre ci dessus pilé, le sucre doit être vérifié préalablement par les douaniers, et mis en futailles en la présence des officiers - -	16sh 4d
Sucre raffiné non séché à l'étuve, pilé, écrasé ou brisé, non inférieur au type N° 1, et ne contenant pas plus de 5 p. % d'eau au-dessus de ce qu'il aurait contenu, s'il eut été séché à l'étuve - - - - -	20f 40c p. 100 kil.
Bâtard ou sucre raffiné, non séché à l'étuve, en morceaux, pilé, en poudre ou écrasé, non inférieur au type N° 2	15sh 1d 18f 85c p. 100 kil.
Bâtard ou sucre raffiné, inférieur au type N° 2 - -	12sh 8d 15f 85c p. 100 kil.

6e Annexe.

Demandes faites par MM. les Délégués Anglais.

1. Quelles sont les quantités de sucre brut de canne importées en France et de quels pays ?

2. De quelle qualité sont les sucres bruts importés en France ?

3. Quelles sont les quantités de sucre de betterave importées en France ?

4. Quelles sont les quantités de sucre de betterave prises en charge au compte des fabricants Français ?

5. Ce compte s'apure-t-il seulement par les déclarations en consommation et par les exportations à l'étranger, ou également par décharge pour mélasses et sucres imparfaits sans payement de droits ?

6. Quelles sont les quantités de sucres de betterave Français déclarées en consommation et celles exportées ? Ces dernières jouissent-elles d'un drawback ? Et lequel ?

7. Quel est le taux des droits pour les sucres de betterave Français ?

7e Annexe.

Réponses faites par l'Administration Générale des Douanes et des Contributions Indirectes aux Demandes de MM. les Délégués Anglais.

1° Quantités de Sucre Brut importées en France, en 1862.

PROVENANCES.		Commerce Général.	Commerce Spécial.
		Kilog.	*Kilog.*
Colonies Françaises	Guadeloupe	30,899,000	28,086,000
	Martinique	29,137,000	26,310,000
	Réunion	50,563,000	47,860,000
	Sainte-Marie	1,622,000	1,985,000
	Cayenne	249,000	184,000
	Total - - - *Kilog.*	112,470,000	104,425,000
Pays étrangers	Angleterre	10,000	8,000
	Belgique	515,000	229,000
	Ile Maurice	29,253,000	29,122,000
	Brésil	26,346,000	19,608,000
	Cuba	69,159,000	56,405,000
	Autres pays	3,884,000	3,310,000
	Total - - - *Kilog.*	129,167,000	108,682,000
	Total Général - - - *Kilog.*	241,637,000	213,107,000

2° La législation actuelle ayant supprimé les types, l'administration n'a aucun moyen de répondre à cette question. Elle peut seulement faire remarquer que l'égalité des droits, quelle que soit la nuance des sucres, est pour les raffineurs un encouragement à employer des produits de qualité supérieure.

Si l'on se reporte à 1859, année qui a précédé celle de l'établissement d'un droit uniforme sans acception de nuance, on voit qu'il avait été importé, savoir :—

Sucres du 1er type et nuances inférieures :

Des colonies Françaises - - - - - -	92,873,000 kil.
De l'étranger - - - - - - - -	59,245,000 „

Sucres au-dessus du type :

De Belgique - - - - - - - -	41,000 „
Des colonies Françaises - - - - - -	416,000 „
De l'étranger - - - - - - - -	404,000 „

3° Les relevés statistiques de l'administration ne distinguent pas, à l'importation, entre les sucres de canne et les sucres de betteraves : mais on peut admettre que les chiffres indiqués d'autre part pour les importations de Belgique représentent la quantité maximum de sucre de betterave qui a pu être importée.

4° Les quantités prises en charge au compte des fabricants de sucre indigène, pendant la campagne 1861–1862, s'élèvent y compris les excédants, à 146,414,880 kilogrammes.

5° Le compte des fabricants exercés s'apure :

1° Par la sortie des quantités livrées à la consommation avec payement du droit ;

2° Par la décharge des quantités expédiées sur les entrepôts réels et sur les raffineries (décret du 3 Octobre 1861) ;

3° Par les exportations à l'étranger ;

4° Par la décharge, à raison de 5 p. o/o du sucre contenu dans les mélasses épuisées livrées à la distillation.

6° Quantités de sucres de betteraves déclarées pour la consommation - 133,351,000 kil.
„ „ „ exportées - - - - - 8,373,000 „

(Année 1862.)

Les exportations ne portent que sur des sucres bruts. Les raffinés de betterave ne sont pas admis au drawback.

7° 42 francs, y compris les décimes, pour les sucres bruts ; et le dixième en sus pour les raffinés, soit 46 fr. 20 cent.

8e Annexe.

Demandes faites par MM. les Délégués de la Belgique.

1. En Belgique, les pains de sucre destinés à être exportés en colis sont préalablement introduits dans l'entrepôt pour être emballés en présence des employés.

On agit de même à l'égard des sucres exportés en poudre ou en morceaux. Les pains sont introduits dans l'entrepôt et ensuite pilés ou concassés et emballés sous la surveillance permanente de la douane.

Quel est le régime suivi à cet égard dans les trois autres pays, et quelles précautions sont prises pour prévenir les abus ?

2. Les mesures de surveillance pour les prises en charge à la défécation sont-elles les mêmes dans les fabriques exercées et dans les fabriques abonnées ?

Les employés sont-ils établis en permanence dans les unes et dans les autres ?

9e Annexe.

Réponses faites par l'Administration Générale des Douanes et des Contributions Indirectes aux Demandes de MM. les Délégués de la Belgique.

1° Les sucres destinés à l'exportation sous bénéfice du drawback doivent être présentés au bureau des douanes en pains entiers.

Le drawback se calcule sur le poids net effectif sans allocation d'aucune tare. On procède à la vérification de ce poids, en constatant celui des enveloppes par une série d'épreuves faites sur un certain nombre de pains désignés à cet effet par le chef du service de la visite.

L'embarquement s'opère immédiatement après la vérification, sans que les sucres cessent d'être sous les yeux des agents des douanes.

Il peut être sursis, sur la demande du commerce, à l'exportation des sucres raffinés à l'égard desquels toutes les formalités prescrites ont été remplies, à la condition de les déposer en entrepôt.

Les sucres peuvent être réduits en poudre.

A défaut d'emplacement dans les magasins de la douane, où cette opération se pratique d'habitude, elle a lieu dans un magasin particulier, établi de manière à ce que la surveillance y soit facile, et préalablement agréé par le service. Présentés en pains, afin que la qualité puisse en être facilement reconnue, les sucres doivent être soumis dans un local aux vérifications réglementaires, et pulvérisés ensuite en présence des employés ; à l'issue de l'opération le poids est de nouveau constaté.

Quand l'exportation doit avoir lieu par mer, les sucres pilés sont renfermés dans des tonneaux, caisses ou sacs et immédiatement embarqués, sans être perdus de vue par le service. En cas de transport par terre, ils doivent être placés dans des boucauts et soumis au double emballage et au double plombage. Toutefois, lorsque les boucauts sont confectionnés avec soin et solidité, et qu'un papier fort collé intérieurement sur les douves peut s'opposer au tamisage, on n'exige que le simple emballage et le simple plombage, sauf à faire accompagner chaque envoi d'un échantillon plombé.

2° Les procédés d'exercice sont les mêmes pour la prise en charge à la défécation dans toutes les fabriques ; seulement la surveillance est plus fortement organisée dans les fabriques abonnées où tout repose sur cette prise en charge. C'est ainsi que deux agents, au lieu d'un, sont placés auprès des appareils de défécation, et qu'ils procèdent, contradictoirement et au moyen d'instruments distincts, à la constatation du degré des jus.

Les employés sont établis en permanence dans les fabriques abonnées pendant la durée des défécations ; et pendant toute la campagne dans les fabriques ordinaires.

3E CONFÉRENCE.—30 MARS 1863.

Sont présents :

M. le Président | MM. les Délégués | Le Secrétaire.

LA Conférence est ouverte à midi.

Le procès-verbal de la 2e séance est lu et adopté.

M. le *Président* demande à MM. les Délégués des Pays-Bas s'ils ont reçu les renseignements qu'ils attendaient de leur Gouvernement, en ce qui touche la question des tares. Sur leur réponse négative, il fait remarquer que le moment lui paraît venu d'aborder l'examen et la discussion des deux questions que la conférence est chargée de résoudre.

Nous sommes tous, dit M. le Président, des hommes pratiques et non des théoriciens ; nous devons donc être prêts à nous faire mutuellement les concessions qui seraient de nature à faciliter l'entente commune. Les Délégués Français sont disposés à entrer dans cette voie en ce qui concerne le drawback. Nous pensions qu'il était préférable d'en avoir un seul, ainsi que cela a lieu en France ; mais puisque vous êtes, Messieurs, d'un avis opposé, et afin d'ailleurs de ne pas modifier les habitudes existantes, nous nous rangerons à votre opinion à cet égard, et adopterons plusieurs drawbacks, sauf à discuter quel sera leur nombre, s'il devra être seulement de trois, ou s'il conviendra de le fixer à quatre, comme paraît le désirer l'Angleterre.

A l'égard des tares, M. le Président propose de faire constater immédiatement dans nos grands ports, à Marseille, à Bordeaux, à Nantes, au Havre, les poids réels des divers emballages qui servent au transport des sucres bruts, afin de s'assurer si les tares légales en France sont inférieures aux tares réelles, ainsi que le croient MM. les Délégués des Pays-Bas. Il recommanderait spécialement de faire établir, d'une manière positive, le poids des canastres, à l'égard duquel il y a désaccord.

MM. les Délégués étrangers pourront demander que des expériences semblables aient lieu dans leurs pays : on aura ainsi des renseignements positifs, recueillis simultanément, et qui établiront sans doute que les emballages des sucres expédiés des mêmes pays ont le même poids, quel que soit leur lieu de destination.

M. *Ozenne* fait remarquer qu'il doit en être nécessairement ainsi : en effet, si les emballages devaient varier selon les pays auxquels les sucres sont destinés, on ne s'exposerait pas à faire partir des pays hors d'Europe des navires sans destination fixe, qui viennent prendre des ordres dans les ports Anglais, pour se rendre ensuite là où le marché leur assure les chances de vente les plus avantageuses.

M. le *Président* annonce à la Conférence qu'afin de hâter et de faciliter ses travaux autant que possible, il a rédigé, de concert avec M. Ozenne, un projet qui n'a rien d'absolument arrêté, qui n'a même aucun caractère officiel, car les ministres compétents n'en ont pas connaissance, et qui dès lors doit être considéré seulement comme pouvant servir de point de départ à la discussion ; ce sont, en un mot, des bases indiquées, mais non offertes.

M. le *Président* donne lecture de ce projet, et l'accompagne d'explications sur chacun des articles dont il se compose, ainsi que sur le point de vue auquel M. Ozenne et lui se sont placés pour en adopter la rédaction.

Il est décidé que des copies de ce projet seront remises à MM. les Délégués pour qu'ils puissent l'examiner avant la discussion.

M. *Uyttenhooven* demande si l'on a indiqué ou recherché quel est en France le rapprochement entre le drawback et les droits.

M. le *Président*. En déterminant un rendement proportionnel pour tous, nous nous trouverons dans les mêmes conditions. Quant aux droits, chaque pays restera maître de les fixer selon ses besoins.

Ce que nous pourrons établir d'une manière positive, c'est la tare à accorder : c'est, du reste, un point sur lequel nous devons nous mettre d'accord avec la Belgique, aux termes de notre traité avec elle. Nous y arriverons probablement aussi avec les Pays-Bas, de sorte que je ne prévois d'observations sérieuses que de la part de l'Angleterre, attendu qu'elle, n'admet pas le système des tares légales.

M. *Malet*. La question, en ce qui touche la prime qui peut exister dans le drawback, me paraît rendue fort simple, pour l'Angleterre, en présence de la note que M. Ozenne nous a fait remettre. Mais nous n'avons pas arrêté encore la réponse que nous nous proposons d'y faire. A l'égard de l'établissement d'un drawback réel, je crois qu'il sera plus difficile de s'entendre.

M. le *Président*. Nous ne saurions prétendre qu'à une appréciation aussi exacte que possible, sans pouvoir espérer une réalité absolue : or, il me semble qu'à cet égard il doit être assez facile de nous mettre d'accord.

M. *Malet*.

M. *Malet.* Nous ferons tout ce que nous pourrons pour y arriver.

M. *Ozenne.* La solution de la question ne présente pas autant de difficultés qu'on pourrait le supposer au premier abord. Si, comme je le pense, on arrive à s'entendre pour l'adoption d'un système identique de perception de l'impôt du sucre, c'est-à-dire sur l'établissement de trois types, on sera dans les mêmes conditions relatives. Aujourd'hui qu'arrive-t-il? Chacun des quatre pays concurrents cherche à rapprocher les bases de son rendement légal de celui qui existe chez ses voisins, afin de limiter les sacrifices de trésorerie. Ce que nous proposons, c'est de porter le rendement à un chiffre assez élevé pour que ce sacrifice disparaisse. Mais il est évident que les termes de la concurrence resteront les mêmes, seulement, je le repète, sans que le Trésor fasse les frais de cette concurrence. En résumé, c'est une question fiscale bien plus qu'une question économique et commerciale que nous avons à régler.

M. le *Président.* Il est évident, qu'en fait, nous voulons arriver à ce que la concurrence soit possible pour tous, mais sans grever pour cela le Trésor public.

M. *Uyttenhooven* demande si les Délégués Français sont fixés sur le choix des types à adopter.

M le *Président* répond que les types lui paraissent devoir être formés des qualités servant le plus ordinairement de base aux transactions du commerce. Il ajoute que la France ne saurait penser à abaisser les droits actuels de son tarif.

M. *Malet* remet à M. le Président une note qui contient une série de questions auxquelles M. le Président promet de faire répondre par son administration.

Une conversation s'engage au sujet des fonctions et des pouvoirs des commissaires experts du Gouvernement.

M. le *Président* explique la différence qui existe entre ces experts et ceux appelés, en vertu des traités avec l'Angleterre et la Belgique, à estimer les marchandises imposées à la valeur. Les premiers sont des juges dont les décisions sont sans appel, les autres sont de simples experts commerciaux.

Un des Membres de la conférence ayant demandé quelles sont les fonctions du Comité consultatif des arts et manufactures, et si ses décisions peuvent réformer celles prises par les commissaires experts du Gouvernement. M. le Président donne à cet égard les explications réclamées.

C'est une sorte de commission composée de savants, ne négociants, de membres de la haute administration, même de conseillers d'État, appelée à étudier les questions se rattachant à l'interpretation du tarif ou à la législation. Aussi ses décisions, formulées sous forme d'avis, font elles jurisprudence.

Une conversation s'engage ensuite au sujet des fabriques de sucre indigène, et de la surveillance dont elles sont l'objet.

M. le *Président* entre à cet égard dans des explications détaillées: il fait ressortir la différence des régimes appliqués aux fabriques abonnées et à celles qui ne le sont pas.

M. *Malet* demande pourquoi l'on ne ferait pas pour les raffineries ce que l'on fait pour les fabriques non abonnées, ce qui éviterait le drawback.

M. le *Président.* Ce que vous proposez, ce serait d'adopter le système du raffinage en entrepôt, auquel vous avez renoncé en Angleterre.

M. *Uyttenhooven* demande si dans les fabriques non abonnées ce sont les employés qui fixent les heures du travail.

M. le *Président* fait connaître et explique le mécanisme de la surveillance, qui est incessante, tant au point de vue de la fabrication à l'intérieur de l'usine, qu'à l'égard de celle exercée à l'extérieur par les agents du service actif, pour arrêter les enlèvements frauduleux qui pourraient être tentés.

A l'égard des fabriques non abonnées, on ne calcule pas seulement les droits à percevoir sur la densité du sucre et sur sa quantité. On l'exige sur tous les sucres obtenus, et, dès lors, sur tous les excédants de fabrication constatés en fin de compte.

M. Amé fait connaître qu'il résulte des documents officiels de l'administration que ces excédants ont dans certaines années atteint jusqu'à 6 à 7 p. % de la fabrication.

M. *Ogilvie* demande quelle est la différence qui existe entre la prime liquidée et celle payée.

M. le *Président* l'explique. Il fait remarquer que la prime étant acquise seulement après l'exportation, elle n'est payée qu'alors que le passage à l'étranger a été constaté.

M. *Uyttenhooven* demande comment se calculent les droits pour les fabriques non abonnées: si on leur fait payer non-seulement pour les exédants constatés, mais aussi pour les bas produits. Il annonce qu'une loi pour les atteindre et les assujettir à l'impôt va être rendue dans les Pays-Bas.

M. *Amé* établit ce qui a lieu à cet égard. Il explique que les sucres achevés payent le droit intégral, quel que soit leur degré de pureté; que les mélasses ne peuvent être extraits qu'à destination des distilleries, et qu'elles donnent lieu, dans ce cas, à une inscription en décharge dans la proportion de 5 p. % de leur poids.

M. *Uyttenhooven* demande comment on procéde lorsque l'on a des manquants.

M. le *Président* fait connaître les résultats des vérifications opérées pendant plusieurs années dans les fabriques exercées; il en fait ressortir les variations assez sensibles quant au chiffre des produits obtenus. En définitive, on est arrivé presque toutes les campagnes à constater que le jus avait donné un rendement supérieur à celui que l'on devait attendre d'après sa densité.

Il est donc très-rare que nous ayons à constater des manquants, et comme, d'une part, on peut se rendre compte des causes accidentelles auxquelles ils sont dus; comme, d'autre part, la surveillance est constante, et que l'administration n'a généralement aucun motif de suspecter le zèle et la vigilance de ses agents, elle se montre le plus ordinairement conciliante dans les décisions qu'elle est appelée à prendre.

M. *Guillaume.* En Belgique, le fabricant n'a pas le choix, c'est pour lui une obligation de s'abonner, et nous ne lui accordons rien pour les manquants.

M. le *Président.* Cela ce conçoit; mais il en résulte que vos fabricants abonnés bénéficient, car ils ne sont pas moins habiles que les nôtres, et doivent, comme eux, obtenir des excédants. Et cependant on ne réclame l'abonnement en France que pour les fabriques très-bien outillées.

La séance est levée à 2 heures, et la conférence s'ajourne au Jeudi 2 Avril, á midi.

Et ont signé :

Barbier, Président.
Desroches, Secrétaire.
Ogilvie.
Uyttenhooven.
Fisco.

Pour copie conforme :

Le Secrétaire,
B. Desroches.

Annexe N° 1.

3e CONFÉRENCE.

Projet de Convention remis par M. le Président a MM. les Délégués Étrangers.

Tarif des Sucres.

Article Premier.

La perception des droits sur les sucres bruts de toute origine aura lieu d'après trois types.

L'écart entre chaque type ne devra pas dépasser 3 ou 4 francs.

Art. 2.

Le droit sur le sucre raffiné sera de 1/10e en sus du droit applicable aux sucres du 1er type.

Art. 3.

Le droit sur les mélasses ne devra pas dépasser le tiers du droit afférent au sucre brut.

Art. 4.

Les tares seront uniformes dans les quatre pays, et se rapprocheront autant que possible de la réalité.

Art. 5.

Pour les sucres candis, 15 p. % en sus du droit afférent aux sucres du 1er type.

Pour les sucres mélis et lumps, 10 p. % en sus du droit applicable au sucre du 1er type.

Pour les sucres en cassonades ou pour les sucres dits " bastardes," droit du sucre afférent au 3e type.

Annexe, No. 2.

3e Conférence.

Questions posées par MM. les Délégués Anglais.

1°. Comment distingue-t-on les sucres raffinés des non-raffinés ?

2°. Quels sont les droits sur les sucres bruts dont les produits ne sont pas admissibles au drawback ?

3°. Quels sont les droits sur les sucres raffinés importés des colonies Françaises et des pays étrangers sous pavillon Français et étranger ?

4°. Quels sont les droits sur les mélasses ?

5°. Quels sont les types de nuance reconnus par la douane Française ?

6°. Quel est le régime en vigueur pour l'exportation des sucres de betterave de la France ?

7°. Quel est le tonneau d'affrétement, et comment les droits de cette espèce s'appliquent-ils aux sucres ?

8°. Le raffinage est-il permis dans les mêmes usines que celles qui sont destinées à la fabrication des sucres bruts ?

9°. Quel est le nombre des fabriques de sucre abonnées ou exercées, et le nombre et le traitement des employés de la douane qui les surveillent ?

Annexe, No. 3.

3e Conférence.

Reponse aux Questions Posées par MM. Les Commissaires Anglais.

1. Aux termes du décret-loi du 27 Mars 1852, on doit considérer comme raffinés, non-seulement les sucres en pains, candis, ou pulvérisés après raffinage, mais encore les sucres bruts contenant moins de 1 p. % de matière étrangère autre que l'eau. Un type a été établi par l'Administration pour faciliter la reconnaissance du service. Mais ce type n'a pas un caractère légal, et, en cas de doute ou de contestation, on a recours aux experts institués auprès du département de l'agriculture et du commerce par la loi du 27 Juillet 1822.

2. Les sucres bruts dont les produits ne jouissent pas du drawback, sont:

		Droits. (Décime compris.)
Les sucres indigènes		42 *francs.*
Les sucres exotiques importés des entrepôts	par navires Français	44 „
	par navires étrangers	44 „

Les sucres de toute autre provenance, quand ils sont de nuance supérieure au type spécial N° 16 maintenu dans l'objet. Ceux-ci acquittent les mêmes droits que les autres.

3. DROITS SUR LES SUCRES RAFFINÉS (Décime compris.)

			Par Navires Français.		Par Navires étrangers.
			Fr.	*cts.*	
Des Colonies Françaises	De la Guyane	Jusqu'au 30 Juin 1866	42	60	Prohibés.
		A partir du 1er Juillet 1866	46	20	
	Des Antilles	Jusqu'au 30 Juin 1866	42	60	Mêmes droits plus une surtaxe de 20 fr. par tonneau d'affrétement.
		A partir du 1er Juillet 1866	46	20	
	De la Réunion	Jusqu'au 30 Juin 1864	39	00	Mêmes droits plus une surtaxe de 30 fr. par tonneau d'affrétement.
		Du 1er Juillet 1864 au 30 Juin 1865	40	80	
		Du 1er Juillet 1865 au 30 Juin 1866	42	60	
		A partir du 1er Juillet 1866	46	20	

				Droits. Fr. cts.
De l'étranger	D'Angleterre		par navires Français et Anglais	55 00
			par navires tiers	60 20
	De Belgique	Candis	par navires Français et Belges et par terre	58 00
			par navires tiers	63 40
		Autres	par navires Français et Belges et par terre	55 00
			par navires tiers	60 20
	D'ailleurs			Prohibés.

RÉGIME DES MÉLASSES.

			Droits	
			Par Navires Français.	Par Navires Étrangers.
1° Mélasses Étrangères.				
Destinées à la distillation.	Des Colonies Françaises	de la Guyane	exemptes	Prohibées.
		des Antilles	exemptes	Surtaxe de 20f. et 30f. par tonneau d'affrétement.
		de la Réunion	exemptes	
	Des pays étrangers	de l'Inde	exemptes	3 60
		de l'Amérique méridionale	exemptes	3 60
		des Antilles	exemptes	3 60
		d'Angleterre	exemptes	0 25
		de Belgique	exemptes	0 25
		d'ailleurs	2 40	3 00
Pour toute autre destination.	Des Colonies Françaises	de la Guyane	11 76	Prohibées.
		des Antilles	11 76	Mêmes droits plus la surtaxe d'affrétement.
		de la Réunion	11 76	
	D'Angleterre et de Belgique, ayant de richesse saccharine.	moins de 50 p. %	14 30	15 70
		plus de 50 p. %	Droit du sucre brut.	
	d'ailleurs		Prohibeés.	

Mélasses indigènes de Betteraves.

4. En règle générale, elles ne peuvent être extraites des raffineries que pour être conduites, sous acquit-à-caution, sur une distillerie, et après qu'elles ont été reconnues épuisées; elles sortent alors en franchise et servent, dans la proportion de 5 p. %, à la décharge du compte du raffineur; mais, plus tard, elles acquittent les droits comme alcool. Quelques industries (fabrication du cirage, du pain d'épice et l'alimentation des bestiaux) obtiennent aussi exceptionnellement l'autorisation d'employer des mélasses des fabriques; le droit est perçu, dans ce cas, proportionnellement à la richesse saccharine.

5. Les sucres non raffinés sont imposés sans distinction.

6. Les sucres bruts indigènes provenant des fabriques exercées sont les seuls qui puissent être exportés; à la sortie des fabriques ou des entrepôts décharge en est opérée sur les comptes, et il est délivré des acquits-à-caution qui sont apurés au vu des certificats d'exportation délivrés au bureau de sortie.

Les sucres raffinés indigènes ne peuvent, dans l'état actuel de la législation, être exportés ni avec décharge au compte du fabricant raffineur, ni avec drawback. S'il en est exporté, ce n'est qu'en employant des quittances afférentes à des sucres exotiques, et en présentant les produits comme sucres exotiques.

7. Le tonneau d'affrétement équivaut à 1 mètre cube 44 centimètres cubes. La surtaxe d'affrétement se perçoit à raison de 20 ou 30 francs, suivant la provenance, d'après les bases suivantes:—

Sucre brut et mélasse	1,000	Poids évalué pouvoir être contenu, suivant la nature des emballages, dans l'espace de 1 mètre cube 44 centimètres cubes.
—— raffiné, en pains, en vrac	900	
—— raffiné, en pains, en fûts ou caisses	700	
—— pilé	1,000	
—— candi, en caisses	900	
—— candi, en fûts	800	

Pour les sucres, la taxe d'affrétement est établie *décime compris.* Il n'en est pas de même pour les mélasses à l'égard desquelles elle est, en fait, de 24 et 36 francs.

8. Les fabriques abonnées, dont les produits sont considérés comme libérés d'impôts, peuvent, en toute liberté, raffiner les sucres de leur fabrication, et introduire dans leur établissement des sucres de toute origine ayant acquitté l'impôt.

Les fabriques exercées jouissent de la même faculté; mais, à leur égard, il est tenu un compte de l'une et l'autre espèce de sucres. Les sorties sont imputées proportionnellement sur les sucres imposables et les sucres non imposables existant au moment de l'expédition.

9. Fabriques

9. Fabriques abonnées - - - - - - - - - - - - 31
Fabriques non abonnées - - - - - - - - - - - 331

Le personnel chargé de la surveillance de ces établissements se compose ainsi :
1° 7 inspecteurs, au traitement de 4,500 à 6,000 francs ;
2° 2 sous-inspecteurs, au traitement de 3,500 francs ;
3° 40 contrôleurs, au traitement de 2,500 à 3,000 francs ;
4 240 commis principaux, au traitement de 1,900 à 2,200 francs ;
5° 556 commis, au traitement de 1,300 à 1,700 francs ;
6° 757 préposés ou sous-officiers des brigades des douanes, au traitement de 800 à 1,000 francs.

Le total des frais de traitement s'est élevé, pour la campagne 1862-1863, à 2,115,700 francs.

4E. CONFÉRENCE.—2 AVRIL 1863.

Sont présents :

M. le Président. | MM. les Délégués. | Le Secrétaire.

LE procès-verbal de la 3e séance est lu et adopté.

M. le *Président* demande à MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre et des Pays-Bas s'ils ont reçu les renseignements qu'ils ont demandés au sujet des tares.

MM. *Ogilvie* et *Uyttenhooven* communiquent ce qui leur a été envoyé à cet égard.

M. le *Président* demande à MM. les Délégués quelle est leur impression au sujet du projet qu'il leur a remis à la dernière conférence, comme pouvant servir de point de départ à la discussion.

M. *Uyttenhooven*. En masse, et sauf quelques observations de détail, le projet nous paraît bien conçu : toutefois, je dois faire remarquer que cette opinion nous est toute personnelle, et que son expression ne saurait engager notre Gouvernement, qui n'en a pas connaissance.

M. le *Président*. C'est comme pour nous ; le projet, ainsi que je vous l'ai dit, n'ayant pas été communiqué à nos ministres respectifs.

M. *Malet*. Nous acceptons pour nous, et sous les mêmes réserves, les bases posées par le projet comme point de départ pour la discussion.

M. *Ogilvie*. Toutefois, je dois rappeler la proposition qui a été faite de créer, en Angleterre, un quatrième droit pour les sucres de la plus basse qualité, lequel serait seulement de 11 schellings.

M. *Uyttenhooven*. Je crois qu'en adoptant trois types, et un écart de 4 francs par 100 kilogrammes entre chaque droit, on pourrait arriver à un rapport aussi exact que possible entre la valeur des sucres et l'impôt.

Je proposerais de les diviser ainsi :
1° Sucres au-dessous du n° 10, qui ont valu à la vente du 11 Mars dernier, à Amsterdam, de 23 fl. pour n° 6 à 27 ½ pour n° 9 ;
2° Sucres du n° 10 au n° 13 inclusivement, qui ont valu de 28 ½ fl. à 32 ½ fl. ;
3° Sucres du n° 14 à 17 inclusivement, qui ont valu de 33 ½ fl. à 36 ⅝ fl.
A partir du n° 18, les sucres seraient considérés et traités comme raffinés.

M. le *Président*. C'est là une indication fort utile, car ce sont les numéros adoptés en Hollande qui servent généralement de base au commerce pour ses transactions.

M. *Malet*. Je crois qu'en Angleterre l'écart entre la valeur et nos droits serait plus considérable.

M. le *Président*. C'est pour cela que vous voudriez quatre types.

M. *Uyttenhooven*. Aujourd'hui les sucres jusqu'au n° 20 sont admis comme bruts, ce qui ne devrait pas être.

M. *Ozenne*. Je demande quelle corrélation on veut établir entre la valeur des sucres et le droit qui les atteindra. Pourquoi l'on adopterait plutôt 4 francs que 3 francs?

M. *Malet*. Est-ce que l'on entend que l'écart devra être toujours le même, ainsi par exemple 30 p. %?

M. *Ozenne*. C'est justement-là où je voulais arriver.
Mais si le sucre du premier type (des nos 14 à 17) vaut 80 francs les 100 kilogrammes, et si le droit est fixé à 40 francs, il correspondra à 50 p. %. Faut-il maintenir exactement

cette corrélation, ou ne conviendrait-il pas de fixer un chiffre déterminé à l'avance et pris entre ces deux termes, 3 ou 4 francs?

En général, chez nous, les droits, selon les qualités des sucres, variaient entre 3 francs et 3 fr. 50 cent.

Si l'on divisait les séries par trois numéros au lieu de les diviser par quatre, n'arriverait-on pas au résultat cherché, c'est-à-dire à un écart fixe de 3 francs?

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Alors il faudrait quatre types.

M. le *Président* ajourne le débat sur ce point, et demande à MM. les commissaires Belges leur opinion sur le projet.

M. *Fisco.* Nous devons déclarer tout d'abord que nous sommes disposés à nous entendre avec les autres membres de la conférence, sauf à l'égard du système des types que nous ne saurions adopter.

M. *Jagerschmidt.* La question a-t-elle été étudiée en Belgique? A quelle époque l'a-t-elle été? Est-ce que votre détermination est basée sur cette étude?

M. *Guillaume.* Elle n'a pas été examinée ni discutée dans les chambres, mais par le Gouvernement.

M. *Jagerschmidt.* L'étude dont vous parlez a-t-elle été seulement administrative ou a-t-elle eu lieu au moyen d'une enquête?

M. *Fisco.* Elle a été seulement administrative.

M. le *Président.* Vous avez, pour l'application du tarif, une limite entre les sucres bruts et ceux qui doivent être assimilés aux raffinés. Dès lors, quel inconvénient voyez-vous à adopter les types?

M. *Fisco.* Il y en a pour nous de nombreux.

Il invoque d'abord les renseignements consignés dans l'enquête Anglaise, puis l'opinion émise par M. de Forcade la Roquette dans l'enquête sur la marine marchande, faite récemment par le conseil supérieur du commerce.

Il cite à cet égard les passages suivants:

"N'arriverait-il pas, en raison des habitudes locales, que les agents de l'accise, non par fraude, non par connivence, mais par laisser-aller, par complaisance, par négligence, laisseraient sortir des sucres qui arriveraient sur le marché sans avoir payé les droits? Alors il n'y aurait plus égalité de conditions pour nous; notre position serait désavantageuse vis-à-vis de celle de nos concurrents. (Extrait de l'Enquête Anglaise.)

"Le Trésor est loin d'être désintéressé dans la question des sous-types. Anciennement, lorsqu'il y avait un sous-type, les deux tiers des sucres n'acquittaient que le droit afférent à ce sous-type. La même chose arrivera, sans aucun doute, si l'on établit aujourd'hui deux ou trois sous-types avec des droits de 40, 38, et 36 francs." (Extrait du discours de M. de Forcade la Roquette.)

M. *Guillaume.* Nous sommes, nous le répétons, parfaitement disposés à accepter vos propositions, sauf les types; l'adoption de ce système entraînerait le changement des législations de la France, des Pays-Bas et de la Belgique; or, il serait plus rationnel que l'Angleterre consentit à modifier son système que de forcer les trois autres puissances à changer le leur.

M. *Ozenne.* Il est vrai que dans aucun de ces trois pays on ne se sert aujourd'hui de types pour le classement des sucres; mais d'abord, en ce qui concerne la France, elle paraît résolue à les adopter et à revenir ainsi à ce qui existait autrefois; car, dans notre ancienne législation, nous avions trois droits qui s'appliquaient à la division en sucres bruts autres que blancs, bruts blancs, terrés et moscouades.

Les Pays-Bas semblent disposés également à entrer dans la même voie que nous.

L'Angleterre qui a déjà trois types, et qui veut même en adopter un quatrième, se félicite de ce moyen de procéder.

Comment les idées de la Belgique peuvent-elles être aussi opposées à celles des trois autres pays?

M. *Guillaume.* Mais si l'Angleterre renonçait à son système des types, les quatre pays seraient alors dans les mêmes conditions.

M. le *Président.* L'enquête qui vient d'être faite en Angleterre, loin de signaler les inconvénients que peuvent avoir les types, a conclu à l'adoption d'un quatrième.

M. *Guillaume.* Cette enquête a été dirigée dans le sens des intérêts Anglais pris isolément, et non pas au point de vue d'une entente à établir entre les quatre pays: s'il en avait été ainsi les résultats auraient peut-être été tout autres.

M. *Malet.* Les types ont servi chez nous à développer la consommation et à élever en même temps les recettes de la Trésorerie. Rien de ce que l'enquête a établi ne tend à nous faire penser que si nous entrions dans une autre voie la position serait améliorée. Nous aurions donc peine à nous décider à y renoncer.

M. le *Président.* Mais s'il n'y avait de types nulle part les conditions seraient les mêmes pour tous.

M. *Malet.*

M. *Malet.* C'est vrai; mais nous ne saurions nous empêcher de croire que le résultat serait préjudiciable à nos intérêts.

M. le *Président.* Les sucres de basse qualité que vous recevez en si grande quantité se consomment-ils en nature ou raffinés ?

M. *Ogilvie.* Raffinés pour la très-grande majorité.

M. le *Président.* Mais alors, comment craindriez-vous une diminution dans la consommation ?

M. *Ozenne.* C'est que la raffinerie n'opère pas en Angleterre comme chez nous. Elle fait des sucres de toute espèce, plus ou moins épurés, selon les besoins et les habitudes des consommateurs. C'est ce qui n'a pas lieu en France, où l'on ne fabrique que deux espèces : les mélis et les lumps.

M. *Guillaume.* Le système des types ne saurait favoriser les intérêts des consommateurs : il sert seulement et exclusivement ceux des raffineurs.

M. *Fisco.* Cela est si vrai que, dans l'enquête Anglaise, les raffineurs ont assuré que, si l'on voulait augmenter le nombre des types, ils accepteraient toutes les conditions que la loi jugerait devoir leur imposer.

M. *Amé.* D'après les chiffres que nous a cités M. Malet dans la dernière conférence, l'Angleterre reçoit des sucres bruts qui donnent très-peu au raffinage, jusqu'à 35 p. % seulement, ce qui ne me paraît pas admissible; mais prenons qu'il y en a qui ne rendent que 50 p. %. Dans cette condition il faut 200 kilogrammes de bruts pour faire 100 kilogrammes raffinés, et alors le droit se double, d'où il suit que, fut-il le plus faible, il serait encore plus élevé que celui qui est imposé aux sucres ayant plus de richesse saccharine. Je ne vois pas comment, dans ces conditions, le prix de ces raffinés peut être assez avantageux pour exciter beaucoup la consommation.

A mon sens, l'admission des bas sucres tient beaucoup plus, pour l'Angleterre, aux intérêts de la marine et du commerce qu'à ceux de la consommation.

M. *Ozenne.* Je ne crois pas que la question puisse être posée en termes aussi absolus que vient de le faire M. Amé. Avec un rendement aussi faible que celui qui a été indiqué par MM. les commissaires Anglais, on obtient aussi des bas produits qui conservent une valeur relative assez élevée, puisqu'ils se placent facilement dans la consommation de l'Angleterre. Or ces bas produits doivent supporter leur quote-part de l'impôt, qui pèse ainsi, non plus seulement sur le raffiné proprement dit, mais sur toute la série de produits que donne le raffinage.

M. *Ogilvie.* Comme l'a dit M. Ozenne, on fait en Angleterre beaucoup de sortes raffinées qui proviennent des bas sucres et qui vont parfaitement à notre consommation ; nous devons donc continuer à faire arriver ceux-ci sur notre marché, et pour cela nous avons besoin de maintenir les types.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* D'après les observations de MM. les commissaires Belges, ils paraissent craindre la difficulté pour les agents des douanes de faire une juste application du tarif, en déterminant à quel type se rapporteraient les sucres importés. Mais le commerce fait bien cette distinction, non pas entre quatre, mais entre vingt numéros ! Or les ordres d'achats dans les Indes occidentales ne se transmettent que par l'indication du numéro du type que l'on veut. Comment l'administration Belge ne pourraitelle pas avoir des employés capables de distinguer ce que le commerce reconnaît si bien.

En outre, les commissaires Belges prétendent qu'il serait impossible de fixer le rendement pour les sucres des différents types. Je demande comment on pourrait fixer plus facilement un seul rendement pour tous les sucres ensemble, ce qui paraît cependant possible aux commissaires Belges ?

M. le *Président.* Sans vouloir entrer dès à présent dans la discussion, il est un point que nous devons contester tout d'abord, c'est l'incapacité des employés à reconnaître la qualité des sucres.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Nous n'avons pas de types dans les Pays-Bas. Qu'en résulte-t-il ? C'est que lorsque l'on nous présente comme bruts des sucres assimilables aux raffinés, et sur lesquels nous élevons des contestations, on nous appelle devant les tribunaux où nous sommes presque toujours condamnés.

M. le *Président.* C'est le contraire qui a lieu chez nous.

M. *Fisco* cite de nouveau l'opinion émise par M. de Forcade dans l'enquête : or, c'est un ancien ministre des finances, et cependant il est contraire au système des types.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* On pourrait limiter les importations de sucres à un nombre restreint de ports, où l'on placerait des employés instruits et expérimentés.

M. *Amé.* Il faut cependant laisser une certaine latitude au commerce pour ses opérations. En France, nous avons toujours eu un assez grand nombre de bureaux ouverts à l'importation des sucres, et nos vérificateurs n'étaient nullement embarrassés à l'époque où il fallait, pour les liquidations de droits, classer les sucres d'après des types basés sur les nuances.

M. *Guillaume.* Je l'admets. Et pourtant comment se fait-il que presque toutes vos ex-

portations en raffinés se composent de mélis? Vos raffineurs doivent travailler dans les mêmes conditions que les nôtres; or dans leurs exportations les lumps entrent à peine pour un ½ p. %.

Ne penseriez-vous pas que cela vient de ce que l'on trompe vos employés? Si le fait peut avoir lieu dans cette circonstance, pourquoi ne se produirait-il pas aussi à l'égard des sucres bruts?

M. le *Président.* Si nos employés avaient des doutes sur la nature des sucres représentés, ils provoqueraient l'expertise légale.

M. *Guillaume.* Oui, s'ils avaient des doutes, mais s'ils ne contestent pas les déclarations, et s'ils se trompent?

M. le *Président.* En général nos employés sont toujours disposés à se montrer plus fiscaux qu'indulgents, et nous avons plutôt à les modérer qu'à les exciter.

Dans l'appréciation des marchandises taxées à la valeur, ils relèvent souvent l'insuffisance des déclarations faites, et le commerce accepte presque toujours leurs rectifications, parce qu'il les reconnaît exactes. Or, il est sans conteste bien plus difficile d'apprécier la valeur de tissus si différents les uns des autres, que de reconnaître la nuance d'un sucre que l'on n'a qu'à rapprocher d'un type.

M. *Guillaume* demande que l'on compare les types Anglais avec les échantillons réunis par Messieurs les Délégués des Pays-Bas: il croit que des doutes pourront s'élever sur le classement de certains numéros. Du reste il ne pense pas que la couleur seule soit un moyen certain d'appréciation; dans sa pensée, au contraire, il arrive souvent qu'un sucre foncé peut contenir tout autant de richesse saccharine qu'un autre plus blanc.

Une conversation s'engage, à cet égard, entre les divers membres de la conférence.

M. *Uyttenhooven* fait remarquer que quelque système que l'on adopte il n'arrivera jamais à la perfection.

M. *Fisco.* Soit, mais il faut prendre le moins défectueux et je crois que c'est celui du droit unique.

Pourquoi veut-on les types aux Pays-Bas, c'est dans un intérêt commercial, pour y attirer les sucres de qualités inférieures que l'on dirige presque tous sur l'Angleterre. Ches nous cet intérêt n'existe pas; celui qui domine c'est l'intérêt du Trésor et celui des consommateurs.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Notre intérêt de premier ordre est de ne pas payer deux à trois millions de florins aux étrangers, mais de les faire entrer dans le Trésor, et c'est à quoi nous espérons arriver en adoptant le système des types.

M. *Fisco* fait remarquer d'abord que l'objet de la conférence est de rechercher le moyen de supprimer les droits protecteurs entre les quatre pays, puis les primes à l'exportation: que ce double but peut être atteint en écartant les types et en adoptant les autres bases du projet Français: qu'il suffit, en effet, d'élever le rendement au raffinage, de niveler la taxe d'importation avec la taxe de consommation, et que, pour aboutir sûrement, il est préférable que la France, les Pays-Bas et la Belgique, au lieu d'adopter les types, réunissent leurs efforts afin d'amener l'Angleterre à renoncer à son système actuel.

M. *Uyttenhooven* fait remarquer les avantages qu'apporte à l'Angleterre le monopole du commerce des bas sucres. Elle a donc intérêt à conserver le système des types qui convient, d'ailleurs, à ses raffineurs.

M. *Fisco.* Cet avantage disparaîtrait si les trois autres pays adoptaient aussi le régime des types. Nous nous sommes parfaitement rendu compte des intérêts que peuvent avoir la France et les Pays-Bas à entrer dans cette voie, mais la Belgique n'est pas placée dans la même position et, dès lors, ses commissaires, prévoyant être seuls de leur opinion, ont pensé devoir la formuler dans une note, qu'ils déposent sur le bureau, et qui se résume en un contre-projet à celui présenté par la France. (Voir Annexe n° 3.)

M. *Ozenne.* Il y a, en effet, des intérêts divers engagés dans la question. La France veut, comme les Pays-Bas, avoir un grand marché, ce à quoi la Belgique peut moins tenir. Nous avons reconnu que pour y arriver il faut ouvrir la porte aux bas sucres: or le type unique s'y oppose, et profite surtout à la sucrerie indigène, qui fait généralement de beaux sucres.

M. *Guillaume.* L'intérêt dont vous parlez disparaît avec l'abonnement que vous avez adopté pour les fabriques indigènes.

M. *Ozenne.* C'est une erreur, car notre abonnement, avec ses obligations, ne peut convenir et ne va qu'aux bonnes fabriques. Il ne sera jamais adopté par celles qui ne sont pas outillées d'après les nouveaux procédés, et c'est le plus grand nombre.

M. le *Président.* Nous avons une classe de fabriques qui ne saurait s'abonner, ce sont celles exploitées par les fermiers cultivateurs de betteraves; lorsque les prix de vente sont suffisamment rémunérateurs, ils préfèrent livrer les betteraves aux fabricants, mais lorsqu'au contraire les prix sont très-bas, ils ont avantage à faire eux-mêmes du sucre. Dans ces conditions ils ne feront jamais la dépense d'appareils très-coûteux, et garderont leur matériel actuel, ce qui les empêchera de s'abonner.

M. *Guillaume.*

M. *Guillaume* insiste sur son observation.

M. *Ozenne* lui répond que des demandes nombreuses de fabricants de sucre indigène réclament le retour au système des types, et que certaines de ces demandes émanent de grands fabricants.

M. *Fisco.* Personne ne contestera que le système de la taxe unique est le meilleur pour assurer la sincérité de la perception et garantir les intérêts des consommateurs. Le régime des types est un moyen de protection pour les raffineurs, pour les colonies et les intérêts qui s'y rattachent. Or, nos engagements internationaux écartent toute idée de protection, et, adopter les types, ce serait s'éloigner de l'objet des conférences.

M. *Malet.* Il me paraît résulter, de cette discussion, que nous n'avons pas chance probable de nous entendre avec la Belgique; la conférence doit donc, à mon sens, décider quel est le système qu'elle veut adopter, celui d'un droit unique sans types, ou celui de droits gradués avec les types.

M. le *Président.* C'est évident: mais je propose de commencer par nous mettre d'accord, s'il est possible, sur la fixation des tares légales, la question des types viendra ensuite.

Cette proposition est acceptée, et la conférence s'ajourne au Mardi, 7 Avril à midi.

La séance est levée à deux heures.

Et ont signé:

Barbier, Président.
Desroches, Secrétaire.
Ogilvie.
Uyttenhooven.
Fisco.

Pour copie conforme:
Le Secrétaire,
B. Desroches.

Annexe No. 1.

Note remise a MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre, pour établir que le Drawback accordé a leurs Sucres Raffinés constitue une Prime.

Angleterre.

Drawback à l'Exportation des Sucres Raffinés.

En Angleterre, le droit à l'importation des sucres bruts est perçu d'après 3 types, et échelonné ainsi qu'il suit:—

1er type - - - - - - - - - -	39f 36c
2e type - - - - - - - - - -	34 03
3e type - - - - - - - - - -	31 16

D'après les états d'importation, on constate que le sucre du 1er type n'est importé qu'exceptionnellement. En effet, sur une importation qui, en 1862, s'est élevé à 481,800,000 kilogrammes, le sucre du 1er type ne figure que pour 2,800,000 kilogrammes, soit 2/3 p. % du chiffre total. Ce sont les sucres du 2e et du 3e type qui forment la masse des importations. C'est donc la moyenne des droits afférents à ces deux types qu'il faut prendre pour la comparer aux sommes payées à la sortie des sucres raffinés, soit 32 fr. 60 cent.

Voici quelles sont les sommes restituées à la sortie du raffiné:—

Sucre parfaitement raffiné en pains et candi - - -	42f 22c
„ raffiné non séché à l'étuve - - - - -	40 10
„ bâtard non inférieur à l'échantillon N° 2 - -	37 10
„ autres. Droit du brut selon la nuance.	

Pour déterminer le rendement, il faut comparer le droit perçu à la somme restituée. Or on a vu que la moyenne du droit perçu était de 32 fr. 60 cent. Ce chiffre, mis en regard de la somme remboursée, 42 fr. 22 cent., laisse un écart de 9 fr. 62 cent. qui correspond à un rendement de 76 kil. 97 ou en chiffres ronds, à 77 p. %. Ce rendement supposerait l'emploi de 127 kil. 60 de sucre brut pour obtenir 100 de raffiné.

Or, il est reconnu par tout le monde qu'avec les appareils perfectionnés qu'elle emploie la raffinerie obtient un rendement beaucoup plus élevé, et qu'il lui suffit de 115 à 118 kilogrammes de brut pour produire 100 kilogrammes de raffiné. Il suit de là que le raffineur, avec un rendement de 77, conserve, par-devers lui, 10 à 12 kilogrammes de sucre qu'il peut livrer à la consommation indemnes de l'impôt, et qu'ainsi, en calculant seulement sur 10 kilogrammes, le raffineur Anglais peut réaliser, sur chaque quintal de sucre, en dehors de ce qui lui est légitimement dû, 3 fr. 11 cent., 3 fr. 40 cent., 3 fr. 93 cent., ou même 4 fr. 51 cent., selon

selon que le sucre qu'il a entre les mains correspond aux sucres du 3e, du 2e, du 1er type ou même au raffiné.

Le même raisonnement s'applique aux autres drawbacks ; car, s'ils sont inférieurs à celui qui s'applique aux sucres parfaitement épurés, ils correspondent à des sucres moins purs, et par conséquent dont le rendement au raffinage est moins élevé.

En résumé, les calculs qui précèdent prouvent qu'évidemment dans les drawbacks établis par la législation Anglaise il existe une véritable prime.

Annexe N°. 2.

Réponse a la Note (Annexe N° 1) qui établit que le Drawback Anglais constitue une Prime.

Angleterre.

Drawbacks à l'Exportation des Sucres Raffinés.

Il n'est pas contesté que les drawbacks sur les sucres accordés à l'exportation en Angleterre représentent un rendement au raffinage de 77 kilog. ½ ou de 86 cwts. par quintal Anglais pour la première catégorie; de 81 kilog. ½ ou de 98 cwts. par quintal Anglais pour la troisième.

Faut-il en conclure que ces drawbacks sont excessifs at qu'ils constituent une véritable prime à l'exportation des sucres raffinés?

Il est sans doute possible que sous une législation aussi compliquée que celle en vigueur en Angleterre, il arrive, dans de certains cas, que les raffineurs puissent trouver un léger bénéfice à l'exportation de leurs produits; mais l'expérience qui a été faite du système Anglais porte plutôt à croire que jusqu'à présent les drawbacks ont atteint le but que s'est proposé le Gouvernement en les établissant, et qu'ils n'ont suffi qu'à rembourser les droits d'importation sur les sucres bruts.

Le rendement au raffinage n'est pas une quantité fixe, il dépend absolument de la qualité des sucres bruts dont on se sert. Tandis que les sucres bruts d'une qualité supérieure rendraient 95 p. % au raffinage, il est certain que plusieurs des basses qualités dont on se sert largement en Angleterre, ne rendent que de 50 à 60 p. %.

Or la législation Anglaise, tout en favorisant par des droits plus légers les sucres supérieurs, est arrivée, en établissant plusieurs droits et en abolissant toute protection aux sucres coloniaux et au pavillon national, à attirer des importations très considérables de sucres de basses qualités, tandis que la législation Française, en maintenant un droit unique pour tous les sucres bruts, et en conservant toujours la protection au pavillon Française et aux sucres coloniaux, ne met à la portée des raffineurs que des sucres d'un type élevé.

Il résulte de cette différence radicale dans les conditions de la production dans les deux pays, qu'il serait impossible de déterminer un rendement uniforme au raffinage. Ce qui serait trop faible en France pourrait bien être trop élevé en Angleterre.

Il est également impossible, en vue des qualités diverses de sucres bruts qui sont employés pour le raffinage en Angleterre, et aussi des sucres bruts et raffinés qui entrent dans la consommation du pays, d'opposer un chiffre exact pour le rendement actuel au raffinage à celui qui se trouve dans la note rédigée par M. le Directeur du Commerce extérieur.

Il est cependent à remarquer qu'il y a trois faits commerciaux qui paraissent démontrer que le rendement est beaucoup moins élevé chez nous qu'en France, aux Pays-Bas et en Belgique.

1. Que les 99 p. % des sucres bruts importés dans le Royaume-Uni sont de ceux qui acquittent les droits de 13sh 10d et de 12sh 8d respectivement, c'est-à-dire :—

38 p. % de terré brun, à	- - - -	13sh 10d	par quintal.
61 p. % de moscouade, à	- - - -	12 8	*idem.*
1 p. % de terré blanc, à	- - - -	16	*idem.*

Et que des meilleures qualités de ces deux espèces, il y a une forte partie qui entre dans la consommation intérieure comme sucre brut, sous la désignation de *grocery sugars*, et qu'ainsi il ne reste pour le raffinage que les qualités inférieures.

La législation Anglaise a eu plutôt pour but de se conformer aux conditions du commerce national que de contraindre le commerce à suivre les exigences de la loi, et, en fixant le taux des drawbacks, il a fallu les calculer de manière à les mettre en rapport avec la qualité des sucres dont on se sert pour le raffinage.

2. Que la consommation de l'intérieur se porte, dans une proportion très-considérable, sur les bas produits du raffinage, c'est-à-dire les sucres tapés et les mélasses, et qu'il en résulte que les raffineurs Anglais, au lieu de tirer des sucres qu'ils emploient la plus grande quantité possible de sucre raffiné, s'arrangent de manière à satisfaire à ces habitudes.

3. Que

3. Que les exportations de sucres raffinés du Royaume-Uni sont peu considérables, et notamment inférieures à celles de la France, des Pays-Bas et de la Belgique, ce qui rend difficile à croire qu'il peut exister une prime à l'exportation.

Les faits suivants, qui ont été communiqués par des raffineurs Anglais, tendent à confirmer cette conclusion.

Le *West India Association* de Glasgow a donné au comité de la Chambre des communes, l'année dernière, un tableau des rendements actuels au raffinage des divers sucres bruts importés.

Voici les chiffres :—

Sucres de l'Inde.

Khacer	56^{els}	par quintal (112^{eis}).
Madras	60	*idem.*

Sucres des Indes Occidentales.

Basse qualité	56^{als}	par quintal (112^{eis}).
Moyenne qualité	65	*idem.*
Qualité supérieure	70	*idem.*

Sucres de la Havane.

Terré brun	84^{als}	par quintal (112^{eis}).
Idem de bonne qualité	90	*idem.*

Sucres de Java.

Terré brun	84^{als}	par quintal (112^{eis}).
Idem de bonne qualité	98	*idem.*

Les sucres de l'Inde et des Indes Occidentales de la qualité ci-dessus désignée doivent acquitter 12 sh. 8 d. par quintal, et les terrés bruns acquittent 13 sh. par quintal ; mais les sucres contenant 98 cwts. de raffiné par quintal doivent acquitter le droit de 16 sh. et, par conséquent, le raffineur ne pourrait trouver une prime en les exportant.

M. John Pairie, raffineur de Londres, homme très-connu et très habile, constate que les raffineurs de Londres font très-peu de sucre séché. Leur fabrication se compose principalement de sucre pilé non séché et de sucre tapé. Dernièrement, il a fait le calcul des rendements obtenus dans sa propre fabrique, avec les résultats suivants :—

En pains	14 41	cwts. à	17^{sh}	2^{d}	= 2^{sh}	2^{d}	5/10
Pilé et séché	24 56		16	4	= 3	6	4/10
Tapé	38 79		15	1	= 5	2	68/100
Bâtard	18 61		12	8	= 2	1	25/100
Sirop et déchet	15 63						
	112				13	1	33/100

Les proportions des sucres bruts à 13 sh. 10 d. et 12 sh. 8 d. respectivement, ne sont pas données, mais la moyenne de ces deux droits est de 13 sh. 3 d.

M. Pairie ajoute que autrefois la plus grande partie de sa production était de sucre séché, et que le rendement, qui pourrait être prouvé par ses livres, n'a pas dépassé les deux tiers du quintal Anglais en pains, c'est-à-dire 75 cwts. de sucre raffiné parfaitement épuré, et 14 cwts. de sucre de basse qualité.

75 cwts. à	17^{sh}	2^{d}	par quintal =	11^{sh}	5^{d}
14 *idem*	12	8	*idem.* =	1	7
				13	2

M. Kirkpatrick, raffineur de Londres, un des déposants devant le comité de la Chambre des communes l'année dernière, et qui ne raffine que les meilleures qualités de sucre acquittant le droit de 13 sh. 10 d. a indiqué les résultats suivants :—

70 cwts	de raffiné	17^{sh}	2^{d}	= 10^{sh}	8^{d}	$\frac{1}{3}$
15	tapé	15	1	= 2	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
12	bâtard	12	8	= 1	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
12	sirop } drawback			14	1	
3	déchet }					
112	Droits acquittés			13	10	

M. Kirkpatrick a ajouté que ces rendements sont de la plus belle qualité des sucres qui acquittent le droit de 13/10^{e} par quintal, qui ne figurent dans nos importations que dans une très-faible proportion.

Il est aussi à remarquer qu'il est fort douteux si les 15 cwts. des tapés seraient égaux au type N° 2 pour les drawbacks, et que s'ils ne recevaient pas le drawback de la 4^{e} catégorie la prime disparaîtrait entièrement.

ANNEXE N° 3.

NOTE remise par MM. les Délégués de la Belgique.

Nous croyons devoir déclarer de nouveau que nous sommes prêts à nous rallier à toute proposition d'élever en commun le rendement à un chiffre supérieur au nôtre, et d'établir une égalité parfaite entre les droits d'importation et les droits d'accise.

Nous pensons que le meilleur moyen pour réaliser cette réforme, seul objet dont les commissaires paraissent devoir se préoccuper, c'est de modifier les tarifs en s'abstenant de faire aux bases de perception en France, dans les Pays-Bas et en Belgique, un changement aussi fondamental que le serait la substitution de types à la taxe unique. Nous croyons que ce serait là introduire une complication nouvelle dans le problème à résoudre, qui se trouverait beaucoup simplifié si la Grand-Bretagne conformait sa législation à celle des trois autres pays.

Le système des types, qui, au premier abord, paraît le plus rationnel, présente de graves inconvénients, et constitue une dérogation au principe qui prévaut généralement pour la tarification des denrées.

Dans ce mode d'imposition, les éléments qui servent à classer les sucres sont variables et fort incertains. Ainsi, d'après la loi Anglaise, on détermine les types en tenant compte de la *nuance*, du *grain* et de la *richesse saccharine*, pris collectivement, et l'excès ou le défaut de l'un de ces éléments est en outre pris en considération. Or chacun connaît les différences notables que présentent les sucres obtenus par des procédés de fabrication différents. Le terré brun, qui est d'une plus grande richesse que le moscouade, est d'une nuance plus foncée. Les produits de Java sont grisâtres, tandis que les sucres Cuba, de qualité identique, sont jaunâtres. Nous reconnaissons que le grain du sucre brut est un indice assez probant de la qualité ; mais il nous paraît difficile d'admettre qu'à la simple vue il soit possible d'apprécier la richesse saccharine ou le rendement, qui est le troisième élément de classification établi par la loi en Angleterre. Une base aussi incertaine aurait, ce semble, le grave inconvénient de faire une part trop large aux soins et à l'intelligence des employés de la douane, quels que soient le zèle et l'aptitude de ces agents; de laisser un champ trop vaste aux erreurs et aux abus, et conséquemment de livrer en quelque sorte au hasard le maintien de l'égalité des conditions de concurrence entre les industriels des quatre pays.

Si la Grande-Bretagne a pu établir des types, c'est parce que la douane trouve sans doute dans l'organisation de la vente publique des sucres entreposés un moyen de contrôle qui nous manque.

A ces différents points de vue, l'adoption des types serait donc une innovation regrettable.

Les considérations d'équité qu'on a invoquées pour justifier le système Anglais ne nous paraissent pas avoir d'ailleurs la valeur qui leur a été attribuée.

A ce point de vue, trois intérêts sont en cause : celui des producteurs, celui des raffineurs et celui des consommateurs.

Si, dans les pays qui possèdent des colonies, on peut vouloir tenir compte de l'intérêt des producteurs, il ne faut pas oublier cependant que l'adoption de types serait une entrave réelle au perfectionnement de la fabrication du sucre brut dans les pays d'outre-mer.

Les raffineurs n'ont aucun motif légitime à faire valoir; car la taxe unique les laisse libres de choisir les qualités de sucre dont le prix leur paraît le plus avantageux. C'est ainsi qu'en Belgique nous avons eu l'occasion de constater l'emploi d'une proportion notable de sucres de qualité inférieure. Ces sucres n'ont pas cessé d'être cotés sur nos marchés.

Le mode de tarification des sucres bruts est sans influence sur le prix des sucres raffinés mis en consommation. Les consommateurs et un certain nombre d'industries secondaires, telles que la confiserie, la pâtisserie, etc. ont un intérêt évident à ce qu'une mesure fiscale n'écarte point du marché les sucres bruts de qualité supérieure qu'ils emploient. Les types les priveraient de ces sucres ou tout au moins en feraient hausser le prix ; ils créeraient, au détriment des consommateurs, un monopole au profit des raffineurs.

Ce n'est donc point par des considérations d'équité qu'on pourrait justifier l'adoption des types. D'ailleurs, l'Angleterre, qui est le seul pays où ce système existe, n'a pas cru blesser l'équité en établissant une taxe unique pour toutes les qualités de café, de thé, de tabac brut, de vins, etc.

Alors même qu'il y aurait quelque inconvénient à maintenir une taxe unique, il serait largement compensé par la facilité et la régularité de la perception.

Enfin, l'adoption des types nous mettrait en présence de l'inconnu ; elle créerait une situation toute nouvelle à l'industrie en modifiant complétement ses conditions d'approvisionnement, et il serait difficile de prévoir quel serait le résultat financier d'une pareille innovation.

Si nous ne parvenons pas à convaincre la Conférence des graves inconvénients que présentent les types, nous devrons faire des réserves expresses quant à ce point, car nous ne pensons pas que le Gouvernement Belge se décide à adopter cette base de tarification. Nous lui ferons connaître toutes les raisons qui ont été exposées, soit pour, soit contre ce système, afin qu'il puisse soumettre la question à une nouvelle étude. Mais dès maintenant

nous

nous tenons à faire remarquer que les engagements réciproques pris par la Belgique, la France et l'Angleterre, peuvent très bien être remplis sans qu'il soit nécessaire de modifier d'une manière fondamentale les bases des tarifs de la majorité des États représentés à la Conférence. Le double but de ces engagements serait, au contraire, plus facilement et plus sûrement atteint si le mode de taxation, dont la France, les Pays-bas et la Belgique ont fait l'expérience, était rendu d'application générale. C'est en se plaçant dans cet ordre d'idées que les commissaires Belges ont formulé le contre-projet de convention suivant, qui, sauf en ce qui touche les types, reproduit les bases du projet de MM. les Commissaires français.

Droits d'importation et de fabrication. { Sucres bruts : droit unique. / Sucres raffinés, { candis : droit des sucres bruts augmentés de 15 p. %; / autres : *idem* de 10 p. %.

Drawbacks égaux aux droits sur les sucres raffinés, et assimilation des vergeoises, cassonades et bâtards aux sucres bruts.

TARES UNIFORMES.

Quant aux mélasses, comme elles ne se trouvent pas comprises dans l'engagement international qui a donné lieu à la Conférence, les commissaires Belges sont sans instructions sur ce point.

5E CONFÉRENCE.—7 AVRIL 1863.

Sont présents :

M. le Président. | MM. les Délégués. | Le Secrétaire.

LA Conférence est ouverte à midi.

Le procès-verbal de la quatrième séance est lu et adopté.

M. le *Président.* MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre acceptent-ils les propositions que nous leur avons faites au sujet du système des types?

M. *Ogilvie.* Nous tenons à conserver nos types; nous acceptons donc, sauf à discuter les détails d'application.

M. le *Président.* Messieurs des Pays-bas veulent-ils des types?

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Oui, Monsieur le Président.

M. le *Président.* Messieurs de la Belgique persistent-ils à n'en pas vouloir?

M. *Fisco.* Oui, Monsieur le Président; et nous en avons déduit les motifs dans la note déposée dans la dernière Conférence.

M. le *Président.* Il convient d'apprécier la portée réelle des motifs que vous avez invoqués pour motiver votre refus. Je prie M. Ozenne de répondre aux arguments développés dans la note remise par vous.

M. *Ozenne.* La Belgique combat le système des types parce qu'il serait en opposition avec les intérêts fiscaux qui la préoccupent. Cependant il est un principe généralement admis, c'est que l'impôt doit être proportionnel à la valeur du produit qu'il atteint : ainsi les alcools sont taxés à peu près partout selon la force alcoolique qu'ils présentent.

On fait remarquer qu'il n'en n'est pas ainsi à l'égard des articles de grande consommation, tels que les blés, les vins, le café, qui tous acquittent un droit unique.

A cela je réponds que toutes les fois que la taxe, comme pour le blé par exemple, se réduit à un simple droit de balance, la proportionnalité n'est pas nécessaire, vu qu'elle ne saurait même exister, car un échelonnement est alors impossible.

Quant au vin, on a cherché en France à l'atteindre proportionnellement à sa valeur; et, en effet, le droit de détail est de 15 p. % de la valeur du produit.

Pour le café, il n'y a, en effet, qu'un seul droit; mais une exception n'infirme pas la règle, et il suffit d'ouvrir nos tarifs pour constater que toutes les fois que la proportionnalité a été pratiquement possible, elle existe.

En ce qui touche les sucres, qui ont toujours été considérés comme une matière essentiellement imposable, et dont le droit égale presque la valeur, on a, jusqu'à ces derniers temps seulement, respecté la proportionnalité. C'est ainsi que, dans notre ancienne législation, on séparait les sucres en diverses classes : blanc, terré, moscouade; ce qui revenait, en fait, à la création d'autant de types légaux.

Si, de proche en proche, on a été conduit à réduire le nombre des types, puis même à les effacer, c'est sous la pression des intérêts de la fabrique de sucre indigène, dont les produits sont généralement mieux fabriqués que les produits extraits de la canne.

Maintenant, si je me reporte à la législation Belge, je vois qu'excluant les types à l'entrée elle en accepte à la sortie pour les sucres raffinés, qu'elle sépare en candi, lumps et mélis, vergeoises; ces distinctions ont pour base la valeur de ces divers sucres. Pourquoi, dès

lors, se refuser à agir de même pour les sucres bruts, et à accepter des droits gradués selon leur valeur commerciale.

M. *Fisco.* Le principe que vous proposez pour le sucre brut s'appuie sur la justice qu'il y aurait à les imposer selon leur richesse saccharine, et par suite sur leur valeur. Soit; mais la difficulté, à nos yeux, est de déterminer et la valeur du sucre et son rendement. La première a surtout de l'importance au point de vue commercial; mais pour le rendement c'est différent, et il s'agit principalement d'un intérêt de trésorerie dont nous devons nous préoccuper.

On accepte le principe d'un droit unique pour bien des articles dont la valeur varie cependant à l'infini: ainsi le thé, dont les prix présentent, selon les qualités, un écart de 1,500 p. %, paye uniformément le même droit en Angleterre, où il est pourtant un objet de grande consommation.

En France, le café est très-fortement imposé, et cependant au moyen d'un seul droit. Il en est de même en Belgique.

Vous venez également de renoncer au système de l'échelle mobile pour les céréales, au point de vue, il est vrai, de l'intérêt du consommateur; mais vous n'en avez pas moins adopté une seule taxe, bien que la valeur des blés soit très-variable.

Quant au sucre, c'est, au point de vue de la perception de l'impôt, dans son rendement plus que dans sa valeur qu'il faut l'atteindre; et les types ne nous paraissent pas devoir remplir ce but, car la couleur n'est pas une démonstration certaine de la richesse saccharine.

Lorsque l'on importe du sucre brut, c'est une matière première qui est destinée surtout aux raffineurs; le sucre raffiné, au contraire, est destiné à la consommation immédiate.

Il est très-vrai que nous avons plusieurs drawbacks à l'exportation. Mais pourquoi? C'est parce que l'on ne peut pas se tromper sur la nature des sucres présentés. En est-il de même pour les sucres bruts?

En résumé nous admettons les types pour les choses visibles, palpables, appréciables; mais nous ne saurions le faire pour les choses sans différence matérielle apparente.

M. le *Président.* Nous ne prétendons pas que le système des types puisse être d'une exactitude absolue dans son application: mais nous ne saurions accepter la comparaison que l'on veut établir entre les blés, les vins, etc. et les sucres.

Dans les Pays-bas toutes les transactions se font sur vingt numéros différents, mais qu'il est possible en définitive de diviser en trois ou quatre séries; or il n'en saurait être de même du thé, du café, pour lesquels il faudrait cent cinquante droits échelonnés; des vins, pour lesquels il en faudrait six cents, si l'on voulait les imposer d'après leur valeur.

Pour les sucres, au contraire, tout se réduit à trois types et à trois droits. Dès lors, pas de comparaison à établir.

Si vous voulez que vos employés apprécient à un centième près la richesse des sucres, c'est impossible, et il en sera de même chez nous.

Mais en laissant de côté cet inconvénient, assez peu important à mon sens, nous avons en faveur de l'adoption du système des types l'expérience de l'Angleterre.

Nous avons l'adhésion des Pays-bas, qui veulent adopter le même mode de tarification.

Enfin en France nous pensons que le régime des types peut facilement être mis en pratique, parce que nous l'avons expérimenté autrefois.

Nous sommes donc trois contre un, ce qui implique que nous pouvons avoir raison.

Maintenant il faut arriver à une conclusion. Je proposerai donc de voter sur la question, en inscrivant au procès-verbal toutes les observations qui ont été déjà faites ou qui pourront encore être présentées.

Ceci admis, et dans la prévision que la Belgique veuille persister dans son refus d'accepter le projet que nous avons soumis à la Conférence, mais sous la réserve exprimée qu'il émane seulement de notre initiative à M. Ozenne et à moi, l'Angleterre verrait-elle quelque inconvénient à poursuivre l'idée d'un arrangement à conclure en dehors de la Belgique?

M. *Malet.* Quand il a été question des conférences, on a informé notre Gouvernement qu'il s'agissait d'arriver à une assimilation des droits d'importation et de consommation dans les quatre pays, et à l'abolition des primes que peuvent présenter les drawbacks.

Vous voulez un drawback uniforme: je ne conçois pas comment on pourrait y arriver avec des droits différents.

M. le *Président.* Nous voulons un drawback proportionnel; qu'il soit calculé d'après un écart fixé à l'avance entre le droit et la somme à rembourser au moment de l'exportation des raffinés. En d'autres termes liberté dans chaque pays pour la fixation des droits, et 10 p. % en sus de ces droits pour les drawbacks.

Cela ramènerait la question à sa plus simple expression.

Je crois que les Pays-bas accepteraient cette combinaison; où serait la difficulté pour l'Angleterre d'agir de même? elle resterait parfaitement libre de sa législation à l'égard des droits à adopter.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Je n'apprécie pas bien l'idée exprimée par M. le Président. Chaque pays resterait donc libre des droits à fixer; et le drawback serait du remboursement de ces droits augmenté de 10 p. % sur le droit le plus élevé?

M. le *Président.* C'est parfaitement cela.

M. *Uyttenhooven.*

M. *Uyttenhooven.* La proposition est grave, et je ne saurais me prononcer. L'intérêt principal des conférences était de rechercher les moyens de mettre l'industrie et le commerce dans des conditions identiques autant que possible: y arriverions-nous avec cette combinaison?

M. *Malet.* Nous avons trois droits sur le sucre brut, et nos grandes importations se composent de bas sucres. Y aurait-il trois drawbacks ou un seul? Dans ce dernier cas nous aurions un grand désavantage en Angleterre.

M. le *Président.* Mais nous serions tous placés dans des conditions identiques, car autrefois, lorsque nous avions les types, nos importations se composaient surtout aussi de bas sucres. Il en serait encore de même.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Est-ce qu'il n'y aurait pas très-grande inégalité entre un pays qui accepterait les types et un autre qui maintiendrait un droit unique? Par exemple, chez nous le n° 17 va à la raffinerie dans une assez grande proportion, et un relevé des ventes faites, communiqué par la société de commerce à Amsterdam, établit que ce sont surtout les n^{os} 15 et 16 qu'emploient les raffineurs.

Si, comme on le propose, chaque pays reste maître de fixer sa législation sur les sucres, et d'adopter, soit les types, soit un droit unique, en donnant pour drawback 10 p. % en sus du droit le plus élevé, il me paraît qu'il y aurait avantage pour celui qui adopterait les types, et que ni le commerce ni l'industrie des différents pays ne pourraient se trouver dans des conditions identiques.

M. le *Président.* Aussi pensons-nous que la Belgique finira par adopter les types.

M. *Guillaume.* Est-ce que les types seraient uniformes dans tous les pays?

M. *Ozenne.* Oui, et avec un écart entre les droits ne dépassant pas 3 ou 4 francs.

M. *Malet.* Vous nous avez objecté que notre drawback était trop élevé et constituait une prime. Il me semble qu'elle serait augmentée de 5 pennys environ, si on entrait dans la voie qui vient d'être indiquée.

M. le *Président* se retire, étant obligé de se rendre au Conseil d'État.

M. *Ozenne* lui succède comme président. Il répond à l'observation faite par M. Mallet; il établit que si l'écart actuel de 5 fr. 33 cent. qui existe entre le premier et le second droit dans l'échelle du tarif Anglais, était réduit à 3 francs, on importerait probablement en Angleterre bien plus de sucres du premier type, et que dès lors l'inconvénient prévu ne se réaliserait pas.

M. *Malet.* Mais, dans la combinaison des droits actuels de notre tarif, le droit sur le sucre de qualité supérieure est plutôt trop faible que trop élevé.

M. *Ozenne.* Les faits prouvent le contraire, car vous n'en importez presque pas, probablement parce que l'on trouve le droit trop élevé; si l'écart du premier au deuxième droit, qui n'est pas en rapport avec la valeur des sucres, était moins grand, les importations se nivelleraient certainement.

M. *Amé.* Si ce droit élevé devait être maintenu, le drawback se trouverait trop fort en réalité. Il conviendrait donc de l'abandonner, afin de le mettre en rapport avec les différences qui existent entre les autres droits.

M. *Malet.* C'est là une question très-grave. Nous ne repoussons pas absolument ce que vous nous indiquez, mais nous ne saurions répondre avant d'y avoir sérieusement réfléchi.

M. *Jagerschmidt.* C'est déjà beaucoup qu'à votre première impression il n'y ait pas absolue impossibilité à modifier votre tarif dans le sens indiqué.

M. *Uyttenhooven* émet l'avis qu'il serait plus convenable d'adopter, dans l'échelle des droits, un écart d'au moins 4 francs, de préférence à 3 francs.

M. *Fisco* fait remarquer qu'il faudrait nécessairement fixer, dans les quatre pays, un rendement égal.

Il lit ensuite une note contenant une série de questions dans le but de faire préciser les bases du nouveau projet soumis à la Conférence par les commissaires Français. Il fait passer cette note à M. le Président.

M. *Ozenne* se réserve d'y répondre par écrit.

Il explique toutefois quelle est la législation Française, et quelle est, relativement à la raffinerie, la portée des droits différentiels de provenance et de pavillon; que la détaxe coloniale est transitoire et doit cesser d'avoir lieu en 1866.

En résumé, dit-il, d'après notre projet, il n'existe qu'un drawback unique; vous n'auriez donc pas à vous préoccuper de nos droits différentiels qui, en principe, n'atteindraient que les sucres destinés à notre consommation.

M. *Uyttenhooven* revient sur son observation au sujet de l'écart à adopter entre les différents droits.

M. *Amé.* Mais plus l'écart sera fort plus le Trésor aura chance d'être lésé.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* A mon avis, il faut adopter trois types, qui soien en rapport avec les valeurs des différentes qualités de sucre, ou n'en pas prendre du tout. Dans le premier cas, les types devraient être les mêmes dans tous les pays.

M. *Amé* explique que l'unité du drawback impliquera nécessairement l'uniformité des types.

M. *Malet.* Accepterez-vous les nôtres?

M. *Ozenne.* C'est là une chose à examiner; mais il faut, avant de se prononcer à cet égard, nous mettre d'accord sur le principe.

La séance est levée à deux heures, et la Conférence s'ajourne au Jeudi 9, à midi.

Et ont signé:

Barbier, Président. — *Ogilvie.*
Desroches, Secrétaire. — *Uyttenhooven.*
Fisco.

Pour copie conforme,
Le Secrétaire, *B. Desroches.*

Annexe N° 1.

Questions posées par MM. les Commissaires Belges.

1°. Si l'un des quatre pays impose des surtaxes à l'importation, à raison des lieux de provenance ou du mode de transport des sucres, tiendra-t-il compte de ces droits différentiels, pour fixer le taux des drawbacks?

2°. D'après quelle base établira-t-on les droits d'importation d'un des quatre pays dans l'un des autres pour les sucres bruts de canne et de betterave, et pour les sucres raffinés (candis, mélis, lumps et cassonades ou bâtards)?

3°. Dans les pays qui adopteront les types, quel sera le chiffre du rendement servant de base au drawback, pour les sucres raffinés provenant des fabriques indigènes abonnées?

4°. Ces pays établiront-ils des types pour l'exportation des sucres bruts indigènes?

5°. Combien de types chaque pays se propose-t-il d'établir, et quels sont les numéros Hollandais qui seraient compris dans chaque type?

Annexe N° 2.

Réponses du Directeur du Commerce Extérieur aux Questions posées par MM. les Commissaires Belges.

1°. L'adoption d'un drawback unique, calculé sur le droit afférent au premier type, exclut tout remboursement des droits différentiels de provenance ou des surtaxes de pavillon.

2°. Le traité du 1er Mai a fixé les conditions d'importation du brut et du raffiné.

Pour le brut, c'est le droit du sucre Français, plus une surtaxe de 2 francs par 100 kilogrammes.

Pour le raffiné, on a tenu réciproquement compte de la prime accordée aux raffineurs. Si cette prime disparaît, le droit du raffiné devra être réciproquement réduit de toute la quotité de la prime aujourd'hui existante dans l'un et l'autre pays.

3°. Les fabriques abonnées étant censées produire du sucre du premier type, à l'exportation le rendement sera calculé sur 90 p. %.

4°. Les sucres bruts exportés recevront le remboursement du droit d'après les types établis dans le tarif d'importation. Ainsi, le sucre brut du premier type recevra le remboursement du droit afférent au sucre du premier type, et ainsi de suite pour les autres types.

5°. Trois types.—Quant aux numéros dont chacun des types se composera, c'est une question qui sera résolue par la Conférence.

6E CONFERENCE.—9 AVRIL 1863.

Sont présents :

M. le Président. | MM. les Délégués. | Le Secrétaire.

LA Conférence est ouverte à midi.
Le procès-verbal de la 5e séance est lu et adopté.

M. *le Président.* Je prie M. Amé de donner connaissance d'un nouveau projet que nous croyons devoir présenter à la Conférence comme base d'une discussion commune.

M. *Amé* rappelle que le but principal de la Conférence est d'arriver à trouver le moyen de mettre les exportateurs des quatre pays dans une égalité de conditions aussi parfaite que possible, sans adopter cependant des droits uniformes, chaque gouvernement restant maître de fixer son tarif comme il l'entendra, mais en établissant de rapports exacts entre l'impôt et le drawback.

Dans le premier projet qui vous a été soumis, l'écart entre chacune des trois séries de droits jugées nécessaires avait été indiqué devoir être de 4 francs. Peut-être vaudrait-il mieux le réduire à 3 francs. Il prêterait ainsi moins à la spéculation des importateurs de sucres, qui chercheront toujours à introduire les qualités se rapprochant le plus possible de la limite supérieure des types.

Quant à la différence à arrêter entre le droit et le drawback, si on la portait à 12 p. %, le rendement, pour les lumps et les mélis, ressortirait à 89 p. %, ce qui n'a rien d'exagéré, attendu qu'il faut tenir compte des bas produits qui restent entre les mains du raffineur, et qui doivent supporter l'impôt sur le sucre brut.

M. *Uyttenhooven* présente une autre combinaison. Elle a pour point de départ de calculer le droit sur le sucre raffiné au lieu de celui sur le brut du premier type. Il y verrait l'avantage de fixer d'une manière plus rigoureuse encore le rapport entre les différents droits et le drawback.

Il entre, à cet égard, dans le développements ci-après :

Si on adoptait, pour l'écart entre les droits des différents types, une somme fixe de 3 ou 4 francs, il en résulterait nécessairement que cet écart ne présenterait la même proportion pour tous les pays qu'autant que tous les Gouvernements adopteraient les mêmes droits.

Car, pour un droit de 40 francs sur le premier type, on aura, avec un écart de 4 francs, pour le deuxième type 36 francs, et pour le troisième type 32 francs : c'est-à-dire une tout autre proportion entre ces droits que si celui sur le premier type avait été fixé à 50 francs ; celui sur le deuxième type étant alors de 46 francs, et celui sur le troisième type 42 francs.

Or, comme chaque pays veut rester libre de fixer les droits aux taux qui lui conviendront, il me paraît qu'il vaudrait mieux indiquer les écarts dans une proportion égale aux valeurs.

On y parviendrait aisément en fixant les droits sur les sucres raffinés à 100 et en déterminant ensuite également, la proportion en pourcentage sur chaque type.

De cette manière, l'écart pour les droits et pour les rendements serait toujours le même dans tous les pays, quels que soient les droits adoptés.

M. *le Président.* Ce système pourrait être avantageux sans doute, mais j'y verrais un inconvénient que je dois signaler : celui de modifier les habitudes admises. Il me paraîtrait donc préférable de placer les chiffres en ordre inverse, ce qui permettrait en définitive d'arriver au même résultat. Accepterait-on, en Angleterre, le mode de procéder indiqué par M. Uyttenhooven ?

M. *Ogilvie.* Je n'y verrais pas d'obstacle; car ce serait rentrer dans l'esprit de notre ancienne législation, qui, en 1854, avait calculé le drawback sur le droit imposé au sucre raffiné. Nous avons même préparé un projet dans ce sens.

Mais il faut avant tout fixer les types selon la qualité réelle des sucres, et non d'après les numéros Hollandais, ceux que nous recevons, comme moscouades, par exemple, des Indes orientales, de Maurice, etc., ne se rapprochant pas de ces numéros ; c'est ce que prouvent les ventes faites à Londres, relevées dans l'état que j'ai sous les yeux.

En Angleterre, nous avons pris pour base des droits la nature des sucres qui sont dans le commerce, et je crois que c'est en adoptant ce point de départ que l'on pourra arriver à formuler quelque chose de sérieux.

M. *le Président.* Votre projet se rapproche beaucoup de celui de M. Amé ; car il arriverait au même résultat si l'on en renversait l'ordre et le classement.

M. *Ozenne.* En Angleterre, le droit sur le raffiné introduit de l'étranger est beaucoup plus considérable que la somme remboursée lors de l'exportation du raffiné. Dans le premier cas, c'est 45 fr. 10 cent. ; dans le deuxième cas, 42 fr. 22 cent. Il y a là un écart de 3 fr. 12 cent. qui, à mon sens, constitue une véritable protection en faveur de votre raffinerie.

Quel est ordinairement chez vous le prix du sucre raffiné ?

M. *Ogilvie.* De 50 à 53 schellings le quintal Anglais, droit compris, soit 130 francs par 100 kilogrammes en monnaie Française.

M. *Ozenne.* Prenons ce prix de 130 francs les 100 kilogrammes.
Maintenant quel est le prix du sucre premier type ?

M. *Ogilvie.* 46 schellings, je crois, le quintal, ou 112 livres Anglaises.

M. *Ozenne.* Vous voyez bien que les raffinés étrangers supportent un écart bien plus grand que 10 p. °/₀ entre les droits des deux sucres, et cet écart représente la protection de votre droit d'importation sur nos raffinés.

M. *Fisco.* Le système de M. Uyttenhooven implique-t-il qu'il n'y aura plus ni droit protecteur ni prime. Dans ce cas il serait acceptable; il en serait autrement dans le cas contraire.

M. *Amé.* Nous frappons le sucre raffiné, indigène et colonial, d'une surtaxe de 10 p. °/₀, et nos traités en ont tenu compte. Il s'agit là d'un droit de consommation qui doit être nécessairement maintenu.

M. *Malet.* Je ne conçois pas.

M. *Amé* entre à cet égard dans des explications. Il fait connaître comment on procède d'une part à l'égard du sucre indigène, de l'autre à celui du sucre colonial, les raffinés restant prohibés, sauf ceux provenant de l'Angleterre et de la Belgique. Il tire de ces rapprochements la preuve que l'on s'est toujours préoccupé en France principalement du droit de consommation.

M. *Ozenne* rappelle ce que disent les traités.
Il est évident, ajoute-t-il, que, si nous tombions d'accord sur un des projets présentés, il faudrait que les Gouvernements contractants s'entendissent pour fixer les droits sur les raffinés. La prime disparaissant, on pourrait abaisser, sinon supprimer, la protection intérieure dont jouissent les raffineurs, car ils sont partout aussi habiles les uns que les autres.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Si j'ai bien compris l'observation de M. Fisco, nous sommes bien près d'être d'accord ensemble. La protection pour le raffineur consiste non-seulement dans un rendement trop inférieur, mais aussi dans le droit de douane sur les raffinés. Si nous voulons abolir la prime, il restera à nous entendre également sur le montant du droit de douane sur les raffinés.
M. le Président explique qu'en définitive le droit de douane représente, quant aux sucres bruts, un véritable droit de consommation.
A l'égard des raffinés les traités sont là. Il faut donc laisser de côté le droit sur le raffiné, à moins de vouloir le prendre pour base de la discussion sur l'échelle des droits à établir.
Maintenant un mot de réponse à M. Ogilvie, au sujet de la différence qu'il a cru devoir signaler entre la nature des sucres importés en Angleterre et celle qui est représentée par les numéros Hollandais.
Il semble possible de faire entre les uns et les autres un rapprochement assez exact pour pouvoir créer les types qui devront servir aux perceptions.

M. *Ogilvie.* Nos trois types ne se rapprochent pas positivement cependant des numéros Hollandais.

M. le *Président.* Positivement, non; mais ce qui est certain, c'est que généralement les numéros Hollandais servent de base aux transactions commerciales. Dès lors, je ne vois pas comment on ne pourrait arriver à les combiner de manière à les séparer en trois ou quatre types.
Du reste, permettez-moi de vous rappeler combien, depuis l'ouverture des conférences nous nous sommes montrés conciliants. Nous avons successivement renoncé à presque toutes nos idées pour nous ranger aux vôtres; à votre tour, vous pourriez bien nous faire quelque concession.

M. *Malet.* Notre position est très-difficile, parce que notre Gouvernement, en nous envoyant ici, n'avait pas prévu qu'il pourrait arriver pour lui d'être amené à modifier son système de droits.

M. le *Président.* Nous ne vous demandons pas de prendre un engagement quelconque, mais de rechercher avec nous tout ce qui pourrait être raisonnablement présenté à l'approbation de nos Gouvernements respectifs, sauf à eux à examiner et à approuver ou non.

M. *Ogilvie.*—Nous voudrions nous mettre d'accord, mais nous craignons qu'il y ait des choses que notre Gouvernement voudra repousser, et dans cette prévision nous ne saurions les accepter ici.

M. *Malet.*—C'est une observation qu'il nous a paru nécessaire de vous faire.

M. *Amé*—Vous pouvez toujours rechercher avec nous ce qui, au point de vue de ce que vous connaissez des intentions de votre Gouvernement, vous paraîtrait bon et acceptable.
Il donne ensuite connaissance du projet présenté par MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre, et en discute successivement les articles.

Une conversation s'engage d'abord au sujet des types; M. Ogilvie présente ceux qui servent aux perceptions en Angleterre, et on les compare avec les numéros Hollandais.
Il en résulte les rapprochements suivants:
Le n° 19 correspond aux raffinés Anglais;

Ceux

Ceux 15 et 16 aux sucres terrés blancs ;
10 et 11 aux moscouades ;
De 9 et au-dessous aux sucres imposés à 11 schellings.

M. *Amé* fait remarquer que, si ces divisions étaient acceptées, il faudrait s'occuper de régler les droits, non pas en en déterminant les chiffres, mais en fixant l'écart en tant pour cent qui devrait exister dans les trois pays entre chaque type et le suivant.

M. *Malet.*—Nous voudrions, autant que possible, éviter des chiffres absolus, et laisser pour tous une certaine latitude.

On discute ensuite la question des drawbacks qui provoque plusieurs observations au sujet de la base à adopter pour les calculer.

M. *Guillaume* dit que le désaccord qui se produit lui paraît provenir de ce qu'on perd de vue que la France frappe le sucre raffiné d'un droit de consommation qui n'existe pas ailleurs ; toutefois, dans sa pensée, ce droit est plutôt fictif que réel.

En effet, ajoute-t-il, vous adoptez pour rendement de 100 kilogrammes de sucre indigène, 90 kilogrammes de raffiné. Donc, lorsque l'on vous représente cette quantité, vous déchargez le compte du raffineur de 100 kilogrammes ; mais, si l'on vous présente 95 kilogrammes, vous constatez un excédant de 5 kilogrammes dont vous débitez le raffineur.

Celui-ci a donc intérêt à ce que le rendement légal soit le plus rapproché possible du rendement réel, pour ne pas avoir à payer de droit supplémentaire sur des excédants.

M. *Amé.*—Il y a là un malentendu. En fait, on constate souvent des manquants dans le règlement définitif des fabriques-raffineries, tandis que les fabriques de sucre brut, au contraire, se trouvent le plus ordinairement en excédant.

M. *Guillaume.*—Toujours est-il qu'en fait le droit sur le raffiné est simplement une affaire de règlement de compte, et que, si le rendement qui sert de base à ce droit était trop bas, il en résulterait un préjudice réel pour le fabricant, tandis que c'est l'inverse qui arriverait s'il s'agissait du rendement à l'exportation.

M. *Fisco.*—Si le droit de douane sur le raffiné doit continuer à renfermer une protection, il ne pourra être pris pour base des droits sur les sucres bruts, car la protection variant d'un pays à l'autre rendrait toute proportionnalité impossible.

M. *Ozenne.* En supposant l'admission des types proposés, quel devrait être, selon MM. les Commissaires Anglais, l'écart entre le raffiné et le sucre du premier type ? Serait-ce 10 p. °/₀ ? Penseraient-ils que le droit sur le sucre du premier type pourrait être d'un quinzième en dessous de celui sur les raffinés ?

M. *Malet.* C'est très-difficile à déterminer ; notre différence actuelle est 15 p. °/₀ ; on trouve chez nous le droit qui en résulte un peu élevé, mais cependant je ne crois pas que notre Gouvernement songe à le modifier.

M. *Ozenne.* Accepteriez-vous comme transaction 12 p. °/₀ comme base de discussion ?

M. *Malet.* Soit !

M. *Ogilvie.* Je pense que l'on devrait fixer d'abord le droit sur les raffinés, puis ensuite le droit sur les non raffinés.

M. *Ozenne* rappelle qu'en France le droit sur le sucre raffiné, dans les fabriques de betteraves, se compose du droit sur le brut et d'un supplément de 10 p. °/₀. Il faut donc fixer nécessairement le droit sur le sucre raffiné étranger.

Il résume ainsi les propositions déjà faites :

Trois types - -	1° Sucres du n° 14 au n° 10 inclusivement ; 2° Sucres du n° 10 au n° 14 inclusivement ; 3° Sucres au-dessous du n° 10 Hollandais.
Pour le raffiné -	- 12 p. °/₀ en sus du droit sur le sucre du 1er type.
Pour le drawback -	- Même droit que sur le sucre raffiné.

M. *Amé* pense également que l'on pourrait pour le drawback ajouter 12 p. °/₀ au droit du sucre du 1er type, ce qui ne laisserait qu'une très-faible prime au raffineur, et égaliserait d'ailleurs le droit sur le raffiné avec le drawback.

M. *Ogilvie.* Auriez-vous un seul drawback ou plusieurs ?

M. le *Président.* Nous en préférerions un seul ; mais, pour nous rapprocher de vous, nous nous déciderions à en créer plusieurs.

M. *Ozenne* propose, comme exemple :

Pour le sucre candi - - -	15 p. °/₀ en sus du droit sur le sucre du 1er type.
Pour le lumps et le mélis - -	12 °/₀ *idem.*
Pour les bas produits (cassonades, etc.)	La restitution pure et simple du droit perçu sur le sucre brut selon les types.

Ces bases étant acceptées pour la prochaine discussion, la séance est levée à deux heures et demie, et la Conférence s'ajourne au Samedi 11 Avril à midi.

Et ont signé :

Barbier, Président, *Ogilvie.*
Desroches, Secrétaire, *Uyttenhooven.*
Fisco.

Pour copie conforme,
Le Secrétaire, *B. Desroches.*

1re Annexe.

Projét lu par M. *Amé.*

Les Commissaires de l'Angleterre, de la Hollande et de la France, après avoir de nouveau constaté qu'ils n'étaient pas autorisés à préjuger les intentions de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, sont convenus de recommander l'examen des propositions suivantes, comme paraissant susceptibles d'établir une égalité aussi complète que possible dans les conditions du drawback :

1° Les sucres bruts seront divisés en trois catégories ;

2° La première comprenda tous les sucres inférieurs au n° 10 Hollandais ; la seconde, ceux du n° 10 inclusivement au n° 14 inclusivement ; la troisième, ceux de nuance supérieure au n° 14, jusqu'au raffiné exclusivement ;

3° On considérera comme raffinés les sucres au-dessus du n° 19 ;

4° Les droits sur les sucres bruts dèriveront de celui qui, dans chaque pays, sera appliqué au sucre raffiné ;

5° Le droit sur le raffiné étant supposé de 100, on fixera les droits sur les sucres bruts :

A 90 pour les sucres au-dessus du 1er type ;
A 83 pour les sucres du 1er au 2e type ;
A 76 pour les sucres au-dessous du 2e type.

6° Dans la même hypothèse, le droit sur les sucres liquides, désignés dans le commerce sous le nom de sirops, sera fixé à 72 ;

7° Le droit sur les mélasses, à l'exception de celles que leur richesse rend assimilables aux sucres, ne devra pas excéder le tiers du droit afférent au sucre brut du type inférieur ;

8° Les différents droits qui précèdent sont indépendants des surtaxes de provenance ou de pavillon que chacun des pays contractants jugerait utile de maintenir ou d'adopter ;

9° Les drawbacks seront fixés dans les proportions ci-après :

105 p. % du droit sur le raffiné pour les candis ;
100 p. % „ „ pour les mélis et les lumps ;
80 p. % „ „ pour les sucres en poudre, les sucres tapés, ou les sucres en pains inférieurs au sucre lumps.

10° Il ne sera pas accordé de drawback pour les mélasses et les sirops ;

11° Les tares légales seront déterminées dans chaque pays conformément au tableau qui suit :

Tares.

Futailles de toute sorte de toute origine	13 p. %
Caisses du Brésil et des Indes-Orientales	14 „
Autres	12 „
Canastres	6 „
Balles ou sacs en simple emballage	2 „
Balles en plusieurs emballages	5 „

2e Annexe.

Contre-Projet présenté par MM. les Délégués Anglais.

Le droit sur les sucres bruts sera réglé suivant le droit sur le sucre raffiné, qui servira de base pour le tarif sur les sucres.

Le

Le numéro 20 Hollandais, et au-dessus, sera considéré comme sucre raffiné.

Les droits sur les sucres bruts seront divisés en trois catégories ou plus, selon des types qui puissent être adoptés par chacun des pays contractants.

Le taux des droits dans chaque catégorie sera réglé autant que possible *selon la richesse saccharine de chaque type.*

Chacun des pays contractants aura la faculté d'établir un ou plusieurs drawbacks.

Le drawback aura pour base le droit sur le sucre raffiné.

Pour les sucres parfaitement clarifiés ou raffinés et séchés, le drawback sera de 7 à 8 p. % au-dessous du droit sur le sucre raffiné.

Pour les sucres raffinés non séchés et qui ne doivent contenir que 5 p. % d'eau, le drawback sera diminué proportionnellement, c'est-à dire de 5 p. %.

Dans le cas où il y aura d'autres drawbacks, ils seront calculés suivant la richesse saccharine des types qui seront adoptés.

7ᵉ CONFÉRENCE.—11 Avril 1863.

Sont présents :

M. le Président. | MM. les Délégués. | Le Secrétaire.

La séance est ouverte à midi et demi.

Le procès-verbal de la sixième séance est lu et adopté.

M. le Président engage M. Amé à faire connaître le résultat de ses entretiens avec MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre et des Pays-Bas, au sujet du projet présenté dans la dernière conférence.

M. Amé, après un exposé de la situation, donne lecture du projet ci-après, concerté entre les Délégués de l'Angleterre, des Pays-Bas et lui.

1° Les sucres bruts seront divisés en trois catégories.

2° La première comprendra tous les sucres inférieursau N° 10 Hollandais, la seconde ceux du N° 10 inclusivement au N° 14 inclusivement, la troisème ceux de nuance supérieure au N° 14 jusqu'au raffiné exclusivement.

3° On considérera comme raffiné les sucres N° 19 et au-dessus.

4° Les droits sur les sucres bruts dériveront de celui qui dans chaque pays sera appliqué au sucre raffiné.

5° Le droit sur le raffiné étant supposé de 100, on fixera les droits sur les sucres bruts :

A 90 pour les sucres au-dessus du premier type ;
A 83 pour les sucres du premier au deuxième type ;
A 76 pour les sucres au-dessous du deuxième type ;
A 72 pour les sucres liquides désignés dans le commerce sous le nom de sirops, et pour les mélasses contenant plus de 50 p. % de sucre.

6° Le droit sur les mélasses ne contenant pas au moins 50 p. % de sucre ne devra pas excéder le tiers du droit afférent au sucre brut du type inférieur.

7° Les différents droits qui précèdent sont indépendants des surtaxes de provenance ou de pavillon que chacun des pays contractants jugerait utile de maintenir ou d'adopter pour les sucres bruts, les sirops ou les mélasses. Pour les sucres raffinés les surtaxes de provenance ne pourront pas dépasser 10 p. % du droit principal.

8° Chacun des pays contractants se réserve la faculté d'établir soit des types intermédiaires soit un type au-dessous du N° 10. Dans ce cas les types intermédiaires et les droits qui s'y appliqueraient devraient être calculés sur les proportions résultant de la combinaison des articles 2 et 5 en laissant toujours subsister l'écart admis entre chacun des types principaux. De même pour le type inférieur au N° 10, la réduction du droit devrait être proportionnée au nombre des numéros d'abaissement.

9° Les drawbacks seront fixés dans les proportions ci-après, prises comme maxima.

105 p. % du droit sur le raffiné pour les candis ;
100 p. % du même droit pour les mélis et les lumps ;
80 p. % du même droit pour les sucres en poudre, les sucres tapés ou les sucres en pains inférieurs au sucre lumps.

10° Il ne sera pas accordé de drawback pour les mélasses et les sirops.

11° Les tares légales seront déterminees dans chaque pays conformément au tableau qui suit :—

TARES.

Futailles de toute sorte et de toute origine - - -	12 p. %.
Caisses - - - - - - - - - - -	12
Canastres et crandjaugs - - - - - - -	6
Balles ou sacs en simple emballage - - - -	2
„ en plusieurs emballages - - - -	5

M. le *Président* appelle sur ce projet l'attention de MM. les Commissaires Belges; il exprime l'espoir qu'ils finiront par se rapprocher du système auquel les Délégués de l'Angleterre, des Pays-Bas et de la France donnent leur adhésion, et que la Belgique consentira à accepter les types dont l'application, pour le service des douanes, n'est pas aussi difficile qu'ils le croient.

M. *Amé* annonce qu'il a reçu de MM. les Commissaires Belges une note dont il donnera connaissance, et qui contient un contre-projet basé sur le système d'un droit unique sur les sucres.

Ce projet est conçu ainsi qu'il suit:—

Dans la 5e Conférence, M. le Président, après avoir constaté que la Belgique seule n'était pas disposée à introduire le système des types dans sa législation, a posé la question de savoir si cette différence dans les bases du droit sur le sucre brut impliquait une impossibilité absolue de s'entendre sur le rendement à l'exportation.

Il a exprimé l'opinion que l'accord existerait si on fixait le drawback sur les sucres en pains (mélis et lumps) à 10 p. % en sus du droit applicable au premier type en Angleterre, en France et dans les Pays-Bas, et à 10 p. % en sus du droit unique en Belgique.

Les Commissaires de ce pays ont fait remarquer que dans ce système leurs raffineurs se trouveraient, sur les marchés tiers, dans des conditions beaucoup moins favorables que celles qui seraient faites à leurs concurrents de France, d'Angleterre et des Pays-Bas. En effet, ils devraient exporter, au rendement uniforme de 90 91 les sucres raffinés qu'ils obtiennent de toutes qualités de sucre brut, tandis que dans les autres pays on exporterait le sucre raffiné aux rendements de 90 91, de 84 et de 78, suivant que le sucre brut employé aurait été au-dessus du premier ou du deuxième type, ou au-dessous de celui-ci.

Les Commissaires Belges ont ajouté qu'au moment où M. le Président a fait sa proposition, ils allaient proposer, de leur côté, de prendre pour point de rapprochement, entre les pays à droit unique et les pays à plusieurs droits, le rendement correspondant au droit le moins élevé.

Ils reconnaissent, toutefois, que ce système crée, comme celui de M. le Président, mais dans un sens inverse, une inégalité notable sur les marchés tiers, entre les raffineurs des différents pays. Sous ce rapport, les deux propositions peuvent être considérées comme étant extrêmes.

Animés des sentiments de conciliation auxquels M. le Président a fait appel, les Commissaires Belges ont recherché s'il n'existerait pas une combinaison qui, en donnant dans une juste mesure satisfaction aux divers intérêts engagés, maintiendrait sur cette question, entre les quatre pays, une entente si désirable, pour arriver plus tard, à la suppression absolue des primes et des protections douanières, véritable but de l'arrangement international, qui a donné lieu aux Conférences actuelles.

Ils pensent que ces conditions se trouvent réunies dans la combinaison suivante, qu'ils s'engagent à recommander à leur Gouvernement, si elle est acceptée par MM. les Commissaires des autres pays.

Dans les pays où le droit sur le sucre brut est perçu d'après un taux unique, le *maximum* du drawback moyen sur les *mélis* et *lumps* sera fixé d'après le rendement moyen résultant de la proportion des différentes qualités de sucre acquittées dans les trois autres pays pendant l'année écoulée.

Pour la première année, on prendra pour base de calcul les faits commerciaux constatés en Angleterre en 1862.

M. *Amé* fait remarquer que ce projet, en proposant de prendre pour base des calculs de la première année les importations de sucres étrangers effectuées en Angleterre pendant 1862, aura pour effet inévitable du faire abaisser, en Belgique, le rendement fort au dessous de ce qu'il est en réalité.

M. *Ozenne.* Mais on fabrique en Belgique une quantité considérable de sucres indigènes, dont la qualité supérieure dépassera de beaucoup la moyenne du rendement des sucres raffinés en Angleterre.

M. *Guillaume.* Voici les chiffres officiels de la fabrication des six dernières années : —

Campagnes.	1857–1858 - -	16,000,000 kilogrammes.
„	1858–1859 - -	17,800,000 „
„	1859–1860 - -	20,000,000 „
„	1860–1861 - -	13,800,000 „
„	1861–1862 - -	17,600,000 „
„	1862–1863 - -	22,600,000 „

M. *Ozenne.* Ainsi 22 millions de kilogrammes, c'est-à-dire à peu près la même quantité que celle importée en sucres étrangers, donc, en les mélangeant pour le raffinage vous arriveriez, suivant mes calculs, à un rendement moyen de 81, tandis que d'après notre projet il devrait être de 83.

M. *Guillaume,*

M. *Guillaume.* Pour la betterave nous avons aujourd'hui 81; mais pour la canne 83, ainsi en moyenne 82; c'est sur ce dernier chiffre que porterait l'augmentation éventuelle.

M. *Ozenne.* Soit, pour la Belgique; mais pour l'Angleterre et pour la France il n'en serait pas ainsi. Je dis donc que l'on ne saurait accepter votre projet, car votre rendement vous serait avantageux.

M. *Fisco.* Chez nous la plupart des fabriques sont agricoles, imparfaitement outillées, et ne produisent que des sucres de qualité inférieure, tandis qu'en France les fabriques les plus importantes et dans lesquelles la fabrication est perfectionnée sont en grand nombre.

Dès lors, s'il est vrai qu'en France on produit généralement de beaux sucres bruts, ce ne saurait être accepté relativement à ce qui a lieu chez nous.

La différence de rendement signalée par M. Ozenne ne se justifie donc pas, mais si les trois autres pays veulent adopter une taxe unique, nous accepterons le rendement uniforme qu'ils proposeront.

Du reste, dans notre projet nous ne voulons pas abaisser notre rendement, mais le maintenir à 82.

M. *Guillaume.* Il n'a jamais été question d'abaisser notre rendement.

Quant à notre proposition de prendre les importations Anglaises pour bases du calcul du rendement la première année, nous ne le faisons que parce que nous avons là une donnée certaine, et que toute autre appréciation nous ferait défaut.

Mais si les faits constatés ultérieurement donnent un rendement moyen de 84, nous le prendrons, sans vouloir descendre en aucun cas au-dessous de 82 chiffre moyen établi ci-dessus entre la canne et la betterave.

M. *Fisco.* Nous offrons d'accepter la moyenne des importations des trois pays, de sorte que le rendement pourra s'élever selon les faits constatés.

Notre législation ne devrait pas pour cela être modifiée immédiatement, car votre rendement à vous est inférieur au nôtre. Il doit en résulter avantage pour vos exportateurs au détriment de ceux de notre pays. Ne perdez pas de veu d'ailleurs que, par le jeu naturel de ce qui a légalement lieu chez nous, le rendement s'élève à mesure que les exportations augmentent.

M. *Amé.* Je conçois que si vos exportations augmentent votre droit s'élèvera. Mais si vous recevez presque exclusivement de beaux sucres il n'y aura plus égalité de position.

M. *Guillaume.* C'est une erreur de croire que nos raffineurs ne mettront en fabrication que des sucres de qualité supérieure.

Dans l'état actuel des choses, avec la faculté d'importer, sans aggravation de droit, les qualités dont les prix sont les plus avantageux, ils emploient cependant de bas sucres dans une certaine proportion: comme ils resteront dans les mêmes conditions, il n'y a pas de raisons plausibles d'admettre qu'ils modifieront leur fabrication.

M. le *Président.* Qu'est-ce que MM. les Délégués Anglais pensent du projet Belge? La Belgique propose de maintenir son rendement pour la première année à 81 et 83, bien qu'en prenant pour base les importations constatées en Angleterre pendant l'année 1862, le rendement ne devrait être fixé qu'à 81. Pour les années suivantes, le rendement serait calculé sur la moyenne des importations dans les trois autres pays. Cela vous paraît-il acceptable?

M. *Malet.* Il me paraît qu'en calculant le rendement sur la moyenne des importations dans les trois autres pays, on donnerait à la Belgique les moyens d'abaisser beaucoup trop son rendement, selon la qualité des sucres qu'elle importera avec un droit unique.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Quelle est la part des bas sucres importés en Belgique?

M. *Guillaume.* Nous supposons un cinquième environ.

M. *Malet.* Si l'on admet qu'il y ait inégalité dans les conditions de l'importation pour chaque pays, pourquoi changer ce qui existe?

M. le *Président.* C'est pour cela qu'il faut demander à la Belgique un rendement suffisamment élevé. Son système actuel ne lui est pas avantageux, ce serait le vôtre au contraire, et vous voulez le développer encore par un sous-type.

Dès lors pourquoi, en nous plaçant dans des conditions de drawback à peu près uniformes, ne nous entendrions-nous pas tous les trois?

M. *Amé.* Est-ce que la moyenne de nos rendements fixés à 83 à peu près serait préjudiciable à la Belgique? Elle n'aurait guère qu'à élever le sien de 1 p. %.

M. *Guillaume.* Mais pourquoi tant vous préoccuper de l'augmentation immédiate de notre rendement actuel? Vous ne semblez repousser notre proposition que parce qu'elle n'implique pas l'aggravation immédiate de notre rendement: et cependant vous n'agissez pas de même à l'égard de l'Angleterre, puisque vous avez modifié vos propositions premières de manière à les mettre en harmonie avec sa législation actuelle.

M. *Ozenne.* Dans votre rendement voyez-vous une prime?

M. *Guillaume.* Oui.

M. *Ozenne.* Alors vous serez favorisés.

M. *Guillaume.* C'est une erreur. Vous avez établi que le drawback Anglais fait prime, et cependant vous proposez un rendement encore moins élevé.

M. *Ozenne.* Les résultats probables seraient donc autres pour vous que pour l'Angleterre. Il y a prime chez eux, mais d'où provient-elle? De l'écart des droits, ce qui disparaîtrait si l'on adopte nos calculs, car alors les importations au lieu de se composer en très-grande partie de sucres imposés à 31 et 34 francs, varieront probablement dans leur nature, et une plus grande quantité de beaux sucres prendront place dans la consommation Anglaise.

M. *Guillaume.* Mais c'est là l'inconnu.

M. le *Président.* En résumé, il résulte de votre projet que les autres pays devraient augmenter leur rendement, tandis que vous voudriez seulement maintenir le vôtre.

M. *Fisco.* Je ne puis accepter cette opinion, puisque dès l'instant que notre production s'élève de 500,000 kilogrammes, notre rendement s'augmente aussi. Prendre pour base de notre rendement la moyenne des chiffres de celui des autres pays, ce serait substituer un rendement incertain et de pure convention à un rendement de fait. Il y aurait d'autant plus d'inconvénient pour nous à adopter cette base, que le système des types compromet la sincérité de la perception, et que, dès lors, nous serions exposés à toutes les conséquences défavorables des erreurs ou des fautes d'inattention de la douane des autres pays.

Je déclare enfin que nous avons dit notre dernier mot, et que nous ne saurions aller plus loin.

M. *Guillaume.* Notre proposition est toute de conciliation, car si elle n'était pas acceptée, nous resterions dans la même position, sauf que nous ne serions engagés à rien.

M. le *Président.* Quelle est l'opinion de MM. les Délégués des Pays-Bas?

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Ce projet me paraît inacceptable: si nous laissons 82 à la Belgique pour accepter 90 ou 92, nous ne pourrons lutter, et je ne pense pas qu'une telle proposition puisse être sérieuse.

M. *Guillaume.* Vous pensez donc que vos raffineurs emploieront exclusivement des sucres du premier type? Et cependant il est dans la logique des faits, que si vous demandez les types, c'est pour faire augmenter chez vous les importations des bas sucres, faites aujourd'hui presque entièrement par la voie de l'Angleterre. Notre proposition est donc très-sérieuse, et se justifie parfaitement par les résultats que vous poursuivez.

M. *Ozenne.* Mais lorsqu'il y aura trois grands marchés au lieu d'un seul qui existe aujourd'hui, vous aurez encore moins de chance de recevoir des bas sucres, et ceux de belle qualité iront seuls chez vous.

M. *Amé.* Pourquoi ne pas faire comme nous? Si vous reconnaissez que nous diminuons la prime actuelle, il vous faudra bien nous suivre, sinon il y aurait inégalité de position.

M. *Guillaume.* Mais d'après nous, la prime que nous concédons est moindre que la vôtre; dès lors, vous pouvez abaisser sans nous entraîner à la même nécessité.

M. *Amé.* Aussi voulons-nous nous approcher autant que possible du rendement vrai. Ce qui fait que votre prime paraît plus faible, c'est que vous ne tenez pas compte des bas produits qui représentent 7 à 8 p. %, et qui doivent cependant entrer en ligne de compte pour une proportion du droit payé.

M. *Fisco.* Pourquoi ne pas rester dans les termes des engagements diplomatiques et former une association douanière. Ce but ne saurait être atteint avec le système des types.

En fait la Conférence s'occupe maintenant de toute autre chose que du but primitif qu'elle devait avoir. L'isolement dans lequel nous nous trouvons ne peut nous être imputé, puisqu'il provient uniquement de ce que les autres pays s'écartent du programme que nous avions à discuter.

M. *Jagerschmidt.* Nous avons pensé toujours qu'il fallait supprimer les primes: si nous ne pouvons y arriver qu'avec less types, pourquoi rejeter ce moyen?

M. *Fisco.* Est-il pratique? Nous ne le pensons pas!

M. le *President.* Mais nous sommes trois qui le voulons. Vous dites: le type est dilatoire; à quoi je réponds: son application est possible puisque nous l'avons expérimenté jadis: et en définitive, puisque nous sommes la majorité, vous devriez vous décider à nous imiter et à vous réunir à nous.

M. *Fisco.* Les situations ne sont pas les mêmes.

M. le *President.* Nous vous laissons libres de ne pas prendre les types, mais acceptez l'établissement d'un rendement au-dessous duquel vous ne pourriez descendre, ainsi 85.

M. *Guillaume.* Comment établiriez-vous votre compte? Notre raisonnement à nous est très-simple,

très-simple, puisque nous prenons la moyenne résultant des faits commerciaux accomplis dans les trois pays.

M. le *Président.* Vos sucres indigènes, plus riches que ceux exotiques, fausseront toujours la position.

M. *Guillaume.* Nous avons déjà répondu à cette objection.

Quant à la sincérité de l'exécution du système des types je rappellerai ce que j'ai déjà dit au sujet des exportations des raffinés Français, dans lesquelles les lumps ne représentent que 1/2 p. °/₀ de leur chiffre total; tandis que les mêmes sucres figurent pour 1/5 environ dans les exportations de la Belgique et dans celles des Pays-Bas.

M. *Amé.* La quantité de lumps que vous signalez dans vos exportations tient à ce que chez vous le drawback est le même pour cette qualité de sucres et pour les mélis: comme il n'en est pas de même chez nous, les raffineurs exportent de préférence les sucres qui jouissent de la prime la plus élevée.

M. *Guillaume.* Il vous serait fort difficile d'établir une différence bien tranchée entre ces deux espèces de sucres.

M. *Ozenne.* Mais si, par nos types.

M. *Fisco.* Autrefois la distinction était possible: aujourd'hui elle l'est beaucoup moins, par suite des progrès de la fabrication.

M. *Amé.* Il est aussi facile de distinguer du mélis du lumps que du n° 20 du n° 16.

M. *Fisco.* C'est ce que je n'admets pas.

M. *Amé.* Je crois que l'on pourrait toujours voter sur les propositions de notre projet commun, sous réserves pour quelques détails d'application.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Nous sommes disposés à accepter, sauf à examiner les chiffres à adopter pour le rendement.

M. le *Président.* Voulez-vous alors vous rapprocher Lundi de M. Amé pour examiner vos chiffres, et nous pourrions discuter Mardi. Quant à MM. les Délégués de Belgique, je ne leur propose pas de prendre part à cette réunion, puisque, à mon grand regret, ils persistent à s'isoler; mais je conserve l'espoir qu'ils finiront par adopter les idées de la majorité.

M. *Jagerschmidt.* Je tiens à constater que la Conférence n'a pas dévié du but de sa réunion, qui a été uniquement de rechercher les moyens de supprimer les primes. Elle ne s'est en rien écarté de son programme en proposant l'adoption des types comme l'un des moyens d'arriver à remplir l'engagement commun inscrit dans le traité.

M. *Fisco.* Mais nous n'admettons pas que les types supprimeront les primes.

M. *Jagerschmidt* insiste et cite les termes du traité.

M. *Guillaume.* On voulait former pour les sucres un Zollverein. Non-seulement toutes les primes à l'exportation devaient être supprimées, mais il devait en être de même des droits protecteurs à l'importation.

Or il est si vrai qu'avec le système des types on ne saurait arriver à ce double résultat, que, dans toutes les propositions faites jusqu'ici, on a toujours maintenu dans les droits d'importation une certaine protection pour les sucres indigènes.

M. *Malet.* Eh bien! supprimons toute protection; ce sera un moyen de rendre le projet plus acceptable à notre Gouvernement.

M. *Amé.* Cette question doit être examinée surtout par le département du commerce, qu'elle intéresse tout spécialement.

M. *Ozenne.* Je crois qu'il accepterait.

M. *Malet.* Eh bien! soit.

M. le *Président.* Nous sommes très-certainement disposés à avancer de plus en plus dans la voie de la liberté commerciale; mais nous devons respecter les habitudes et les préjugés, et laisser à l'opinion le temps de se préparer aux modifications que nous voulons adopter, sans rien brusquer toutefois.

M. *Amé.* Il faudrait faire constater au procès-verbal que les Délégués de l'Angleterre, des Pays-Bas et de la France sont d'accord:

1°. Sur l'adoption des tares;

2°. Sur les bases posées dans le projet dont j'ai donné lecture au commencement de la séance.

M. *Guillaume.* Au sujet des tares, nous faisons réserve pour nous, en présence des termes du traité.

M. le *Président,* après avoir provoqué l'avis de MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre et des Pays-Bas, constate qu'il y a parfait accord sur les bases posées dans le projet lu par M. Amé; mais qu'il reste encore à discuter les questions de détail, sur lesquelles il peut y

avoir quelque divergence d'opinion. On arrivera ainsi Mardi avec un projet ferme. MM. les Délégués Belges voudront bien aussi examiner le projet et voir s'ils ne peuvent pas s'y rallier.

La séance est levée à deux heures et demie, et la Conférence s'ajourne au Mardi, 14 Avril, à midi.

Et ont signé :

Barbier, Président. *Ogilvie.*
Desroches, Secrétaire. *Uyttenhooven.*
Fisco.

Pour copie conforme :

Le Secrétaire,
B. Desroches.

8e CONFÉRENCE.—14 Avril 1863.

Sont Présents :

M. le Président. MM. les Délégués. M. le Secrétaire.

La séance est ouverte à midi et demi.

Le procès-verbal de la septième séance est lu et adopté.

M. le *Président.* MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre et des Pays-Bas étant tombés d'accord avec nous sur les bases des propositions qui paraissent pouvoir être recommandées à l'attention de nos Gouvernements respectifs, je vais donner lecture à la Conférence du projet de protocole que je proposerais d'adopter, et auquel, je l'espère toujours, MM. les Délégués de la Belgique finiront par adhérer aussi.

Les commissaires de l'Angleterre, de la Hollande et de la France, après avoir de nouveau constaté qu'ils n'étaient pas autorisés à préjuger les intentions de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, sont convenus de recommander l'examen des propositions suivantes, comme leur semblant susceptibles d'établir une égalité, aussi complète que possible, dans les conditions du drawback :

1°. Les sucres bruts seront divisés en trois catégories ;

2°. La première comprendra tous les sucres inférieurs au n° 10 Hollandais ; la seconde, ceux du n° 10 au n° 14 inclusivement ; la troisième, ceux de nuance supérieure au n° 14, jusqu'au raffiné exclusivement ;

3. On considérera comme raffinés les sucres du n° 19 et au-dessus ;

4°. Les droits sur les sucres bruts dériveront de celui qui, dans chaque pays, sera appliqué au sucre raffiné ;

5°. Le droit sur le raffiné étant supposé de 100, on fixera les droits sur les sucres bruts à :

92 pour les sucres au-dessus du premier type,
83 pour les sucres du premier au deuxième type,
73 pour les sucres au-dessous du deuxième type,
65 pour les sucres liquides, notamment pour ceux qu'on désigne dans le commerce sous le nom de mélados, pour les sirops et pour les mélasses contenant plus de 50 p. % de sucre ;

6°. Le droit sur les sirops et sur les mélasses ne contenant pas au moins 50 p. % de sucre, ne devra pas excéder le tiers du droit afférent au sucre brut du type inférieur ;

7°. Les différents droits qui précèdent sont indépendants des surtaxes de provenance ou de pavillon, que chacun des pays contractants jugerait utile de maintenir ou d'adopter pour les sucres bruts, les sirops ou les mélasses. Pour les sucres raffinés, les surtaxes de provenance ne pourront pas dépasser 5 p. % du droit principal ;

8°. Chacun des pays contractants se réserve la faculté d'établir soit des types intermédiaires, soit un type au-dessous du n° 10. Dans ce cas, les types intermédiaires et les droits qui s'y appliqueraient devraient être calculés sur les proportions résultant de la combinaison des articles 2 et 5, en laissant toujours subsister l'écart admis entre chacun des types principaux. De même, pour le type inférieur au n° 10, la réduction du droit devrait être proportionnelle au nombre des numéros d'abaissement ;

9°. Les drawbacks seront fixés dans les proportions ci-après, prises comme maxima :

105 p. % du droit sur le raffiné pour les candis.
100 p. % - „ - - pour les sucres en pains parfaitement épurés, séchés et blanchis.
80 p. % - „ - - pour les sucres en pains inférieurs, pour les sucres en poudre et les sucres tapés.

10°. Il

10°. Il ne sera pas accordé de drawback pour les mélasses et les sirops ;

11°. Les tares légales seront déterminées dans chaque pays, conformément au tableau qui suit :

TARES.

Futailles de toute sorte et de toute origine - - - -	12 p. %
Caisses, dito - - - - - - - - - -	12 p. %
Canastres et crandjangs - - - - - - -	6 p. %
Balles ou sacs en simple emballage (nattes ou autres) - -	2 p. %
„ „ en plusieurs emballages (nattes ou autres) -	5 p. %

M. le *Président* fait remarquer qu'une légère modification a été apportée à ce qui avait été arrêté hier entre MM. les Délégués des trois pays; elle consiste à relever un peu la proportion indiquée pour le classement des sucres du deuxième et du troisième type. Ainsi, nous voudrions 84 et 76.

M. *Uyttenhooven*. Alors le n° 9 payera 76.

M. *Ogilvie*. Ce serait changer la condition de nos raffineurs qui, d'après notre législation actuelle, jouissent d'une proportion de 69 p. % du droit du raffiné pour la troisième catégorie.

M. *Amé* explique que le but de la proposition est de faire disparaître la prime qui aurait encore pu résulter de l'adoption primitivement faite du chiffre de 76. Cette modification ne saurait, d'ailleurs selon lui, affecter les intérêts Anglais, puisque le projet laissera le droit aux contractants de créer des sous-types.

M. *Malet*. Il y a là confusion, attendu que le sous-type, tout en portant sur d'autres numéros, ne recevrait que dans la proportion de 76.

M. *Ozenne*. Voici votre situation : Vous avez comme droit minimum 31 fr. 16 cent., pour des sucres auxquels vous accordez comme drawback 42 fr. 22 cent. par 100 kilogrammes raffinés. Vous rendez donc plus que vous n'avez reçu, puisque 31, 16 : $42^{f}\,22^{c}$: : 73^{80} : 100, d'où il suit qu'il existe là une véritable prime.

M. *Ogilvie*. Mais si vous calculiez en prenant notre droit sur le raffiné pour terme de comparaison, vous n'arriveriez pas au même résultat, et vous trouveriez que le rapport tombe alors à 69.

M. *Ozenne*. M. le Président, vous propose de mettre 5 p. % en plus sur le raffiné à l'entrée ; donc la situation serait pour vous à peu près la même.

Ainsi vous avez aujourd'hui sur le raffiné 45 ; relativement à 42, c'est un écart de 3 francs. Avec notre projet, vous aurez à peu près le même résultat, en ajoutant 5 p. % sur le droit d'entrée du raffiné.

M. *Ogilvie*. Nous ne pouvons pas avoir de droits de provenance. On n'accepterait pas en Angleterre cette manière de procéder.

M. *Ozenne*. Mais ce serait la même chose qu'aujourd'hui avec votre écart de 3 francs.

M. *Amé*. Dans notre pensée le chiffre de 76 laisserait une prime : vous paraissez croire le contraire ; établissez par des chiffres que nous nous trompons, et nous sommes prêts à revenir.

M. le *Président*. Il y aura d'ailleurs égalité pour tous. Nous recevrons des sucres de basse qualité, puisqu'il nous en venait autrefois lorsque nous avions les types. Le même effet se reproduira lorsqu'ils seront rétablis.

M. *Uyttenhooven*. Je refuse 76, et voici pourquoi :

Pour calculer cet écart il faut se mettre en présence de la valeur des sucres, parce qu'il faut qu'il y ait égalité entre l'écart qu'ils présentent, et celui qui devra exister entre les droits.

Si je prends le prix des sucres sur le marché de Londres, pour les N^{os} 17, 14 et 9, je remarque que l'écart entre eux est beaucoup plus grand qu'entre les rendements représentés par les chiffres 92, 84 et 76. Donc, si vous ne descendez pas plus bas que 76, il n'y aura plu la proportion nécessaire.

J'ai adopté les prix du marché de Londres, parce que ceux du marché d'Amsterdam pour les basses qualités, sont faussés par la dépréciation qu'exerce sur eux la nécessité de supporter le droit unique.

M. *Amé*. Votre raisonnement équivaut à dire que le rendement des sucres N° 9 ne donne pas 76. D'après les chiffres que j'ai recueillis, cette qualité de sucre donnerait 68 à 70 kilogrammes de sucre en pain, indépendamment de 10 à 12 kilogrammes de poudre. Admettez-vous ces proportions ?

M. *Ogilvie*. Pas pour l'Angleterre ; elles sont inexactes.

M. *Uyttenhooven*. Les chiffres de rendements sont généralement contestés ; les prix sont moins contestables, et la proportion des rendements des différents sucres se manifeste du moins avec quelque certitude, en prenant ces prix pour base des calculs. C'est pour cela

que l'écart des prix devra se trouver en rapport avec celui des rendements, et ce n'est pas ce qui aurait lieu avec des droits de 92, 84 et 76.

M. le *Président*. Eh bien, voulez-vous 75?

M. *Malet*. Hier nous avons fait toutes les concessions possibles. Nous voulions 80, 70 et 65; nous avons consenti à 92, 83 et 73. Faut-il donc encore discuter?

M. *Uyttenhooven*. Si vous voulez prendre comme point de départ 95 ou 94 pour le premier type, nous pourrions examiner si on pourrait aller jusqu'à un plus haut chiffre pour le troisième type.

M. le *Président*. Voulez-vous 74? Alors ce serait autant que possible l'expression exacte du rendement.

M. *Ogilvie*. Eh bien! soit.

M. *Fisco* demande à présenter des observations au sujet du projet qui a été lu dans la séance précédente et dont il leur a été remis copie. Elles lui paraissent devoir précéder la discussion du contre-projet, que M. Guillaume et lui ont soumis à l'appreciation de la Conférence.

Il lit ce qui suit:

Art. 1er. Nous avons déjà fait connaître les motifs qui nous empêchent de nous rallier à la division des sucres en trois catégories.

Art. 2. Pas d'observations.

Art. 3. Nous admettons qu'il y a lieu de considérer comme raffinés les sucres du N° 19 et au-dessus, et nous ajoutons que le tarif Belge a toujours été appliqué dans ce sens.

Art. 4. Pas d'observations.

Art. 5. L'article 9 fixe le drawback pour les candis à 105 p. % du droit sur le raffiné, supposé être de 100. Il est entendu, sans doute, que réciproquement, si le droit d'entrée est de 100 pour les mélis et les lumps, il pourra être de 105 pour les candis, le droit d'entrée ne pouvant être inférieur au drawback?

L'article 5 nous suggère une autre remarque; en admettant que les droits sur les sucres bruts soient établis suivant les types, au taux proportionnel de 90, 83 et 76, nous constatons: 1° que si l'on prend pour point de départ les quantités acquittées dans la Grande-Bretagne en 1862, la moyenne du rendement proposé par la majorité descend à 78.8, chiffre notablement inférieur au rendement Belge; 2° que si, comme MM. les Commissaires Français l'ont indiqué à plusieurs reprises, on prend la moyenne des trois rendements, en supposant ainsi la mise en raffinage d'une quantité égale de sucre de chaque catégorie, on obtient un rendement de 83, lequel ne dépasse pas le rendement Belge pour les sucres étrangers; 3° qu'en fixant le rendement maximum à 90, la majorité de la Conférence reste au-dessous du rendement Anglais, qui est de 93 pour les sucres supérieurs au N° 14.

En ce qui concerne les sucres liquides, désignés dans le commerce sous le nom de sirops et les mélasses, nous ne pouvons admettre de distinction entre eux à raison de leur richesse saccharine, par les mêmes motifs que nous repoussons les types pour les sucres bruts.

Art. 6. Pas d'observations.

Art. 7. Le principe des surtaxes étant en contradiction avec l'un des buts de la Conférence, de rechercher le moyen de niveler les droits d'importation avec la taxe afférente aux produits indigènes, nous ne pourrions l'admettre qu'à titre transitoire.

Art. 8. La France avait l'intention d'établir deux types et trois droits différents. Pour se rapprocher de l'Angleterre, la majorité consent à l'établissement de deux catégories intermédiaires, et même d'un type inférieur au N° 10. Le résultat de ces concessions, c'est de permettre à l'Angleterre d'entrer dans l'arrangement sans changer les bases de sa législation. MM. les Commissaires de la Grande-Bretagne ont d'ailleurs déclaré que telle est l'intention qu'ils supposaient à leur Gouvernement. Or le principal argument que MM. les Commissaires Français ont opposé à notre projet de transaction, c'est que la Belgique n'aurait aucun changement à faire subir immédiatement à sa législation. Comme ils ne voudront certainement pas se montrer moins conciliants envers nous qu'envers l'Angleterre, nous croyons devoir faire appel à leurs sentiments d'équité sur ce point.

Art. 9 et 10. Pas d'observations.

Art. 11. Nous nous sommes expliqués sur les tares légales dans la séance précédente.

Après avoir passé en revue les articles du projet de la majorité, qu'il nous soit permis d'ajouter quelques remarques.

Ce projet ne parle pas de la prise en charge à la fabrication du sucre de betterave. Nous pensons qu'il conviendrait de stipuler que, en aucun cas, elle ne pourra être inférieure à 1,400 grammes.

De même il n'est rien dit des détaxes à l'importation des sucres bruts. Il est sans doute entendu que, sous le régime d'un drawback unique, elles seront supprimées. S'il en était autrement, le rendement pour les sucres détaxés serait moins élevé que pour les autres sucres de même qualité.

Au

Au résumé, l'examen attentif du projet de la majorité nous a confirmés dans l'opinion que notre projet de transaction ne crée pas un privilége en faveur des raffineurs belges. En effet, d'après le projet de la majorité, et c'est un point sur lequel nous appelons toute l'attention de la Conférence, le droit moyen serait appliqué aux sucres qui ne dépassent pas le n° 14. Or nous croyons pouvoir affirmer que la qualité moyenne employée en Belgique n'est pas supérieure à ce numéro. Il résulte de là que, même dans l'hypothèse où les difficultés pratiques du système des types ne donneraient lieu à aucune irrégularité de perception, le rendement moyen du projet de la majorité (2e type), ne dépasserait pas notre rendement sur les sucres bruts étrangers, que nous maintenons.

En présence du nouveau projet qui vient de nous être communiqué, nous faisons donc preuve d'un véritable esprit de conciliation en maintenant notre projet de transaction, sous la réserve expresse qu'il sera fait droit à nos observations sur le droit afférent au candi et aux détaxes.

Pour mieux préciser ce projet, qui paraît n'avoir pas été bien compris, nous croyons devoir y ajouter les explications données par nous dans la séance précédente, et le formuler comme il suit :

Proposition de Transaction des Commissaires Belges.

Dans les pays où le droit sur le sucre brut est perçu sans distinction de qualité, le *maximum* du drawback sur les mélis et lumps sera fixé d'après le rendement moyen résultant de la proportion des différentes qualités de sucre, mises in consommation dans les autres pays de l'association pendant l'année écoulée.

Pour la première année, on prendra pour base de calcul les faits commerciaux constatés en Angleterre pendant l'année précédente.

Il est bien entendu que la Belgique s'engagerait à ne pas augmenter le drawback actuel.

Dans le cas où les autres pays supprimeraient tout droit protecteur à l'importation, le droit d'entrée en Belgique sur les sucres raffinés, serait calculé d'après les bases indiquées aux paragraphes 1 et 2 ci-dessus.

M. *Malet.* J'ai une observation à faire. Vous dites que les Commissaires Anglais ont fait connaître que leur Gouvernement n'est pas disposé à changer sa législation. Ce n'est pas tout à fait là ce que nous avons exprimé ; nous avons dit seulement que nous pensions que notre Gouvernement n'était pas disposé ; et nous n'avons pas pu nous exprimer autrement, car ses intentions à cet égard ne nous sont pas connues.

M. *Guillaume.* Nous consentons bien volontiers à modifier la rédaction de la note, dans le sens de l'observation de M. Malet.

M. *Amé* fait remarquer que la position attribuée aux mélis, lumps et candis n'est pas la même dans les deux projets soumis à la Conférence. Il fait ressortir en quoi consiste la différence qu'il signale.

M. *Guillaume.* Notre législation est explicite à cet égard ; elle porte : " Les sucres raffinés en pains, mélis ou lumps blancs, bien épurés et durs, sans teinte rougeâtre ou jaunâtre, etc."

M. *Malet.* Avant tout il faut faire disparaître les primes ; c'est dans cette vue que nous avons consenti aux concessions qui nous ont été demandées.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Si j'ai bien compris, les articles 1 à 5 du projet sont applicables aux deux espèces de sucre. Dès lors, il faudrait spécifier, à l'égard de celui de betterave, que le rendement pour les fabriques abonnées ne saurait être au-dessous de 1,400 grammes.

M. *Amé.* Il est peut-être difficile de prendre à cet égard des engagements formels car il faut tenir compte de la qualité des betteraves. Si nous avions une série de mauvaises années, et si le rendement vrai descendait, comme on l'a déjà vu, à 1,200 ou 1,300 grammes, on ne pourrait guère maintenir la prise en charge à 1,400 grammes.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Oui, au moins pour les fabriques abonnées.

M. *Amé.* En France, elles doivent rendre 1,425 grammes au minimum. Le Gouvernement peut augmenter ce rendement, mais il n'est pas libre de l'abaisser.

M. *Ozenne.* Où serait la difficulté d'accepter ce que demandent les Pays-Bas ?

M. *Amé.* Ce serait d'abord nous exposer à ce que toutes nos fabriques abonnées demandassent l'abaissement immédiat de leur rendement de 25 grammes.

M. *Ozenne.* Mais l'engagement ne spécifierait 1,400 grammes que comme minimum.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Sans rendement minimum indiqué dans le projet, il n'y a plus d'abonnement possible.

Une conversation s'engage à cet égard, et M. Guillaume explique ce qui se passe en Belgique. Il appuie la proposition de M. Uyttenhooven, sauf à fixer le chiffre le 1,400 grammes comme minimum absolu pour toutes les fabriques.

M. *Ozenne.* Nous ne saurions y consentir sans nous exposer à compromettre les intérêts du Trésor; car, ainsi que cela vous a été indiqué dans une des premières conférences, les fabriques non abonnées donnent presque toujours un rendement supérieur à 1,400 grammes.

M. *Guillaume.* Nos fabriques doivent toujours donner 1,400 grammes. Si vous admettiez moins chez vous, il y aurait désavantage pour nos fabricants.

M. *Amé.* Mais chez vous toutes les fabriques sont forcément abonnées, ce qui n'a pas lieu en France, où pour les fabriques exercées, de beaucoup les plus nombreuses, on perçoit sur le rendement réel. La fixation du chiffre à leur égard ne serait donc qu'une affaire d'écritures.

M. *Fisco.* Mais si une loi vous autorisait à abaisser le chiffre de votre rendement pour les fabriques abonnées?

M. *Ozenne.* J'accepte, au nom du Ministère du Commerce, la proposition de M. Uyttenhooven de fixer à 1,400 grammes le chiffre minimum de rendement à imposer aux fabriques abonnées. Mais je ne puis donner la même adhésion en ce qui concerne les fabriques non abonnées, parce qu'il pourrait arriver que cette exigence à leur égard ne fût pas équitable.

M. *Guillaume.* Mais il vous est arrivé déjà de réduire, par un acte du Gouvernement, le rendement minimum qui avait été fixé au commencement de la campagne. Le même fait pourrait se reproduire.

M. *Ozenne.* Le décret dont vous parlez a été rendu en parfaite connaissance des choses, et parce qu'il avait été constaté que le rendement réel des betteraves n'avait pas atteint 1,300 grammes.

M. *Amé.* Je comprends la proposition de M. Uyttenhooven au sujet des fabriques abonnées, mais pour les autres quel serait le but de la proposition belge, puisqu'elles sont exercées.

M. *le Président.* Et surveillées constamment. Il rappelle, à cet égard, toutes les précautions prises pour que l'intégralité du sucre obtenu soit assujettie à l'impôt.

M. *Fisco.* Ce qui nous préoccupe, c'est la faculté que la convention laisserait aux Gouvernements, d'abaisser, par une disposition législative, le rendement, et de renverser ainsi toute l'économie de la convention.

M. *Ozenne.* Vous admettez alors que les Gouvernements voudraient se faire la guerre à eux-mêmes. Nous pouvons ajouter, pour les fabriques abonnées, la disposition réclamée par les Pays-Bas; mais nous ne saurions y consentir pour celles qui sont soumises à l'exercice, attendu que tout ce qu'elles produisent est assujetti au payement du droit.

M. *Uyttenhooven.* Je ne vois pas que les sucres pilés soient désignés comme pouvant être admis au drawback parmi les sucres de premier type. Il serait essential cependant de les dénommer.

M. *Amé.* Le drawback ne s'accorde qu'aux sucres présentés en pains; c'est seulement après vérification de leur nature qu'ils peuvent être pilés. Dès lors, quelle nécessité de mentionner au projet une facilité commerciale que nous voulons tous maintenir?

M. *Jagerschmidt.* Si l'on accordait le drawback aux sucres pilés, il pourrait en resulter des difficultés, car il serait possible, en les présentant dans cet état, d'en augmenter le poids par des mélanges de farine, ou d'autres matières.

M. *Ozenne.* Il s'agit maintenant de rédiger l'article qui doit constater la position prise par MM. les Commissaires belges.

On pourrait donc ajouter au projet: "Toutefois, MM. les Commissaires belges ont déposé, à titre de transaction, une note qui a été textuellement insérée dans le procès-verbal de la huitième séance."

Cette rédaction est adoptée.

Il est ensuite décidé que des copies du projet définitif seront envoyées à MM. les Commissaires, pour qu'ils puissent l'examiner à nouveau.

La séance est levée à deux heures, et la Conférence s'ajourne au Jeudi 16 Avril, à midi.

Et ont signé:

Barbier, Président,
Desroches, Secrétaire,
Ogilvie,
Uyttenhooven,
Fisco.

Pour copie conforme,
Le Secrétaire,
B. Desroches.

9e CONFÉRENCE.—16 Avril 1863.

Sont présents :

M. *le Président.* | MM. *les Délégués.* | *Le Secrétaire.*

La Conférence est ouverte à midi.

La procès-verbal de la 8e séance est lu et adopté.

M. le Président donne lecture du protocole final.

Après une discussion à laquelle prennent part les membres de la Conférence, et qui a pour objet d'apporter quelques modifications de détail au projet lu par M. le Président, le protocole est définitivement adopté dans les termes suivants :

Commission Internationale des Sucres.

Procès-verbal de Clôture.

Les Gouvernements de Belgique, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, et des Pays-Bas ayant reconnu qu'il était de l'intérêt général d'établir un drawback uniforme à l'exportation des sucres raffinés, et de faire disparaître, autant que possible, dans les quatre pays, le régime des primes de sortie, ont résolu de remettre à une Commission internationale, en conservant toutefois leur entière liberté de conduite et d'appréciation, le soin de rechercher les bases d'une entente commune, et de concerter les dispositions qu'il paraîtrait utile d'adopter dans chacun des États respectifs.

Les Commissaires désignés ont été :

Pour la Belgique.

MM. le baron Beyens, conseiller de la légation de Belgique à Paris ;
Fisco, inspecteur général au ministère des finances de Belgique ;
Guillaume, directeur au ministère des finances de Belgique.

Pour la France.

MM. Ozenne, directeur du commerce extérieur ;
Amé, administrateur des douanes et des contributions indirectes ;
Jagerschmidt, sous-directeur au ministère des affaires étrangères.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne.

MM. Ogilvie, inspecteur général des douanes en Angleterre ;
Mallet, membre du *Board of Trade.*

Pour les Pays-Bas.

MM. Berg de Middelburg, conseiller de la légation des Pays-Bas à Paris :
Uyttenhooven, chef de la division de la douane et des accises au ministère des finances des Pays-Bas ;
Byleveld, receveur général de la douane et de l'accise sur les sucres à Amsterdam.

La Commission s'est réunie sous la présidence de M. Barbier, Conseiller d'État, directeur général des douanes et des contributions indirectes.

Après neuf séances consacrées à l'étude comparée des législations des quatre pays, et à la discussion des moyens propres à ramener l'uniformité désirée, les Commissaires pour la France, la Grande-Bretagne, et les Pays-Bas sont tombés d'accord pour reconnaître que l'adoption du système des types pour la tarification des sucres bruts à l'importation, permettait seule de résoudre les nombreuses difficultés inhérentes à la question des drawbacks. Partant de cette base, ils ont formulé en commun les propositions suivantes, qu'ils croient pouvoir recommander à l'examen de leurs Gouvernements respectifs :—

1°. Les sucres bruts seront divisés en trois catégories.

2°. La première comprendra tous les sucres de nuances supérieures au n° 14 hollandais, jusqu'au raffiné exclusivement ;—la seconde, ceux du n° 10 inclusivement au n° 14 inclusivement ; la troisième, ceux de nuances inférieures au n° 10.

3°. On considérera comme raffinés les sucres du n° 19 et au-dessus.

4°. Les droits sur les sucres bruts dériveront de celui qui, dans chaque pays, sera appliqué aux sucres raffinés.

5°. Le droit sur le raffiné étant supposé de 100, on fixera les droits sur les sucres bruts :

A 92 pour les sucres au-dessus du 1er type.

A 84 pour les sucres du 1er au 2e type.

A 74 pour les sucres au-dessous du 2e type.

A 65 pour les sucres liquides, notamment pour ceux qu'on désigne dans le commerce sous le nom de Melados, pour les sirops et pour les mélasses contenant 50 p. % de sucre.

Pour les sucres candis, le droit sera de 105 p. %.

6°. Le droit sur les sirops et sur les mélasses ne contenant pas au moins 50 p. % de sucre ne devra pas excéder le tiers du droit afférent au sucre brut du type inférieur.

7°. Les différents droits qui précèdent sont indépendants des surtaxes de provenance ou de pavillon, que chacun des pays contractants jugerait utile de maintenir ou d'adopter pour les sucres bruts, les sirops ou les mélasses. Pour les sucres raffinés, y compris les candis, les surtaxes de provenance ne pourront pas dépasser 5 p. % du droit principal.

8°. Chacun des pays contractants se réserve la faculté d'établir soit des types intermédiaires, soit un type au-dessous du n° 10. Dans ce cas, les types intermédiaires, et les droits qui s'y appliqueraient, devraient être calculés sur les proportions résultant de la combinaison des articles 2 et 5, en laissant toujours subsister l'écart admis entre chacun des types principaux. De même, pour le type inférieur au n° 10, la réduction du droit devrait proportionelle au nombre de numéros d'abaissement.

9°. La prise en charge, dans les fabriques de sucre indigène abonnées, ne pourra descendre au-dessous de 1,400 grammes par hectolitre de jus, et par degré du densimètre à la température de 15° centigrades.

10°. Les drawbacks à l'exportation des sucres raffinés seront fixés dans les proportions ci-après, prises comme maxima:

105 p. % du droit sur le raffiné pour les candis.
100 p. % du droit sur le raffiné pour les sucres en pains parfaitement, épurés, séchés et d'une blancheur uniforme.
81 p. % du droit sur le raffiné pour les sucres en pains inférieurs, pour les sucres en poudre et les sucres tapés.

11°. Il ne sera pas accordé de drawback pour les mélasses et les sirops.

12°. Les tares légales seront déterminées, dans chaque pays, conformément au tableau qui suit:

	Tares.
Futailles de toute sorte et de tout origine - - -	12 p. %
Caisses, *idem* - - - - - - - - -	12 „
Canastres et crandjangs - - - - - - -	6 „
Balles ou sacs en simple emballage (nattes ou autres) -	2 „
Balles ou sacs en plusieurs emballages (natts ou autres)	5 „

Les Commissaires pour la Belgique ont déclaré, en ce qui les concernait, qu'il leur était impossible d'adhérer à ces propositions, la législation de leur pays étant basée sur l'établissement d'un droit unique à l'importation des sucres bruts, et le système des types ayant été reconnu par leur Gouvernement présenter de sérieux inconvénients.

Toutefois, les Commissaires belges ont déposé, à titre de transaction, une note qui est textuellement insérée dans le procès-verbal de la huitième séance.

En foi de quoi, les Commissaires ont signé le présent procès-verbal de clôture.

Fait en quadruple original, le 16 Avril 1863.

Chacun des membres de la Conférence signe successivement le protocole de clôture en quatre exemplaires, dont l'un est remis ensuite à MM. les délégués de l'Angleterre, des Pays-Bas, et de la Belgique.

M. le *Président* remercie MM les membres de la Conférence du concours empressé qu'ils ont bien voulu apporter à l'examen des propositions qu'il a dû successivement leur soumettre; il exprime de nouveau le regret de voir MM. les délégués de la Belgique en dissidence avec les délégués des trois autres puissances: il conserve l'espoir que le Gouvernement de S. M. le Roi des Belges, après un nouvel examen de la question, pourra modifier ses résolutions actuelles.

M. *Fisco* exprime à M. le Président les sentiments de gratitude des membres de la Conférence pour la bienveillante impartialité avec laquelle il a conduit les débats de la Conférence, et pour le soin qu'il a mis à chercher une conciliation acceptable pour tous. Toutefois, il ne pense pas que la Belgique puisse adopter un système de perception qui bouleverserait toutes les bases actuelles de sa législation fiscale. Il ajoute que son collègue et lui, malgré le regret qu'ils éprouvent d'être resté en dehors de la majorité, n'ont pu agir autrement en présence des instructions formelles qu'ils avaient reçues de leur Gouvernement.

M. *le Président* déclare que les Conférence sont closes, et la séance est levée à deux heures.

Et ont signé,

Barbier, Président.
Desroches, Secrétaire.
Ogilvie.
Uyttenhooven.
Fisco.

Pour copie conforme,
Le Secrétaire.

(Private.)

Mr. *Mallet* to Mr. *G. A. Hamilton.*

My dear Sir, Board of Trade, 7 July 1863.

On my return from Turin, I found that Mr. Ogilvie had sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, through the Board of Customs, a report on the recent conferences in Paris on the subject of the Drawbacks on the Exportation of Refined Sugar in the countries there represented.

Before I left England, we had intended to submit a joint Report in accordance with the instructions which you gave us, and we were in communication for this purpose at the time when I was sent to Turin.

I then told Mr. Ogilvie that I would take the papers with me, and send him my observations, or defer our report till my return, or take any course which he thought desirable.

He informed me that as further delay should, if possible, be avoided, he thought it best that he should send in a separate report, leaving me to add any remarks which I might wish to make on my return.

I have now read Mr. Ogilvie's report, and I can only say that it appears to me to be a very faithful record of the proceedings of the Conference, and to contain much valuable information. I am not aware that I can add anything which would be of interest to the Government, unless it were desired on this occasion that we should enter more fully than he has done into an examination of the principles of this branch of fiscal legislation.

I always thought that any advantage to be derived from this inquiry, limited and restricted as it was, would be found rather in the common discussions to which it would give rise than in any very distinct or practical result.

The scheme submitted by the majority of the delegates is certainly very far from a complete solution of the question examined by the Conference. Such a solution was obviously impossible under the conditions of our inquiry.

I am of opinion that no settlement of this question can ever be complete or satisfactory until *ad valorem* duties upon sugar are adopted. By this course alone can an equitable and self-acting rule be afforded for the regulation of drawback.

It is, however, useful to have upon record the opinion of a majority of the delegates in favour of a system of graduated, as opposed to fixed, import duties upon raw sugar.

The former system, although rough, and in many respects vulnerable, is nevertheless, I cannot doubt, far more in accordance with sound principle than the latter, and so long as the present enormous duties upon sugar are retained, far more conducive to the general interests of the trade and of the consumer. I hope, therefore, that this testimony in its favour, supplied by the decision of the majority of the Conference, will assist the Government in resisting the interested efforts which have been so long made in certain quarters to substitute a uniform duty for the present differential scale.

There is one other point which I think should be brought to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

You will recollect that before this inquiry we had been carrying on a sort of controversy with the French Government on the subject of our drawbacks.

That Government had on several occasions, and especially during the negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce in 1860, stated their belief that the drawbacks given on refined sugar in this country constituted a bounty upon its exportation.

It was in consequence of this belief that the import duty on British refined sugar imported into France in British or French ships has been fixed at 55 fr. per 100 kilos.; an amount which includes 4 fr. 10 c. supposed to countervail the bounty on exportation from the United Kingdom.

The grounds upon which this estimate is founded are stated in the 1st "Annexe" to the 4th Conference, which is followed by a note which was given in, in reply by Mr. Ogilvie and me. It will be seen that the French argument proceeds on the assumption that the yield to refining in England must be considerably more than 77 per cent. on the raw sugar employed; this being the amount required under our present system of duties and drawbacks to reim-

burse the exporters. In the 2d Conference, M. Jeune, one of the French delegates, asserts that the real yield must be at least 86 per cent. instead of 77 %.

In the project finally agreed to by the representatives of England, France, and Holland, the amount of drawback proposed is higher than that already existing in the United Kingdom, and although it is true that the import duties on raw sugar are also raised in a somewhat greater proportion, the effect of its adoption would be to adapt the drawback to a supposed yield on refining of 79 per cent. instead of 77 % as at present.

The acquiescence of the French delegates in this proposal, therefore, coupled with the fact that under an uniform system of import duties on sugar in the three countries, it can hardly be doubted that a larger proportion of the finer kinds of raw sugar than at present will reach the English market, must, I think, be considered as a virtual admission on their part, that the former estimate of the French Government was erroneous, and that our present drawbacks are not, with reference to our system of import duties, in any sense, excessive.

This admission may, I conceive, be made the ground of a representation to the French Government, with a view to the reduction of the French import duty on British refined sugar.

Believe me, &c.

George A. Hamilton Esq. (signed) *Louis Mallet.*
&c. &c. &c.

SUGAR.

COPIES of Letter from the Commissioners of Customs to the Treasury, transmitting Copy of Report of Mr. *Ogilvie*, and other Papers on the Proceedings of the Conferences held recently at *Paris*, on the Question of Drawbacks on Sugar; and, of Mr. *Mallet*'s Letter to the Secretary to the Treasury on the same Subject.

(*Mr. Peel.*)

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SUGAR DUTIES (MAURITIUS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 March 1863;—*for*,

COPIES "of a MEMORIAL on the Subject of the SUGAR DUTIES, addressed by the Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce of the *Mauritius* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the Month of December 1862:"

"And, of the DESPATCH of the Governor of the Colony forwarding the same."

Colonial Office,
27 March 1863.

C. FORTESCUE.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Stevenson*, K. C. B., to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.

(No. 2.)

Mauritius, 3 January 1863.
(Received, 10 February 1863.)

My Lord Duke,

Sir W. Stevenson, K.C.B., to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

AT the request of the planters and merchants of Mauritius communicated to me by the Presidents of the Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce, I have the honour to transmit to your Grace a Memorial from those large and influential sections of the population, praying for your Grace's assistance, in Parliament and elsewhere, in endeavouring to effect their release from the burdens of the differential sugar duties which press so heavily upon them, and so seriously discourage all their efforts at improving their sugars, already among the finest in the world, by involving them in the payment of higher duties the more their improvements are accomplished, and thus imposing, so to speak, a penalty for improvements.

2. Although the subject of this Memorial more properly belongs to Parliament, and should have been directly addressed to the House of Commons, yet your Grace will see that the memorialists rely on your own power, influence and position as the successful medium of having that subject effectively brought before Parliament for consideration when a proper opportunity may offer.

3. I have on former occasions written so much on the subject when forwarding a similar document, and reporting the agricultural condition of the country, that I need add no further arguments of my own on the present occasion; and this Memorial enters so fully and ably into the question, that I should not wish to mar its effect by offering comments which could add no fresh light, but possibly dim that which it supplies.

Despatch No. 155, of 4th November 1859. Blue Book Report of 1859, para. 21. Encl. of Governor's Despatch, No. 132, of 6th September 1860. Blue Book Report of 1860, para 26. Encl. of Governor's Despatch, No. 115, of 5th July 1861. Governor's Despatch, No. 233, of 3d December 1861.

4. I beg, however, to add my own request to that of the memorialists, that your Grace will afford to the subject the best assistance in your power; and I hope that, although the previous expectations of the planters and merchants may have been disappointed, those which they fondly cherish on the present occasion, may be in some measure realised through your Grace's instrumentality.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Stevenson.*

MEMORIAL on the SUGAR DUTIES from the PLANTERS and MERCHANTS of MAURITIUS.

To His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

May it please your Grace,

The Memorial of the Mauritius Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce respectfully sheweth:—

That the Planters, Merchants, the Legislative Council, and the Governors of this island have on several occasions remonstrated against the present mode of levying duties on sugar imported into England, as no less unjust and injurious to the interests of this colony than inconsistent with the principles proclaimed when the protection, which the British Colonies enjoyed against the produce of slave labour, was withdrawn.

That your memorialists refrain from repeating the arguments of fact, principle, and policy, which condemn the present system; but to show how this island has not only received no benefit, but suffered positive loss from the efforts to improve the quality of its produce, to which it was incited by the declarations of Ministers and Statesmen, made in and out of Parliament, and which could not but be received as authoritative, your memorialists beg to refer to an Address to your predecessor, Sir William Molesworth, in 1855, to representations submitted to your Grace in the end of 1860, and to a Memorial from planters, merchants, and others, presented to the Right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer in March of last year.

That your memorialists have read with much attention the Minutes of the Proceedings of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in the last Session of Parliament to inquire into this subject.

That the evidence of the heads of the Customs Department demonstrate the reality of the grievances complained of, inasmuch as, though apparently disinclined to the change which your memorialists solicit, they are too candid not to admit, that there has been constant difficulty and dissatisfaction in regard to the assessment for duties; that the assessment has varied at different ports and on different days, and that there is no possibility of fixing any but an uncertain, and in part fanciful, line between the different classes of sugar; that the present scale does actually operate as a discouragement to the making of good sugars, taxing them out of all proportion with their sale value as compared with inferior qualities, and thus excluding them from the English market.

That from the following figures, extracted from a return presented to the Committee, it is shown how very rapidly the importation and consumption of good Mauritius sugars in England have fallen from the point which they reached before planters and merchants had learnt by bitter experience the practical effect of the present scale of duties in artificially giving so-called refiners the monopoly of the home market for certain classes of sugar.

The import and consumption of Mauritius sugar equal to white clayed have been:—

	Import.	Consumption.
1855	2,033	1,147
1856	10,243	2,042
1857	30,249	24,000
1858	48,853	42,115
1859	38,955	45,397
1860	14,056	9,400
1861	12,092	6,614

That the conclusion to be drawn from these figures is the more startling when it is considered that there is scarcely any estate here that is not now in a position to make sugar equal to the standard for 16*s.* duty, and that many can only avoid that rate of duty by care to renounce the advantage of the machinery imported and set up at great cost.

That the Customs authorities further confess that, as regards the convenience and working of their Department, one uniform duty would be very desirable as saving trouble and expense; and as regards the general principle, that a similar system of varying duties was not found to answer in regard to tea, but had to be abandoned, while they also acknowledge that the inferior teas, though there is dirt in them as well as in sugar, have not been excluded from the English market by one uniform duty, thus completely destroying the only plausible argument by which the so-called refiners seek to justify the system of classified duties on sugar.

That the same impartial witnesses further state, that the present system acts as a protection to the manufacturers of low sugars in the West Indies as well as to the so-called refiners, and that your memorialists entirely fail to discover in the facts or arguments brought forward, anything to justify the duties on sugar being fixed in such a manner as to produce that effect.

That the notion that a uniform duty would drive low sugars from the English market, appears

appears to your memorialists to be entirely illusory, and founded on no fact or reason, for it is not said to what other market they would go, and no other country invites them by fiscal protection; and it seems, on the contrary, absolutely certain, that if the duties were equalised in England, this quality of sugar would find its own level, continuing to go to England, and selling at its natural relative price, if there wanted.

That even were it otherwise, your memorialists would invoke the principles contained in a speech of the Right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and ask that they should be applied to sugar, as to wine, of which he was speaking. "Let the people by all means choose the sugar they like, but don't let the law interfere by arbitrary enactments, not necessary for feeding the wants of the Treasury, but of a capricious and arbitrary character, to prevent them choosing what they like, and to dictate to them the choice of what they don't like."

That your memorialists cannot admit the false analogy attempted to be established between the duties on sugar and spirits; for the strength of the latter there is an absolute and certain test, and samples of the same strength are all subject to the same duty, though one may be worth only 2*s.*, and another upwards of 20*s.* per gallon in the market.

That your memorialists are with regret almost forced to conclude that if it were not that the home refiners, and part of the West India body contended with all their influence in support of this system, it would be at once abandoned solely out of deference to the convenience of the merchants, importers, and dealers at home; and they respectfully hope that, now that the injury done by it to producers of sugar here, and in other possessions of the Crown equally entitled with the West Indies and the home refiners to fair consideration from Her Majesty's Government, has been demonstrated; their combined prayer will effect for sugar what the remonstrances of the trade alone, in the absence of any direct opposing interest at home, obtained for tea.

That, on the whole, all the evidence goes to confirm the opinion expressed by the Board of Trade, as transmitted to this Colony by your Grace so far back as 1853, and by which many were encouraged to order the machinery which came into play in the course of two or three years thereafter, and which your memorialists quote again as a complete justification of their complaints:—"The application of *ad valorem* duties on sugar appears to be in many respects less appropriate than to several articles on which it has been abandoned. . . . . To strike with a superior duty one pound of sugar which, by a better mode of manufacture, contains more saccharine matter than another pound obtained from the same raw materials, is to inflict direct discouragement on improvement."

That it has been made clear, besides, that those West India planters who have provided themselves with improved machinery, or given better skill and attention to the preparation of their sugar, complain equally of the present system, and that it is only those who have remained inactive and wedded to imperfect and careless manufacture and management who advocate its continuance.

That it seems equally clear, that its advocacy by the home refiners is caused by their having found it to give them artificial and undue profits and advantages, which were not, so far as could be elicited by the Committee, contemplated by the Legislature, of the framers of the measure.

That the refiners are unanimous now in repudiating refining in bond, which would remove any shadow of foundation for the arguments used by them to defend their present position; a fact the more striking, as the same parties in 1851 urgently prayed to be allowed, as a boon, to refine in bond, when all the objections which they now urge against refining in bond existed in the same force; the only change in the circumstance affecting the question, as regards them at least, being, that the present scale of duties, and multiplied classifications, had not at that time been enacted.

That this attitude of the refiners appears to your memorialists a pregnant proof of the danger and impolicy of the existing system, for the longer it is maintained, and the more the interests, artificially created and fostered by it, are strengthened and extended, the more difficult will it be to do that justice which it is evident that the general trade, and planters and sugar-makers in Demerara and other possessions as well as this, will not remain contented without.

That your memorialists cannot avoid calling attention to the emphatic manner in which the refiners reject and condemn the influence of any Excise or even Custom House regulations on their own business, as hateful and vexatious, vehemently asserting that it is prejudicial to any manufacture to be under any restraint, and that no manufacture carried on under trammels can compete with one that is free, and urging the difficulty that would attend the application to their own produce of the system of classification and checks which they desire to maintain in regard to that of the colonial grower and sugar-maker, plainly confessing that for themselves they would object to a scale and several grades on account of the difficulty of assessing the different qualities, and that they would even think one duty preferable to two, on account of the difficulty of drawing the line.

That it has been demonstrated on the part of those seeking only for a fair field and no restriction on others, and will be confessed by all impartial persons, that the present system of duties oppresses and injures the colonial sugar-maker in a manner much more irksome and irritating, than would any supervision merely to prevent fraud, and that this is the more unjustifiable since no interest of the revenue requires it. The effect of it is uncertain, and the duty to which any sample of sugar may be liable cannot be exactly known at the place of its manufacture. If the planter sells his produce on the spot, the buyer exacts, as security to himself, more concession in price than the assessment of the duty may sometimes justify; and if he consigns it to England, the Customs fine every improve-

ment beyond the undefinable standard, by an increased duty out of proportion to the difference in market value.

That these consequences, from which, by the absence of any local authority to refer to, there is no escape, restrict and limit the processes and skill of the colonial sugar-maker more severely and fatally than any regulations which it has been proposed to apply to refiners in England, or than even affected soap, glass making, or any of the other industries which have at any time been carried on in bond, or under the Excise.

That it appears from their own evidence that the refiners, or so-called refiners, by adding moisture, turn out a larger weight of sugar than they pay either price or duty for; in other words, for every 100 pounds of sugar chargeable with 12*s.* 8*d.* or 13*s.* 10*d.* duty, they turn out and sell more than 100 pounds of sugar rendered, by mere discolouration, equal, in appearance at least, to sugar on which the colonial maker has to bear a duty of 16*s.*

That your memorialists cannot avoid referring also to what was vaguely and indistinctly suggested before the Committee of the House of Commons, to the effect that a comparison of the supply of labour in the West Indies with that in other colonies, slave or free, might be fairly allowed at this day to influence Her Majesty's Government and the Legislature against the reform of the sugar duties. The colonists of Mauritius, when the protection against the produce of slave labour was abolished, and it was declared that equal competition against all the world was henceforward to be the rule, without exception, for all the colonies, suffered not less than the others. By great efforts they prepared themselves for this competition, and they conceive themselves entitled to ask that the competition should now be really free and fair, instead of finding themselves, after undergoing all the losses and disadvantages, deprived of all the promised benefits by laws which give protection and favour to others, who may have shown less decision and enterprise.

That your memorialists need not remind your Grace that the cultivation of this island is entirely dependent on labour imported, at vast expenses, and without aid of loan or credit from the Home Treasury, and that, if the West Indies have not had timely recourse to immigration, it is not owing to any regulations of the Imperial Government or Legislature which did not apply with equal force here: and that in many important points affecting the introduction and service of immigrants, the regulations in the West Indies were more favourable to the planter than those which, until quite recently, prevailed here.

That your memorialists, in beseeching your Grace to take into your favourable consideration, and to promote the removal of their grievances, disclaim all desire to injure any other natural and legitimate interest, and believe that the change which they solicit would quicken the progress of improvement in the West Indies, and the introduction of what their advocates confess to be the true process of manufacture; and that there, as here, even the smaller estates, which it is said cannot afford new machinery, and which, from multiplication of management and other causes of inefficiency and expense, cannot pay expenses, would not really suffer from it,—that there, as here, they would be aggregated together, on terms equally advantageous to their struggling proprietors and to the colonies in which they are situated.

That the Chairman of the Refiners' Association confesses that if equality were established between the colonial sugar-maker and the home refiner, by an entire absence of duty, the refiners would be able successfully to compete, and the great increase of their business would continue, and no explanation has been given, nor as far as your memorialists can perceive could there be, how an equality produced by a uniform duty should be more unfair to the refiner's interests in the particular referred to than an equality by no duty at all.

That your memorialists would be going beyond their province did they attempt to discuss here the relative position of the English and foreign European refiner, and to inquire whether any or what mode, equalising the competition between them should, or can be adopted, with due regard to general principles and interests; but leaving that question to the consideration which it may be found rightly entitled to in the proper quarters, they are of opinion that in fairness and justice they are fully warranted to ask for and obtain the redress of a system which inflicts on themselves and other subjects of the Queen, at home and abroad, proved and admitted inconveniences and injuries, even though that redress should appear to threaten to affect in some degree the other interests now enjoying artificial protection; and they are fully persuaded that the fears put forward of injury to the general consumers, or even to the West Indies and refiners are conjectural only, and would be found to be exaggerated and chimerical, and that these interests would speedily adapt themselves to the change, and flourish under it.

That at all events, your memorialists have been unable to discover why the same system of taxation should not be applied to sugar as to coffee and tea; nor why the cry of ruin to the British refiners from the application to this article of the principles of Free Trade should be listened to, any more than it was in the case of the corn grower, ship builder, and silk or paper manufacturer.

That your memorialists beg to be allowed to state respectfully, and with great regret, that the continued subjection of this British colony to disadvantages greater than those so energetically deprecated by the home refiners for their own industry, is occasioning deeper and deeper dissatisfaction and discontent.

That the planters of this island cannot avoid contrasting the discouragements inflicted on them, and the favour, intentionally or not, conferred to their prejudice, on the home refiners

refiners by the English duties, with the equality and fair play allowed to their neighbours in the French Island of Bourbon, and are painfully struck with the fact that England alone of all countries maintains these artificial and uncertain standards for duties, and—double and unexplained anomaly—on sugar alone, of all articles; though from the magnitude of the trade in it, and from its importance to the comfort of the people, it might claim to be placed on the most favoured footing.

That your memorialists, looking to the unexpected conclusions adopted by the majority of the Committee of the House of Commons, and to the suggestions offered in lieu of the simple and efficacious remedy of adopting a fair and uniform rate of duty on all sugars, beg to be allowed to add:—

That some such modification as that proposed by Mr. St. John, of the Customs, would meet some of the present complaints; and your memorialists would advocate the principle of widening the range of the standards rather than that of increasing their number, as proposed, with some hesitation, by Sir Thomas Freemantle.

That to give any effectual relief, the standard for 13*s.* 10*d.* duty should be carried up so as to include No. 18, Dutch standard—a quality which is made by many estates here by one process, without re-melting, or any attempt at refining, for which latter operation, even if he could hope otherwise to compete with the advantages and appliances at the command of the European refiner, the planter has neither space, time, nor skilled labour.

That your memorialists agree with Mr. St. John, that to introduce one or more additional standards would much add to the difficulties of the officers of the Customs, and to the embarrassments of the importer—which he thinks it very material to consider.

That your memorialists have, therefore, seen with satisfaction that Sir Thomas Freemantle gives Mr. St. John's plan the merit of greater convenience and simplicity, and leaves it open for adoption.

That they would beg to be allowed to submit, through your Grace, to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the departments to which such questions may be referred, the following figures in support of their view:—

Sugars equal to Dutch No. 14 would, according to Sir Thomas Freemantle's proposal, pay 13*s.* 10*d.* duty. Sugars from Nos. 14 to 16 would pay 15*s.*; and from Nos. 16 to 18, 16*s.* 6*d.* As each Dutch number is reckoned intrinsically (as nearly as on an average of the market it can be stated) to represent in value 8*d.* to 9*d.*, it is evident that the planter, on the sale of sugar No. 15 would, as compared with No. 14, lose the difference between 8½*d.*—enhanced value—and 14*d.* augmentation of duty. He would, therefore, be compelled to aim at bordering on No. 16, and if he just hit the limit, he would have, against the positive increase of 14*d.* in the duty, perhaps an increase in price of 17*d.*; the net difference affording, at best, no compensation for the extra cleaning; but if he chanced to be assessed over No. 16, he would be immediately punished for sending to market an improved article, by an additional duty of 18*d.*, without obtaining any nameable increase in price.

That this practical demonstration appears to prove that it is in truth impossible, with the best and fairest intentions, to establish differential standards—still more so, if so multiplied, and with such narrow limits—without at once hampering and crippling, in a manner not intended by Sir Thomas Freemantle, the colonial producer, who from the nature of things cannot work exactly according to standards and tests to be applied at such a distance, and who has no referee on the spot to guide him.

That further, the scale proposed by Sir Thomas Freemantle would be more exclusive of good sugars than the present one; for sugars of Nos. 16 and 17, which he acknowledges to be now practically shut out by a duty of 16*s.*, would be subjected to 16*s.* 6*d.*

That the same high authority supports the proposal of more minute differences in the standard, on account of the less vehement conflict, which such small differences might raise between the importer and the officers of Customs, but that your memorialists respectfully hope that the increased embarrassment and loss which it would occasion to the colonial sugar-maker may be also worthy of some consideration when no interest, either of the revenue or of the general public at home, are put in question.

That it is clear, that to the planter and to his consignee at home—more than to the mere importer, whose agent here protects him by beating down the planter's price by fear of the assessment—the multiplication of the standards would, even if the new duties proposed were such as to induce good sugars being sent to England, give occasion to constant discussions; and that what might be saved in the heat of the discussion from the smallness of the amount in dispute in any particular case, would be greatly outweighed by the accumulated irritation arising from more frequent collisions; and that in the aggregate, the discontent and loss of the colonial sugar-maker would be greater than it is at present.

That your memorialists and their constituents, confident in the justice of the representations which they again respectfully submit to your Grace, to Her Majesty's Government, and the British Parliament, cherish the hope, that their petition will at length be favourably received; and that in the next Session of Parliament one uniform and equitable rate of duty may be adopted for all sugars; or that, failing the entire abolition of the system of classification, the scale may be so modified, and its steps so widened, as to make it practicable for the planter to work within them, less exposed to the unintended disappointments and losses which he now suffers.

And they will ever pray.

Mauritius, December 1862.

SUGAR DUTIES (MAURITIUS).

COPIES of a MEMORIAL on the subject of the SUGAR DUTIES, addressed by the Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce of the *Mauritius* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the Month of December 1862; and of the DESPATCH of the Governor of the Colony, forwarding the same.

(*Mr. Crawford.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *March* 1863.

148.

Under 1 *oz.*

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 February 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Quantity of SUGAR and MOLASSES used in Brewing BEER and Distilling SPIRITS, for the Year ended the 30th day of September 1862 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 78, of Session 1862)."

RETURN of the Quantity of SUGAR and MOLASSES used in Brewing BEER and Distilling SPIRITS, for the Year ended the 30th day of September 1862.

	In the Brewing of BEER.	In the Distillation of SPIRITS.	
	Sugar.	Sugar.	Molasses.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Year ended 30th September 1862 - -	78,684	17,747	340,871

Inland Revenue Office,
18 February 1863.

W. M. Moxon,
Chief Accountant for Excise.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

RETURN of the Quantity of SUGAR and MOLASSES used in brewing BEER and Distilling SPIRITS, for the Year ended 30th September 1862 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 78, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *February* 1863.

TEA, COFFEE, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 June 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the RATES of DUTIES payable on TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, SUGAR, FOREIGN SPIRITS, FOREIGN WINES, and MALT, in the Years 1831 and 1863 respectively."

(*Colonel Barttelot.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 19 *June* 1863.

RETURN of the RATES of DUTIES payable on TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, SUGAR, FOREIGN SPIRITS, FOREIGN WINES, and MALT, in the years 1831 and 1863 respectively.—(So far as relates to the Duties on Imported Commodities.)

	Rates of Duty (Customs or Excise) chargeable in the United Kingdom on the several Imported Commodities hereunder specified.					
	In the Year 1831.			In the Year 1863.		
		Per Centum, ad valorem.			*Per Lb.*	
		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Tea	If sold at above 2 *s.* per lb.	100	– –	Previously to the 25th April	–	1 5
	If sold at or under 2 *s.* per lb.	96	– –	On and after that date	–	1 –
		Per Lb.				
Coffee	Of and from British Possessions in America.	–	– 6			
	Imported from British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.	–	– 9	Of whatever growth, and whencesoever imported:		
				Raw	–	– 3
	Imported from other places within those limits.	–	1 –	Kiln dried, roasted or ground	–	– 4
	Otherwise imported	–	1 3			
Cocoa	Of and from British Possessions in America.	–	– 6			
	Imported from British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.	–	– 9	Of whatever growth, and whencesoever imported.	–	– 1
	Imported from other places within those limits.	–	1 –			
	Otherwise imported	–	1 3			
					Per Cwt.	
				Refined sugar and sugar candy	–	18 4
		Per Cwt.		Unrefined sugar, of whatsoever growth, and whencesoever imported:		
Sugar	Refined sugar	8	8 –			
	Sugar candy, brown	5	12 –			
	„ white	8	8 –			
	Unrefined Sugar:			White clayed, or equal in quality thereto.	–	16 –
	Of the British West Indies or Mauritius.	1	4 –	Yellow Muscovado and brown clayed, or equal in quality thereto.	–	13 10
	Of British Possessions in the East Indies.	1	12 –	Brown Muscovado, and all sugar not equal in quality to brown clayed.	–	12 8
	Foreign	3	3 –			
				Not sweetened or mixed:	*Per Proof Gallon.*	
		Per Proof Gallon.		Rum, Foreign, not imported from the place of its growth	–	10 5
Spirits (Foreign and Colonial)	Not sweetened or mixed:			Rum, of British Possessions, and Foreign rum, when imported direct from the place of its growth.	–	10 2
	Rum, Foreign	1	2 6	Brandy, Geneva, and unenumerated.	–	10 5
	Rum, of British Possessions in America and Mauritius.	–	9 –		*Per Gallon.*	
	Brandy, Geneva, and unenumerated.	1	2 6	Sweetened or mixed, so that the strength cannot be ascertained:		
		Per Gallon.		Rum shrub	–	10 2
	Sweetened or mixed, so that the strength cannot be ascertained:			Unenumerated:		
	Rum shrub	–	9 –	Foreign	–	14 –
	Unenumerated:			Of British Possessions	–	10 2
	Foreign	1	10 –			
	Of British Possessions in America and Mauritius.	1	– –			

Rates of Duty (Customs or Excise) chargeable in the United Kingdom on the several Imported Commodities hereunder specified—*continued.*

	In the Year 1831.		In the Year 1863.	
		Per Gallon.		*Per Gallon.*
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Wine	Foreign	– 5 6	Containing less than 26 degrees of proof spirit.	– 1 –
	Of the Cape of Good Hope	– 2 9	Containing 26, and less than 42 degrees of proof spirit.	– 2 6
			And, additional, for every degree of strength beyond 41 degrees.	– – 3
			When imported in bottles, and of any strength under 42 degrees of proof spirit.	– 2 6
				Per Quarter.
Malt (Foreign)	Prohibited			1 5 –

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 17 June 1863.

(signed) *John A. Messenger.*

A RETURN of the RATES of DUTIES payable on SUGAR (Home-made) and MALT in the Years 1831 and 1863, respectively.

SUGAR.

	1831.	1863.
		Per Cwt. £. s. d.
Candy brown or white refined sugar, or sugar of equal quality thereto	The duties on home-made sugar were not imposed until 1837.	– 18 4
White-clayed sugar, or sugar equal in quality thereto		– 16 –
Yellow Muscovado and brown-clayed sugar, or sugar equal in quality thereto		– 13 10
Brown Muscovado sugar, or sugar equal in quality thereto		– 12 8
Molasses		– 5 –

MALT.

		1831.	1863.
		Per Bushel. s. d.	*Per Bushel.* s. d.
England		2 7	2 $8\frac{11}{20}$
Scotland and Ireland	Made from barley	2 7	2 $8\frac{11}{20}$
	„ „ bere or bigg	2 –	2 $1\frac{1}{5}$

Inland Revenue Office, 8 June 1863.

W. M. Moxon, Chief Accountant.

TEA, COFFEE, &c.

RETURN of the Rates of Duties payable on Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Foreign Spirits, Foreign Wines, and Malt, in the Years 1831 and 1863 respectively.

(*Colonel Barttelot.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *June* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 May 1863;—*for*,

"RETURN of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD of TRADE and MANUFACTURES in *Scotland*, for the Years 1855 to 1862, both inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, of Session 1856)."

(*Mr. Crum-Ewing.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *June* 1863.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1855–56 - - - - - - - - p. 3
Ditto - - ditto - - 1856–57 - - - - - - - - p. 7
Ditto - - ditto - - 1857–58 - - - - - - - - p. 14
Ditto - - ditto - - 1858–59 - - - - - - - - p. 19
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60 - - - - - - - - p. 24
Ditto - - ditto - - 1860–61 - - - - - - - - p. 32
Ditto - - ditto - - 1861–62 - - - - - - - - p. 42

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS:

Account of Receipts and Expenditure for the Building of the National Gallery, Edinburgh, carried forward from 5 April 1855 to the final completion of the Building, being continuation from the year 1855 of Supplement to Return of the Board's Receipt and Expenditure from 5 April to 30 September 1862 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 52

Account of Expenditure of the Parliamentary Grant, made in Session 1858, to the Board of Manufactures, for receiving the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland into the Royal Institution, and supplying them there with a Museum and Council Room fitted and furnished - - p. 53

RETURN of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD of TRUSTEES for MANUFACTURES in *Scotland*, for the Years from 1855 to 1862, both inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, of Session 1856).

RECEIPTS

For the Year from 5 April 1855 to 5 April 1856.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE of last year brought forward, as per Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, Session 1856				2,720	15	6
Government Annuity settled by Act of Parliament in the 5th year of the reign of his Majesty George the First, in discharge of the equivalents due to Scotland by the Treaty of Union, due at 5th July 1855, for the year ended 5th April 1856				2,000	–	–
Annual Government Grant in aid of the gratuitous exhibition of the Torrie Collection, for the year ended 5th April 1856				100	–	–
Rent due by the Royal Institution for the Fine Arts, for the year ended Martinmas 1855, paid without deduction of income tax	380	–	–			
Rent due by the Royal Society for the Fine Arts, for the year ended Martinmas 1855, less income tax	245	14	–			
				625	14	–
Dividend on 15,770 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*, in the 3 per Cent. Stock, for the year ended 10th October 1855, less income tax				443	10	11
Interest on 4,000 *l.* on Craigpark Estate at 4 per cent., for the year ended Martinmas 1855, less income tax	150	–	–			
Interest on 10,000 *l.* lent on Leggatston Estate, at 3½ per cent., for the year ended Martinmas 1855, less income tax	328	2	6			
				478	2	6
Dividend on 800 *l.* in Edinburgh City Bonds, for the year ended 1st February 1856, less income tax				22	8	–
Income tax retained from the feu-duty on the Royal Institution Building, for the year ended Whitsunday 1855				7	5	10
Income from the Grant to the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, for the year ended 1st June 1855				13	6	8
Interest allowed by the Royal Bank on the General Account of the Board, for the year ended 5th April 1856				89	2	10
TOTAL £.				6,500	6	3

EXPENDITURE

For the Year from 5 April 1855 to 5 April 1856.

ARTICLE 1.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Grants to Public Bodies:						
By George Todd, Esq., Treasurer to the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society of Scotland, being the annual grant to that body, for the year ended 1st June 1855, as sanctioned by Royal Warrant, of 6th January 1834	200	–	–			
– George Forbes, Esq., Treasurer to the Royal Institution for the Fine Arts in Scotland, being the annual grant payable to that body, for the year ended 27th October 1855, in terms of Royal Warrant of 24th November 1829	500	–	–			
AMOUNT of Article First £.				700	–	–
Carried forward £.				700	–	–

EXPENDITURE, 1855–56—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		700 – –
ARTICLE 2.		
Compensation Allowances:		
By Compensation Allowances to the following retired stampmasters of linen, inspectors of yarn, and surveyors of flax culture for the loss of their offices by the repeal of the Linen Laws, for the year ended 24th June 1855, viz.:—		
William Smith, stampmaster, Colinsburgh - - -	3 1 8	
David Blair - ditto - Dundee - - - -	36 3 2	
Robert Donn - ditto - Forfar - - - -	67 6 –	
John Mackintosh ditto - Inverness - - - -	– 18 –	
Hugh Stodart, flax surveyor, Carnwath - - - -	16 13 4	
Charles Blair, stampmaster, Dundee - - - - -	1 15 1	
William Gloag - ditto - Perth - - - - -	25 14 –	
William Berry, yarn inspector do. - - - - -	2 – –	
John Anderson, stampmaster, Stirling - - - -	3 1 4	
AMOUNT of Article Second - - - £.		156 12 7
ARTICLE 3.		
Feu-duty on the Royal Institution Building:		
By City of Edinburgh, feu-duty on the Royal Institution Building for the year, from Whitsunday 1854 to Whitsunday 1855 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 125 – –	
AMOUNT of Article Third - - - £.		25 – –
ARTICLE 4.		
Salaries to the Directors and Masters in the Board's School of Design, to the Lecturer on Pictorial Anatomy, &c., &c.:		
By Alexander Christie, director, Ornamental Department, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - -	£. s. d. 200 – –	
– E. W. Dallas, master in Ornamental Department, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - - -	150 – –	
– Robert Scott Lauder, director, Antique Department, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - -	200 – –	
– John Ballantyne, master in Antique Department, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - -	175 – –	
– Professor James Miller, lecturer on Pictorial Anatomy in the School of Design, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856	100 – –	
– James Grahame, first curator in the Picture Gallery, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - -	100 – –	
– Robert Little, housekeeper and second curator in the Picture Gallery, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - -	30 – –	
– James Johnston, third curator in the Picture Gallery, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - -	50 – –	
– James Walters, assistant curator, School of Design, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - -	50 – –	
AMOUNT of Article Fourth - - - £.		1,055 – –
ARTICLE 5.		
Official Salaries as charged on the Board under the Consolidated Establishment of the Boards of Manufactures and Fisheries:		
By Hon. B. F. Primrose, secretary, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 176 – –	
– John Scott, porter, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 -	75 – –	
– Stephen Phillips, curator, Statue Gallery, salary for the year ended 5th April 1856 - - - - - - - - -	72 – –	
AMOUNT of Article Fifth - - - £.		323 – –
Carried over - - - £.		2,359 12 7

EXPENDITURE, 1855-56—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	2,359 12 7
ARTICLE 6.		
Examples and Books, &c., for the School of Design, Prizes for the Students, &c.;—		
Examples and Books.		
By J. Nisbet, auctioneer, Edinburgh, for a copy of Cicognara Storia della Scultura, with Atlas of Plates - - -	5 15 6	
– Alexander Hill, Edinburgh, for a coloured engraving of the roof of the Sistine Chapel - - - - - - -	2 2 –	
– Day and Son, London, for a set of Marshall's Physiological Diagrams - - - - - - - - - -	9 9 –	
– Robert Seton, Edinburgh, for two sets of Weitbricht's German Ornaments - - - - - - - - - -	5 – –	
– H. Lang, ditto, for cast of a Rosette - - - - -	1 5 –	
– P. and D. Colnaghi, London, for Part No. 13 of the Corregio Fresco Engravings - - - - - - -	3 5 6	
– John Menzies, Edinburgh, for the Art Journal for year 1855	1 10 –	
– E. W. Dallas, remuneration for writing, preparing, and printing his Treatise on Plane Geometry for Schools of Design, and for supplying 666 copies of the work - - -	200 – –	
AMOUNT paid for Examples - - - £.	228 7 –	
Prizes.—Male Class.	£. s. d.	
I. Drawings from the Flat:		
First prize; No. 14. James Seton - -	2 – –	
Second „ 4. John Procter - -	1 1 –	
Third „ 1. Ebenezer Roxburgh-	1 5 –	
Fourth „ 26. John M'Culloch -	1 1 –	
II. Drawings from the Round:		
First prize; No. 6. Walter Smith - -	3 – –	
Second „ 4. George Aitken -	2 – –	
Third „ 5. Alexander Westwood	1 1 –	
III. Shaded Drawings, in Chalk:		
First prize; No. 1. Walter Smith - -	4 – –	
Second „ 6. William Miller -	3 – –	
Ditto, in Water Colour and Tempera:		
Prize; - No. 1. Robert Bruce - -	4 – –	
IV. Drawings from Flowers:		
Prize; - No. 1. George Nelson -	3 – –	
V. Perspective Drawings:		
First prize; No. 2. David Robertson -	2 – –	
Second „ 19. Alexander Kirkwood	1 1 –	
VI. Composition:		
First prize; No. 1. Robert Anderson -	5 – –	
Second „ 5. Samuel Hunter -	4 – –	
Third „ 3. John Smart - -	2 – –	
VII. Practical Architecture:		
First prize; - Robert Anderson -	3 3 –	
Second „ - Walter Turbett -	1 16 –	
Female Classes.		
I. Pupil Teachers:		
First prize; No. 3. Rachael Clinkscales-	1 11 6	
Second „ 9. Helen Hay Peffers -	1 1 –	
II. Amateurs:		
First prize; No. 11. Joanna Anderson -	1 11 6	
Second „ 9. Helen Lauder - -	1 11 6	
Extra „ 12. Flora Macdonald -	2 2 –	
Carried forward - - - £.	52 5 6	228 7 – 2,359 12 7

EXPENDITURE, 1855–1856—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	52 5 6	228 7 –	2,359 12 7
Article 6—*continued.*			
Antique Department.—Male Class.			
I. Drawing from the Round:			
First prize; No. 9, Alexander Lauder - -	6 – –		
To whom was also awarded the Keith prize and Bronze Medal of the Royal Scottish Academy, which were presented to him by the President of the Academy.			
Second prize; No. 7. William McTaggart -	5 – –		
Third „ 12. Peter Graham - -	4 – –		
Fourth „ 20. Hugh Cameron - -	3 – –		
Fifth „ 18. George Chalmers -	3 – –		
Sixth „ 8. George McCulloch -	2 – –		
II. Painting from Life:			
First prize; No. 11. Alexander Burr - -	5 – –		
Second „ 20. Hugh Cameron - -	2 2 –		
Third „ 17. William McTaggart -	2 2 –		
III. Models from the Antique:			
First prize; No. 5. John Hutchison - -	2 12 6		
Second „ 3. Robert Sanderson -	2 2 –		
AMOUNT paid for Prizes - - - £.		89 4 –	
AMOUNT of Article Sixth - - - £.			317 11 –
ARTICLE 7.			
By Contingent Expenses in carrying on the Business of the Office, viz.:—			
For Taxes, Insurance, Repairs, Furnishings, Postages, Printing, Advertising, Heating, Cleaning, Lighting, &c., for which the Secretary has accounted to us, and produced vouchers - - - - - - - - - -			648 14 11
			3,325 18 6
From which deduct:			
Pension to John Anderson, stampmaster, Stirling, not claimed at the close of the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			3 1 4
			3,322 17 2
By Transfers for executing the Building of the National Gallery in Edinburgh, viz.:—			
1855:	£. s. d.		
6 March. Omitted to be taken credit for in the year's Account, to 5th April 1855 - - - - - -	1,000 – –		
11 May. In full of Board's contribution of 15,000 *l.** - -	1,500 – –		
			2,500 – –
* The rest of the 15,000 *l.* was made up by sale of Stock and other securities.			
EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 5th April 1856 - - - £.			5,822 17 2
RECEIPTS for the same period - - - - - -			6,500 6 3
BALANCE carried forward to next Year - - - £.			677 9 1

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
5 April 1856.

Comp^d. *J. W.*

RECEIPTS

For the Period from 5 April 1856 to 30 September 1857.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Year's Account brought forward - - - -				677	9	1
Government Annuity due at 5th July 1856, as settled by Act of Parliament in the fifth year of the reign of his Majesty George 1st, in discharge of the equivalents due to Scotland by the Treaty of Union and for the year 1856–57 -				2,000	–	–
Government Annuity due at 5th July 1857, for the year 1857–58 - - - -				2,000	–	–
Annual Government Grant in aid of the gratuitous exhibition of the Torrie collection, for the year 1856–57 - - - - - - - - - -				100	–	–
Rent by the Royal Institution for the Fine Arts for the year, from Martinmas 1855, to Martinmas 1856, less income tax - -	354	13	4			
Rent for the additional half-year, to Whitsunday 1857, less income tax - - - - - - - - - - - -	177	6	8			
Rent by the Royal Society for the year, from Martinmas 1855 to Martinmas 1856, less income tax - - - - - -	244	12	2			
Rent for the additional half-year, to Whitsunday 1857, less income tax - - - - - - - - - - - -	122	6	1			
				898	18	3
Dividend on 15,770 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* in the 3 per Cent. Stock for the year, from 10th October 1855, to 10th October 1856, less income tax	441	11	6			
Dividend received at 5th April 1857, for the period ending 30th September 1857, on the remains of the stock consisting of 10,458 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.*, being the balance left after sale of 5,312 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* of stock to provide Board's additional contribution of 5,000 *l.* to complete the National Gallery - -	146	8	4			
				587	19	10
Interest on 4,000 *l.* lent on Craig Park Estate, at 4 per cent. for the year, from Martinmas 1855 to Martinmas 1856, less income tax - - - - - - - - - - - -	149	6	8			
Interest for the half-year, from Martinmas 1856 to Whitsunday 1857, less income tax - - - - - - - - - -	74	13	4			
Interest on 10,000 *l.* lent on Leggatston, &c., at 3½ per cent. for the year, from Martinmas 1855 to Martinmas 1856, less income tax - - - - - - - - - - - -	326	13	4			
Interest for the half-year, from Martinmas 1856 to Whitsunday 1857, less income tax - - - - - - - - - -	163	6	8			
				714	–	–
Dividend on 800 *l.* in Edinburgh City Bonds for the year, from 1st February 1856 to 1st February 1857, less income tax -	22	8	–			
Dividend on 800 *l.* for the half-year, from 1st February 1857 to 1st August 1857, less income tax - - - - - - -	11	13	–			
				34	1	–
Income tax retained from the feu-duty on the Royal Institution building for the year, from Whitsunday 1855, to Whitsunday 1856 - - - - - - - - - - -	8	6	8			
Income from the Grant to the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society for the year, from 1st June 1855 to 1st June 1856 -	13	6	8			
Income tax for the year, from 1st June 1856 to 1st June 1857 -	5	16	8			
				27	10	–
Admission fees received from the School of Design in year, from 30th September 1856, to 30th September 1857 - - - - - - - - -				255	10	–
Interest allowed by the Royal Bank on the General Account of the Board, from 5th April 1856 to 30th September 1857 - - - - - - - -				145	16	–
TOTAL Receipts - - - - £.				7,441	4	2

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1857.

EXPENDITURE

For the Period from 5 April 1856 to 30 September 1857.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Article 1.		
Grants to Public Bodies:		
By George Todd, Esq., Treasurer to the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society of Scotland, being the Annual Grant to that body, for the year ended 1st June 1856, as sanctioned by Royal Warrant of 6th January 1834	200 – –	
– Ditto - - ditto, year ended 1st June 1857	200 – –	
– George Forbes, Esq., Treasurer to the Royal Institution for the Fine Arts in Scotland, being the Annual Grant payable to that body, for the year ended 27th October 1856, in terms of Royal Warrant of 24th November 1829	500 – –	
Amount of Article First	£.	900 – –
Article 2.		
Compensation Allowances:		
By Compensation Allowances to the following retired stampmasters of linen, inspectors of yarn, and surveyors of flax culture, for the loss of their offices by the repeal of the Linen Laws, for the year ended 24th June 1856:	£. s. d.	
William Smith, stampmaster, Colinsburgh	3 1 8	
David Blair - ditto - Dundee	36 3 2	
Robert Donn - ditto - Forfar	67 6 –	
John Mackintosh ditto - Inverness	– 18 –	
Hugh Stodart, flax surveyor, Carnwath	16 13 4	
Charles Blair, stampmaster, Dundee	1 15 1	
William Cloag's representatives, late stampmaster, Perth	18 – 6	
William Berry, yarn inspector, Perth	2 – –	
By Compensation Allowances, for the year ended 24th June 1857:		
William Smith, stampmaster, Colinsburgh	3 1 8	
David Blair - ditto - Dundee	36 3 2	
Trustees of Robert Donn, stampmaster, Forfar	51 8 11	
Hugh Stodart, flax surveyor, Carnwath	16 13 4	
Charles Blair, stampmaster, Dundee	1 15 1	
Executors of William Berry, yarn inspector, Perth	1 9 –	
Amount of Article Second	£.	256 8 11
Article 3.		
Feu-duty on Royal Institution Building:	£. s. d.	
By City of Edinburgh feu-duty on the Royal Institution Building, year, from Whitsunday 1855 to Whitsunday 1856	125 – –	
– Ditto - ditto - year from Whitsunday 1856 to Whitsunday 1857, less income tax	116 13 4	
Amount of Article Third	£.	241 13 4
Article 4.		
Salaries to the Directors and Masters in the Board's School of Design; to the Lecturer on Pictorial Anatomy, &c.:		
By Alexander Christie, director, Ornamental Department, amount of salary paid to him, at the rate of 200 *l.* per annum, for the period from 5th April 1856 to 30th September 1857, being nearly 18 months, the financial year having been altered to date, to 30th September in each year instead of 5th April	247 5 2	
– E. W. Dallas, master in ditto, amount of salary, at the rate of 150 *l.* per annum, ditto	185 8 11	
– Robert Scott Lauder, director, Antique Department, ditto, at the rate of 200 *l.* per annum, ditto	247 5 2	
Carried forward	£. 679 19 3	1,398 2 3

EXPENDITURE, 1856-57—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	679	19	3	1,398	2	3
Article 4—*continued.*						
By John Ballantyne, master in Antique Department, at the rate of 175 *l.* per annum, to 30th September 1857, as preceding	216	7	1			
– Professor James Miller, lecturer on Pictorial Anatomy in the School of Design - - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–			
– James Grahame, first curator, Picture Gallery, at the rate of 100 *l.* per annum, to 30th September 1857, as above - -	123	12	7			
– Robert Little, housekeeper and second curator, Picture Gallery, at the rate of 30 *l.* per annum, to 30th September 1857, as above - - - - - - - - - -	37	1	9			
– James Johnston, third curator, Picture Gallery, at the rate of 50 *l.* per annum, to 30th September 1857, as above -	61	16	4			
– George Walters, assistant curator, School of Design, at the rate of 50 *l.* per annum, to 30th September 1857, as above -	61	16	4			
AMOUNT of Article Fourth - - - £.				1,280	13	4
ARTICLE 5.						
Official Salaries as charged on the Board under the Consolidated Establishment of the Boards of Manufactures and Fisheries:—						
By Hon. B. F. Primrose, secretary, his amount of salary for the same period, viz., from 5th April 1856 to 30th September 1857, at the rate of 176 *l.* per annum - - - -	217	11	9			
– John Scott, porter, his amount of salary for the same period, at the rate of 75 *l.* per annum - - - - - -	92	14	9			
– Stephen Phillips, curator, Statue Gallery, his amount of salary for the same period, at the rate of 72 *l.* per annum - -	89	–	3			
AMOUNT of Article Fifth - - - £.				399	6	9
ARTICLE 6.						
Examples and Books, &c., for the School of Design, Prizes for the Students, &c.:—						
Examples and Books:						
By Robert Seton, foreign bookseller, Edinburgh, for a copy of Albertolli Corso Elementari d'Ornamenti - - - -	2	10	–			
– Barthes and Lowell, London, for vol. 8 of Museo Vaticano, and two vols. Museo Gregorio - - - - - -	17	17	–			
– John Menzies, Edinburgh, for Art Journal for 1856 - -	1	10	–			
– Alexander Hill, ditto, for chromo-lithographs - -	6	9	–			
– Robert K. Nelson, ditto, for photographs - - -	5	10	6			
– P. and D. Colnaghi, London, for Part No. 14 of the engravings from the Corregio Frescoes - - - - - - -	2	4	6			
– Alexander Christie, Edinburgh, for a copy of Thiebault on Perspective, purchased by him in Paris for School of Design	–	12	–			
– Robinson P. Sutherland, Edinburgh, for Kirby's Perspective	1	5	–			
– Alexander Hill, Edinburgh, for Cotman's sepia drawings and for chromo-lithographs - - - - - - -	7	16	6			
– Thomas Wilkinson Wallace, Louth, for carvings in lime-tree in three stages, of apricot and case - - - -	3	16	6			
AMOUNT paid for Examples and Books - - - £.	49	11	–			
Prizes, Session 1855-56.						
Ornamental Department.—Male Classes.						
I. Drawings from the Flat:	£.	s.	d.			
First prize - - William Rounsfell -	2	–	–			
Second „ } Equal { James M'Lachlan -	1	10	6			
Third „ } Equal { Robert Richardson -	1	1	6			
Fourth „ - - Joseph M'Kerrow -	1	1	6			
Fifth „ - - William Gibb -	–	18	6			
Carried forward - - - £.	6	12	–	49	11	–	3,078	2	4

EXPENDITURE, 1856-57—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - - £.	6 12 –	49 11 –	3,078 2 4
Article 6.—*continued.*			
Ornamental Department, Male Classes.—cont^{d}.			
II. Drawings from the Round:			
First prize } Equal { Peter Stewart -	3 – –		
Second prize } { Robert Lindsay -	3 – –		
Third prize } Equal { Robert McCaig -	1 1 6		
Fourth prize } { James Pottie -	1 1 6		
Fifth prize, James Kennedy - - -	1 1 6		
Sixth prize, Alexander McKerrow - -	1 1 6		
III. Shaded Drawings (Chalk):			
First prize, Alexander Westwood - -	2 2 6		
Second prize, John Yelland - - -	2 2 6		
IV. Ditto in Tempera and Water Colour:			
First prize, Robert Bruce - - - -	3 – –		
Second prize, Arthur C. Thom - - -	3 – –		
V. Models from Flowers:			
Prize, James Frater - - - - -	1 1 6		
VI. Perspective Drawings:			
First prize, Alexander Kirkwood - -	4 – –		
Second prize, David Robertson - - -	2 10 –		
Third prize, John Smart - - - -	2 – –		
Fourth prize, Thomas Arnold - - -	2 – –		
VII. Class of Composition:			
Prize, John D. Bowie - - - -	2 5 –		
VIII. Class of Practical Architecture:			
First prize, William Ormiston - -	5 – –		
Second prize, Thomas Miller - - -	2 10 –		
Third prize, William Dyce Pay - -	2 – –		
Castings from Holyrood:			
Prize, Samuel Hunter - - -	– 12 6		
	51 2 –		
Female Classes.			
IX. Flowers from Nature:			
Prize, Julia Syme - - - - -	2 5 –		
X. Outlines from the Flat:			
First prize, Rachael Clinkscales - -	1 1 6		
Second prize, Agnes Hay - - -	– 15 6		
XI. Shaded Drawings:			
First prize, Wilhelmina Pagan - -	2 2 6		
Second prize, Isobel Lauder - - -	2 5 –		
XII. Drawing from the Figure:			
First prize, Helen Lauder - - -	1 1 6		
Second prize, Georgina Archer - -	– 18 6		
XIII. Drawing from Ornament:			
First prize, Alice Cuthbertson - -	1 1 6		
Second prize, Julia Howie - - -	– 18 6		
Third prize, Barbara Laurie - - -	– 18 6		
Carried forward - - - £.	64 10 –	49 11 –	3,078 2 4

EXPENDITURE, 1856-57—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	64 10 –	49 11 –	3,078 2 4
Article 6—*continued.*			
Antique Department.			
I. Drawing from the Round:			
First prize, George Chalmers - - -	5 – –		
Second prize, William M'Taggart - -	4 – –		
Third prize, Peter Graham - - -	3 – –		
Fourth prize, James May - - -	3 – –		
Fifth prize, John M'Donald - - -	2 – –		
Sixth prize, Thomas M'Kinlay - -	2 13 –		
II. Painting—Life Academy:			
First prize, William M'Taggart - -	5 – –		
Second prize, John Burr - - - -	2 2 6		
Third prize, Alexander Burr - - -	2 18 6		
III. Models from the Antique:			
First prize, Alexander Brodie - - -	5 – –		
Second prize, John Hutchison - -	2 2 6		
Third prize, William Gellatly - - -	2 2 6		
AMOUNT Paid for Prizes—Session 1855-56		103 9 –	
PRIZES, SESSION 1856-57.			
Ornamental Department—Male Classes.			
I. Drawings from the Flat:			
First prize, Thomas Henderson - -	2 – –		
Second prize, Alexander Steven - -	1 1 –		
Third prize, Hugh Munro Stewart - -	1 5 –		
II. Drawings from the Round:			
First prize, Francis Stanley - - -	3 – –		
Second prize, William Gibb - - -	1 1 –		
Third prize, William Rounsfell - -	– 18 –		
Fourth prize, Robert Morham - - -	– 18 –		
III. Drawings, Shaded (in Chalk):			
Prize, Robert Lindsay - - - -	3 – –		
Prize, Peter Stewart - - - -	3 – –		
Drawings, Shaded (in Water Colour):			
Prize, Robert Morham - - - -	3 – –		
Drawings, Shaded (in Tempera):			
Prize, Thomas W. Hay - - - -	3 – –		
IV. Drawings from Flowers:			
Prize, James Pettie - - - -	1 1 –		
V. Modelling from Flowers:			
Prize, Thomas O. Murdoch - - -	1 1 –		
VI. Geometry:			
First prize, James Symon - - -	3 – –		
Second prize, George Wallace - -	2 10 –		
Third prize, Alexander Kirkwood, jun. -	2 10 –		
Fourth prize, William Goldie - - -	2 5 –		
Practical Construction:			
First prize, Robert Morham - - -	3 – –		
Second prize, Edward Traquair - -	2 5 –		
Carried forward - - - £.	39 15 –	153 – –	3,078 2 4

EXPENDITURE, 1856–57—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	39 15 –	153 – –	3,078 2 4
Article 6—*continued.*			
Ornamental Department, Male Classes—contd.			
VII. Perspective Drawings:			
First prize, Thomas Arnold - - -	3 – –		
Second prize, William Kirkwood - -	1 10 –		
VIII. Practical Architecture:			
First prize, Robert Morham - - -	2 12 6		
Second prize, Thomas Arnold - -	1 10 –		
IX. Wood Carving:			
First prize, James M'Culloch - -	2 2 –		
Second prize, Robert Sanderson - -	1 11 6		
Castings from Holyrood:			
Prize, Samuel Hunter - - - -	3 – –		
	55 1 –		
Female Classes.			
I. Drawing from the Flat:			
First prize, Margaret Marshall - - -	2 2 –		
Second prize, Charlotte B. Carmichael -	1 1 –		
Third prize, Helen Sutherland - - -	1 1 6		
Fourth prize, Jessie Keddie - - -	1 1 –		
II. Outlines from the Figure (Flat):			
Prize, Sarah Ann Kirkwood - -	2 2 –		
Prize, Margaret Dickson - - - -	2 2 –		
III. Drawings, Shaded (in Chalk):			
Prize, Isabella Shiell - - - -	2 2 –		
Drawings (in Water Colour):			
First prize, Amelia Pagan - - -	2 2 –		
Drawings, Shaded (Water Colours):			
Second prize, Jemima G. Stott - - -	2 2 –		
Ladies' Day Classes.			
I. Painting (Oil Colours):			
First prize, Margaret J. Leslie - - -	2 18 6		
Second prize, Isobel Lauder - - -	2 8 –		
II. Painting (Water Colours):			
First prize, Ann Dundas - - - -	1 15 –		
Second prize, Janet Johnson - - -	1 15 –		
	79 13 –		
Antique Department.			
I. Drawing from the Antique:			
First prize, Thomas Graham - - -	5 – –		
Second prize, John Fisher - - -	4 – –		
Third prize, John Stevenson - - -	3 – –		
Fourth prize, James May - - - -	1 10 –		
Fifth prize, William Fyfe - - - -	– 11 6		
Sixth prize, Robert P. Bell - - -	2 5 –		
II. Painting from the Antique:			
First prize, William M'Taggart - - -	4 – –		
Second prize, Thomas M'Kinlay - -	3 – –		
Carried forward - - - £.	102 19 6	153 – –	3,078 2 4

EXPENDITURE, 1856–57—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	102	19	6	153	–	–	3,078	2	4
Article 6—*continued.*									
Antique Department—continued.									
III. Painting from Life:									
First prize, Thomas M'Kinlay - - -	4	–	–						
Second prize, John Fisher - - -	3	–	–						
Third prize, John M'Whirter - - -	2	2	–						
Fourth prize, William M'Taggart - -	2	11	6						
IV. Modelling from Antique:									
First prize, George M'Callum - - -	3	–	–						
Second prize, William Gellatly - -	2	–	–						
V. Painting in Tempera:									
Prize, Thomas W. Hay - - - - -	3	–	–						
Expense of gilding and stamping prize books - - - - - - - -	1	10	6						
AMOUNT paid for Prizes, Session 1856–57 - - - £.				124	3	6			
Furnishings:									
By John Arthur, Janitor in Edinburgh College; account for furnishings provided for Anatomical Lectures, School of Design, Session 1854–55 - - - - - - - -	5	16	–						
By ditto, ditto, Session 1855–56 - - - -	6	–	–						
By ditto, ditto, Session 1856–57 - - - -	6	3	6						
AMOUNT paid for Furnishings - - - £.				17	19	6			
AMOUNT paid for Examples, Prizes, and Furnishings - £.				295	3	–			
By one-half of the sum of 1,133 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* assessment made upon the Board for the repair of the mound sewer, per decreet arbitral and relative city statement, and the proportion thereof due for the Royal Institution Building - - -				566	14	9			
AMOUNT of Article Sixth - - - £.							861	17	9
ARTICLE 7.									
By Contingent Expenses in carrying on the business of the office; viz., for taxes, insurance, repairs, furnishings, postages, printing, advertising, heating, cleaning, lighting, &c., including imprests for maintenance of the National Gallery, for which the Secretary has accounted to us, and produced vouchers - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							1,071	2	8
EXPENDITURE from 5th April 1856, to 30th September 1857 - - -							5,011	2	9
RECEIPTS for the same period - - - -							7,441	4	2
BALANCE carried forward to next year - - - £.							2,430	1	5

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1857.

Compd., *J. W.*

RECEIPTS,

For the Year from 30 September 1857 to 30 September 1858.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Year's Account brought forward - - -	2,430	1	5
Government Annuity due at 5th July 1858, settled by Act of Parliament in the fifth year of the reign of his Majesty George the First, in discharge of the equivalents due to Scotland by the Treaty of Union, and for the year 1857–58	2,000	–	–
Annual Government Grant in aid of the gratuitous exhibition of the Torrie Collection, for the year 1857–58 - - - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
Rent by the Royal Institution of the Fine Arts for the year, from Whitsunday 1857 to Whitsunday 1858, less income tax - - (£. 368 18 4)			
Rent by the Royal Society for the year, from Whitsunday 1857 to Whitsunday 1858, less income tax - - - - - - (254 8 8)	623	7	–
Dividends between 5th April 1857 and 5th April 1858, on 10,458 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* remaining in the 3½ per Cent. Stock, less income tax - - - - -	304	12	–
Interest on 4,000 *l.* lent on Craigpark Estate, at 4 per cent., from Whitsunday 1857 to Whitsunday 1858, less income tax - - (£. 155 6 8)			
Interest on 10,000 *l.* lent on Leggatston Estate, from Whitsunday 1857 to Whitsunday 1858, at 3½ per cent., less income tax - (339 15 10)	495	2	6
Dividends drawn between 1st August 1857 and 1st August 1858, on 800 *l.* in City of Edinburgh Bonds, less income tax - - - - - - - -	23	8	–
Income tax retained from the Grant to the Caledonian Horticultural Society; year, from 1st June 1857 to 1st June 1858 - - - - - - - - -	5	16	8
Admission fees received from the School of Design in year, from 30th September 1857 to 30th September 1858 - - - - - - - - - - -	275	16	–
Parliamentary grant for converting the Picture Galleries in the Royal Institution into Museum and Council-room for the Society of Antiquaries, under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858 - - - - - - - - - - -	2,033	–	–
Interest allowed by the Royal Bank on the General Account of the Board of Manufactures for the year, from 30th September 1857 to 30th September 1858	91	12	10
£.	8,382	16	5

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1858.

EXPENDITURE,

For the Year from 30 September 1857 to 30 September 1858.

ARTICLE 1.

Grants to Public Bodies:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By George Todd, Esq., Treasurer to the Caledonian Horticultural Society of Scotland, being the Annual Grant to that body, for the year ended 1st June 1858, as sanctioned by Royal Warrant of 6th January 1834, and a final payment of this grant under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858 -	200 – –	
– David Anderson, Esq., Treasurer to the Royal Institution for the Fine Arts in Scotland, being the Annual Grant payable to that body, for the year ended 27th October 1857, in terms of Royal Warrant of 24th November 1829 - - - -	500 – –	
AMOUNT of Article First - - - £.		700 – –

ARTICLE 2.

Compensation Allowances:

By Compensation Allowances to the following retired stampmasters of linen, inspectors of yarn, and surveyors of flax culture, for the loss of their offices by the repeal of the Linen Laws, for the year ended 24th June 1858:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Smith, stampmaster, Colingsburgh - -	3 1 8	
David Blair, stampmaster, Dundee - - -	36 3 2	
Hugh Stodard, flax surveyor, Carnwath - - -	16 13 4	
Charles Blair, stampmaster - - - - -	1 15 1	
AMOUNT of Article Second - - - £.		57 13 3

ARTICLE 3.

Feu-duty on Royal Institution Building:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By City of Edinburgh feu-duty on the Royal Institution Building for the year, from Whitsunday 1857 to Whitsunday 1858, less income tax - - -		121 7 2

ARTICLE 4.

Salaries to Directors and Masters in the Boards School of Design, Lecturer on Pictorial Anatomy, &c.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alex. Christie, director, Ornamental Department, salary for the year ended 30th September 1858 - - - - - - - -	200 – –	
E. W. Dallas, master, Ornamental Department, salary for the year ended 30th September 1858 - - - - - - -	150 – –	
Robert Scott Lauder, director, Antique Department, salary for the year ended 30th September 1858 - - - - - -	200 – –	
John Ballantyne, master in Antique Department, salary for the year ended 30th September 1858 - - - - - -	175 – –	
Professor James Miller, lecturer on Pictorial Anatomy in School of Design, for salary ended 30th September 1858 - -	100 – –	
James Graham, first curator, Picture Galleries, Royal Institution, for salary ended 30th September 1858 - - - - -	100 – –	
Robert Little, housekeeper, and second curator in Picture Galleries, Royal Institution, salary for the year ended 30th September 1858	30 – –	
James Johnston, third curator, Picture Galleries, Royal Institution, salary for the year ended 30th September 1858 - - -	50 – –	
W. B. Johnstone, principal curator and keeper of the National Gallery, salary under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858, from 25th February to 30th June 1858 - - -	85 15 9	
George Walters, assistant curator, School of Design, salary for the year ended 30th September 1858 - - - - - -	50 – –	
AMOUNT of Article Fourth - - - £.		1,140 15 9

Note.—Since the 30th of September, the date of closing this account, the sum of 211*l.* 15*s.* has been repaid to the Board by the Department of Science and Art, being for the salaries of the directors, masters, &c. of the School of Design, transferred as a charge upon the Department of Science and Art by Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858, which sum of 211*l.* 15*s.* is taken credit for in the Board's accounts of 1858–59.

Carried forward - - - £. 2,019 16 2

EXPENDITURE, 1857–58—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			2,019 16 2
ARTICLE 5.			
Official Salaries as charged on the Board under the Consolidated Establishment of the Board of Manufactures and Fisheries:—			
Hon. B. F. Primrose, secretary, salary from 30th September 1857 to 25th February 1858, at 176 *l.* per annum - - -	115 – 1		
Hon. B. F. Primrose, secretary, salary at 300 *l.* per annum, from 25th February to 30th June 1858, under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858 - - - - - - - - -	102 18 11		
John Scott, porter, salary, year ended 30th September 1858 -	75 – –		
Stephen Phillips, curator, Statue Gallery, salary, year ended 30th September 1858 - - - - - - - - -	72 – –		
AMOUNT of Article Fifth - - - £.			364 19 –
ARTICLE 6.			
Examples and Books, &c., for the School of Design, Prizes to Students, &c.:—			
Examples and Books:			
John Menzies, Edinburgh, for the Art Journal for 1857 - -		1 10 –	
P. and D. Colnaghi & Co., London, for Part No. 15 of the Corregio Frescoes at Parma - - - - - - - - - -		3 4 6	
Alexander Hill, Edinburgh, for Cotman's sepia drawings and chromo-lithographs - - - - - - - - - -		3 5 –	
AMOUNT paid for examples - - - £.		7 19 6	
Prizes—Session 1857–58.			
Ornamental Department—Male Classes.			
I. Drawings from the Flat:	£. s. d.		
First prize, Colin McVean - - -	2 – –		
Second „ Alex. C. Beattie - - -	1 11 6		
Third „ Thomas Harkness - -	1 1 –		
II. Drawings from the Round:			
First prize, James Symon - - -	3 – –		
Second „ Charles S. Robertson - -	1 1 –		
Third „ Thomas Taylor - - -	1 1 –		
III. Drawings, Shaded (in Chalk):			
First prize, James Miller - - -	3 – –		
Second „ James Pottie - - -	1 1 –		
IV. Drawings, Shaded (in Water Colours):			
First prize, Francis Stanley - - -	3 – –		
Second „ John A. Hamilton - -	1 10 –		
V. Mechanical Drawing:			
Prize, David Thomson - - - -	2 2 –		
VI. Geometry:			
First prize, 2d year, Alex. Steven - -	3 5 –		
First „ 1st year, A. C. Beattie -	3 – –		
Second „ Robert Wm. Aitken - -	2 8 –		
Third „ David Thomson - - -	1 13 –		
VII. Geometrical Design:			
First prize, Robt. Wm. Aitken - -	2 2 –		
Second „ Thomas Harkness - -	1 10 –		
VIII. Construction of Geometric Problems - -			
First prize, Robt. Hamilton Bell - -	1 11 6		
Second „ Alex. Nicoll - - -	1 1 –		
IX. Perspective:			
First prize, Robt. Morham - - -	3 – –		
Second „ John Smart - - -	1 10 –		
Carried forward - - - £.	41 8 –	7 19 6	2,384 15 2

EXPENDITURE, 1857-58—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	41	8	–	7	19	6	2,384	15	2
Article 6—*continued.*									
X. Practical Architecture:									
First prize—George S. Aitkin - -	2	5	–						
Second „ Francis Stanley - -	1	10	–						
XI. Composition:									
Prize—Arthur C. Thom - - -	3	–	–						
XII. Water Colour Drawings:									
First prize—Wm. Gellatly - - -	3	3	–						
Second „ Robt. Morham - - -	2	12	6						
Female Classes.									
I. Drawing from the Flat:									
First prize—Emily Smart - - -	1	1	–						
Second „ Hellen McKay - - -	–	16	–						
Third „ Charlotte Carmichael - -	–	12	–						
II. Outlines from the Figure (Flat):									
First prize—Jessie Kay - - -	1	1	–						
Second „ Rachael White - - -	1	1	–						
III. Shaded Drawings (in Chalk):									
Prize—Mary Doig - - - -	–	18	–						
IV. Shaded Drawings (in Water Colours):									
First prize—Miriam Palmer - - -	2	2	–						
Second „ M. L. Mitchell - - -	1	10	–						
V. Drawings (Oil Colour):									
Prize—Isabella Shiell - - - -	3	14	–						
Female Day Classes.									
VI. Drawings (in Water Colours):									
First prize—Joanna Dundas - -	3	14	–						
Second „ Margaret Carnegie - -	1	1	–						
VII. Drawings (in Oil Colour):									
First prize—Caroline Dundas - -	1	10	–						
Labels for books for above classes -	–	13	–						
Antique and Life Department.									
I. Drawing from the Antique:									
First prize—Alexr. Balfour - - -	4	–	–						
Second „ John Wallace - - -	3	–	–						
Third „ George Scott - - -	–	18	–						
Fourth „ Thomas Hay - - -	–	11	6						
II. Painting from Antique:									
First prize—John Pettie - - -	5	–	–						
Second „ Thomas Hay - - -	3	14	–						
Third „ James Wilson - - -	–	18	–						
III. Painting from Life:									
First prize—Thomas Graham - -	5	–	–						
Second „ Alexr. Leggat - - -	4	–	–						
Third „ John Pettie - - -	4	6	6						
IV. Modelling from Antique:									
Prize—George McCallum - - -	3	–	–						
V. Modelling from Life:									
Prize—John Hutchison - - - -	3	–	–						
Carried forward - - - £.	110	19	6	7	19	6	2,384	15	2

EXPENDITURE, 1857-58—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - £.	110 19 6	7 19 6	2,384 15 2
Article 6—continued.			
Deduct price of prize awarded to Wm. Tyfe, Session 1856-57, declined by him, and awarded in Session 1857-58 to Thomas Hay, but included in last year's accounts - - - - - -	- 11 6		
AMOUNT paid for Prizes - - -		110 8 -	
Furnishings.	£. s. d.		
By John Arthur, Janitor College, Edinburgh, female skeleton for School of Design - -	7 7 -		
- John Arthur, for anatomical furnishings for pictorial anatomy lectures - - -	4 6 -		
AMOUNT paid for Furnishings - - -		11 13 -	
AMOUNT paid for Examples and Furnishings - - - £.		130 - 6	
Other Purposes.	£. s. d.		
By Travelling account of the Deputation of Commissioners to London, summoned by Treasury telegram for the minute of 25th February 1858	25 18 9		
- Payments of Masters, &c., from Fees, School of Design:	£. s. d.		
Session 1856-57.			
Alexr. Christie, director of ornament - - -	100 - -		
Robert Scott Lauder, director of antique - - -	50 - -		
E. W. Dallas, master, geometry class - - - -	50 - -		
George Walters, curator -	10 - -		
Session 1857-58.			
Alexander Christie, director of ornament - - -	100 - -		
Robert Scott Lauder, director of antique - - -	50 - -		
John Ballantyne, master, antique - - - -	30 - -		
E. W. Dallas, master, geometry - - - -	50 - -		
George Walters, curator -	10 - -		
AMOUNT paid out of Fees - - - £.	450 - -		
AMOUNT paid for other purposes - - - £.		475 18 9	
AMOUNT of Article Sixth - - - £.			605 19 3
ARTICLE 7.			
By Contingent expenses in carrying on the business of the office, viz., for taxes, insurance, repairs, furnishings, postages, printing, advertising, heating, cleaning, lighting, &c., including imprests for the maintenance of the National Gallery, for which the secretary has accounted to us, and produced vouchers - - - - - - - - - - - - -			988 9 10
Expenditure for the year from 30th September 1857 to 30th September 1858 -			3,979 4 3
Receipts for the same period - - - - - - - - - - - -			8,382 16 5
BALANCE carried forward to next year - - - £.			4,403 12 2

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1858.

Comp^d., *J. W.*

RECEIPTS

For the Year from 30 September 1858 to 30 September 1859.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Year's Account brought forward - - -				4,403	12	2
Annual Government grant in aid of the gratuitous exhibition of the Torrie collection for the year 1858–59 - - - - - - - - - - - -				100	–	–
Rent by the Royal Society of their premises in the Royal Institution building, for the year ended Whitsunday 1859, less income tax - - - - -				256	12	4
Dividends drawn between 5th April 1858 and 5th April 1859, on 10,458 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* remaining in the 3½ per cent. stock, less income tax - - - - -				307	4	4
Interest on 4,000 *l.* lent on Craigpark estate at 4 per cent., from Whitsunday 1858 to Whitsunday 1859, less income tax - -	156	13	4			
Interest on 10,000 *l.* lent on Leggatston Estate, at 3½ per cent. for ditto, less income tax - - - - - - - - -	342	14	2			
				499	7	6
Dividends drawn between 1st August 1858 and 1st August 1859, on 800 *l.* Edinburgh City Bonds, less income tax - - - - - - - -				23	10	–
Paymaster General, amount voted by Parliament to the Department of Science and Art, to be paid to the School of Art for examples and incidents, for the year from 31st March 1858 to 31st March 1859, under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858, but being less by 50 *l.* than the sum stated in the Minute -				500	–	–
Paymaster General, being repayment of salaries under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858, to Masters' School of Design, paid by the Board for the quarter ended 30th June 1858 - - - - - - - - - -				211	15	–
Admission fees received from the School of Art as follows, viz.,	£.	s.	d.			
Autumn and winter session, 1858–59 - - - - -	310	9	6			
Spring and summer session, 1859 - - - - - -	234	6	–			
				544	15	6
Proceeds of sale of old drawing boards, easels, &c. - - - - - -				34	10	6
Proceeds of sale of Society of Antiquaries' fixtures on removing their museum to the Royal Institution - - - - - - - - - - -				24	19	2
National Gallery receipts as follows, viz.—	£.	s.	d.			
Admission fees, from 21st March to 30th September 1859 - -	102	15	–			
Catalogues sold - - - - - - - - - - - -	115	2	6			
Charges upon umbrellas, sticks and parasols - - - - -	45	13	4			
				263	10	10
Royal Scottish Academy, in repayment of salary and cleaning allowance of doorkeeper, National Gallery, for the period from 2d February to 14th May 1859 -				18	1	1
Interest allowed by the Royal Bank on the general account of the Board of Manufactures for the year, from 30th September 1858 to 30th September 1859				106	11	3
TOTAL - - - £.				7,294	9	8

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1859.

EXPENDITURE

For the Year from 30th September 1858 to 30th September 1859.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Feu Duty on Royal Institution Building.		
By City of Edinburgh, Feu Duty on the Royal Institution Building for the year, from Whitsunday 1858 to Whitsunday 1859, less income tax - - - - - - - - -	122 7 11	
AMOUNT paid for Feu Duty - - - £.		122 7 11
Compensation Allowances.		
By Compensation Allowances to the following Retired Stampmasters of Linen, Inspectors of Yarn, and Surveyors of Flax Culture, for the loss of their offices by the repeal of the Linen Laws, for the year ended 24th June 1859:		
	£. s. d.	
William Smith, stampmaster, Colinsburgh - - - - -	3 1 8	
David Blair - ditto - Dundee - - - - - -	36 3 2	
Charles Blair - ditto - Dunkeld - - - - - -	1 15 1	
AMOUNT of Compensations - - - £.		40 19 11
Official Salaries charged on the Board under the Consolidated Establishment of the Boards of Manufactures and Fisheries, and Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858:		
Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary, salary for the year ended 30th September 1859 - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 300 - -	
John Scott, porter - - - ditto - - - -	75 - -	
		375 - -
Royal Institution Salaries.		
By James Grahame, first curator, Royal Institution Picture Gallery, salary half year ended 31st March 1859 - - -	£. s. d. 50 - -	
By Robert Little, second curator, ditto, year ended 30th September 1859 - - - - - - - - -	30 - -	
By James Johnston, third curator, ditto, from 1st October 1858 to 14th January 1859 - - - - - - - - -	26 18 4	
AMOUNT of Royal Institution Salaries - - - £.		106 18 4
Merged Royal Institution Salaries.		
Robert Little, second curator and librarian, salary from 2d February to 30th June 1859 - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 20 8 2	
John Scott, porter, salary from 2d February to 1st May 1859, when he was transferred to Society of Antiquaries - - -	3 17 1	
William C. Miller, clerk ditto, from 31st March to 30th June 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 10 -	
AMOUNT of Merged Institution Salaries - - - £.		26 15 3
School of Art Salaries.		
Samuel Edward Peal, certificated Art Master from the Department of Science and Art, being his proportion of guaranteed salary from 1st to 13th October 1858, upon School of Art Fees - - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 3 9 -	
William A. Morley, ditto ditto from 13th October 1858 to 30th June 1859 ditto - - - - - - - - -	75 6 -	
	78 15 -	
Ditto, School of Art, his fees for the teaching of outside schools, year 1858-59 ditto -	£. s. d. 52 10 -	
Ditto for special training class, Dr. Thomson's school - - - - - -	10 - -	
Ditto, his 15 per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art, upon the rateable fees of Central School - -	66 6 9	
	128 16 9	
Less, salary paid on guarantee to S. E. Peal, as above, ditto - - - - -	£. s. d. 3 9 -	
William A. Morley - -	75 6 -	
	78 15 -	
		50 1 9
Carried forward - - - £.	128 16 9	672 1 5

EXPENDITURE, 1858–59—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -							128	16	9	672	1	5
School of Art Salaries—continued.												
Susan A. Ashworth, certificated Art Mistress from the Department of Science and Art, her guaranteed salary from 30th September 1858 to 30th September 1859, upon School of Art fees - - - - - -	-	-	-	67	10	–						
Ditto, her fees for the teaching of outside schools, 1858–59 - -	43	–	–									
Ditto, payment for teaching female training classes - - - - -	20	–	–									
Ditto, her 20 per cent. as appointed by the Department of Science and Art upon the rateable fees taken in Central School - - - - -	88	9	–									
£.	151	9	–									
Less, her salary paid on guarantee, as above - - - - - -	67	10	–									
				83	19	–						
TOTAL paid to Art Mistress - - - £.							151	9	–			
By Robert Scott Lauder, director, Antique Department, School of Art, his 5 per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art upon the rateable fees taken in the Central School, 1858–59 - - - - - - - - - -							22	2	3			
– Alexander Christie, director, Ornamental Department, his 5 per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art upon the rateable fees taken in the Central School, 1858–59							22	2	3			
– Miriam A. Palmer, interim pupil teacher in female classes, payment to her for spring and summer session, 1858–59 -							3	–	–			
– Isabella Blackburn, payment to her for spring and summer session, 1858–59 - - - - - - - - -							3	–	–			
– George Bayliss, assistant curator, School of Art, salary from 18th February to 30th June 1859, at 60*l.* per annum, chargeable upon the School of Art Fees - - - - -							21	18	–			
AMOUNT of School of Art Salaries - - - £.							352	8	3			
Note.—Under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858, payment of the other salaries of the School of Art was transferred to the Department of Science and Art.												
School of Art Examples.												
Chapman and Hall, London, their account for examples supplied as agents for the Science and Art Department, 21st October 1858 - - -				£.	s.	d.						
				21	19	11						
Ditto, for additional examples, 30th December -				6	5	8						
Ditto, for additional examples, 29th September 1859				4	–	–						
Domenico Brucciano, London, agent for the Department of Science and Art, his account for casts supplied to School of Art, 27th October 1858 - - - - - - - -				4	13	1						
Ditto, ditto, 2d February 1859 - - - -				7	10	2						
Ditto, ditto, 29th September 1859 - - -				2	15	5						
Arthur and James Rigg, Chester, agents for the Department of Science and Art, their account for orthographic models supplied to School of Art, 29th March 1859 - - - - - - -				21	5	9						
Ross and Thomson, photographer, Edinburgh, their account for examples for the female classes, 29th January 1859 - - - - - - -				2	12	6						
John Menzies, publisher, Edinburgh, his account for the Art Union Journal, 1858 - - -				1	10	–						
John Arthur, janitor, Edinburgh College, for furnishings supplied to Professor Miller, for anatomical lectures to the Students, School of Art, 1859				2	–	–						
AMOUNT paid for Examples - - - £.							74	12	6			
Carried forward - - - £.							427	–	9	672	1	5

EXPENDITURE, 1858-59—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - -		427 – 9	672 1 5
School of Art.			
Expenses of Teachers:			
By Susan A. Ashworth, certificated art mistress, her account of travelling expenses from London to Edinburgh, and for lodgings, &c., from 7th to 30th September 1858, per Board minute of 13th September 1858 - - - - -	11 – –		
– Samuel Edward Peal, interim certificated art master, his travelling and lodging account in coming from London to Edinburgh, and residing there from 18th to 30th September 1858, per Board minute of 13th September 1858 -	9 17 6		
AMOUNT paid for Travelling Expenses - - £.		20 17 6	
TOTAL paid for School of Art* - - £.			447 18 3
* *Note.*—This is exclusive of proportion of coals, gas, advertising, repairs, &c., &c., belonging to the School of Art.			
Society of Antiquaries.			
Salaries under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858:			
By William T. M'Culloch, keeper of the Museum, his proportion of salary at 150*l.* from 1st May to 30th June 1859, per Board's minutes of 11th April and 16th May 1859 - -		£. s. d. 25 1 4	
– Robert Paul, assistant keeper, his proportion of salary for ditto at 60*l.* per annum, per Board's minutes of 11th April and 16th May 1859 - - - - - - - - - -		10 – 6	
– John Scott, porter, his proportion of salary at 16*l.* per annum per Board's minutes of 11th April and 16th May 1859 -		2 13 6	
PAYMENTS for Antiquaries' Salaries - - - -			37 15 4
Work of Repair upon the Royal Institution and of Alterations to adapt it for the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, on account:			
By William Ferguson, plumber, to account of his contract for roof work, per architect's certificate of 17th November 1858 -		£. s. d. 120 – –	
– William Ferguson, plumber, to balance of contract - -		49 – 3	
– William Ferguson, plumber, to additional works - - -		42 5 5	
– John Watherstone and Sons, masons and carpenters, to account of their contract, per architect's certificate of 30th December 1858 - - - - - - - - - - - -		300 – –	
– John Watherstone and Sons, masons and carpenters, further to account, per architect's certificate of 6th April 1859 -		200 – –	
– John Watherstone and Sons, masons and carpenters, to account for jobbing work, 30th December 1858 - - - - -		9 7 8	
– James Anderson, plasterer, to account of his contract, per architect's certificate of 6th April 1859 - - - - -		15 – –	
– John Kelly and Son, smiths, amount of their estimate work, per architect's certificate of 7th April 1859 - - -		67 9 –	
– John Kelly and Son, smiths, for day work, per certificate of 7th April 1859 - - - - - - - - -		38 3 –	
– John Kelly and Son, smiths, their account for iron safe for ticket office, per architect's certificate of 11th April 1859 - -		9 8 6	
– James A. Hamilton, architect, his account for professional services, and in full for the same to 30th September 1858 -		12 12 –	
– Thomas Graham, glazier, account for glazing South lobby doors 1857, as per architect's certificate of 26th April 1859 -		4 – 9	
– John Hatley, mason, his account per architect's certificate of 26th April 1859 - - - - - - - - - -		5 18 6	
– James and Thomas Scott, upholsterers, their account for supplying cases for museum of Society of Antiquaries as per contract and architect's certificate of 18th June 1859 -		478 15 –	
– James and Thomas Scott, upholsterers, their account for extra work and gutta percha tubing, per architect's certificate of 18th June 1859 - - - - - - - - - -		5 15 –	
– James and Thomas Scott, upholsterers, book cases for Society of Antiquaries Council Room, per architect's certificate of 18th June 1859 - - - - - - - - - -		124 14 –	
– James and Thomas Scott, upholsterers, their account for extra work upon ditto, per architect's certificate of 18th June 1859		43 11 2	
TOTAL expended upon repairs and upon Society of Antiquaries, on account -			1,526 – 3
Carried forward - - - £.			2,683 15 3

EXPENDITURE, 1858–59—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - £.				2,683	15	3
Royal Institution and National Gallery Maintenance and Contingent Expenses.						
By rates, taxes, insurance, furnishings, postages, cleaning, lighting, incidents, &c.				957	17	9
National Gallery Salaries (under Treasury Minute of 25 February 1858) :						
By William B. Johnstone, principal curator and keeper; his salary year ended 30th September 1859 - - - -				250	–	–
– James Grahame, assistant curator and keeper for half year, from 31st March to 30th September 1859 - - -				50	–	–
– George Walters, second assistant curator and keeper, from 15th January to 30th September 1859 - - - -				34	7	4
– Robert Little, housekeeper, from 15th January to 30th September 1859 - - - - - - - - - -				13	14	11
– Thomas Anderson, first porter, from 15th January to 30th September 1859 - -	27	9	10			
Less, paid by Board of Fisheries to 13th January 1859 - - - - - - -	5	1	8			
				22	8	2
– William McNeil, second porter, from 15th January to 30th September 1859 - - - - - - - - -				27	9	10
– Robert Hutchison, porter, 20th January to 30th September 1859 - - - - - - - - - - -				23	2	4
– James Johnston, attendant, from 15th January to 30th September 1859 - - - - - - - - - -				25	4	–
AMOUNT for National Gallery Salaries - - - £.				446	6	7
National Gallery Furnishings :						
By John Taylor and Sons, Edinburgh, their account for gallery furnishings and for hanging the pictures - - - -				369	13	5
– James Douglas, Edinburgh, his account in connection with the pictures - - - - - - - - - -				2	10	–
AMOUNT paid for National Gallery Furnishings - - - £.				372	3	5
National Gallery Alterations for addition of Lecture and other Rooms:						
By John Watherstone and Sons, masons and carpenters, to account of their estimate work, per architect's certificate of 30th December 1858 - - - - - - - - -				200	–	–
– John Watherstone and Sons, masons and carpenters, further to account of their estimate work, per architect's certificate of 6th April 1859 - - - - - - - - - -				180	–	–
– John Watherstone and Sons, masons and carpenters, to account of extra work, per architect's certificate of 6th April 1859 -				20	–	–
– James Annan, plasterer, to account of his contract work, per certificate of 1st March 1859 - - - - - - -				50	–	–
– James Annan, plasterer, balance of contract, per certificate of 25th May 1859 - - - - - - - - -				13	–	–
– James Annan, plasterer, for extra work, per certificate of 25th May 1859 - - - - - - - - -				33	9	–
– John Bryden and Sons, Edinburgh, their account for fitting up ventilators in National Gallery, per certificate of 27th May 1859 - - - - - - - - - -				51	13	3
– Laurence and Black, surveyors, for measurements of work -				2	–	–
AMOUNT paid for National Gallery Alterations - - - £.				550	2	3
EXPENDITURE for the Year from 30th September 1858 to 30th September 1859 - - - - - -				5,010	5	3
RECEIPTS for the same period - - - - -				7,294	9	8
BALANCE carried forward to next year - - - £.				2,284	4	5

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh, 30 September 1859.

Comp., *J. W.*

RECEIPTS

For the Year from 30th September 1859 to 30th September 1860.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance:		
To Balance of last Year's Account brought forward		2,284 4 5
Parliamentary Grants:		
To Government Annuity due at 5th July 1859, settled by Act of Parliament in the 5th year of the reign of his Majesty George the First, in discharge of the equivalents due to Scotland by the Treaty of Union, and for the year 1858–59	2,000 – –	
– Ditto, for the year 1859–60	2,000 – –	
– Annual Government Grant in aid of the gratuitous exhibition of the Torrie Collection, year 1859–60	100 – –	
		4,100 – –
Heritable Bonds:		
To Interest on 4,000 *l.* lent on Craigpark Estate, at 4 and 3½ per cent. from Whitsunday 1859 to Whitsunday 1860, less income tax	144 4 2	
– Interest on 10,000 *l.* lent on Leggatston Estate, at 3¼ per cent., less income tax	336 17 6	
		481 1 8
Stock:		
To Dividend on 10,458 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.*, remaining in the 3¼ per cent. Stock, drawn October 1859 and April 1860, less income tax	301 19 7	
		301 19 7
Other Investments:		
To Dividends on 800 *l.* in Edinburgh City Bonds, drawn in February and August, less income tax	22 17 –	
		22 17 –
Rents, &c.:		
To Rent by the Royal Society of their premises in the Royal Institution building, for the year ended Whitsunday 1860, less tax	252 5 –	
– Payments by ditto, on renewal of lease, viz.:	£. s. d.	
Compensation for repairs	100 – –	
Duplicand of feu duty	31 5 –	
Valuation of sinks, &c.	12 14 11	
	143 19 11	
		396 4 11
School of Art:		
To Receipts from Admission Fees, viz.:		
– Autumn and winter session, 1859	359 8 –	
– Spring and summer session, 1860	219 7 6	
	578 15 6	
– Receipts from sale of old stores	2 – –	
– Ditto, glasses replaced on drawing frames	– 17 9	
	2 17 9	
		581 13 3
National Gallery:		
To Receipts from admission fees, year ended 30th September 1860	105 8 –	
– Ditto from sale of catalogues	98 10 6	
– Ditto from umbrellas, sticks, and parasols, deposited in the hall	51 8 3	
		261 19 9
Miscellaneous:		
To Balance transferred to general account on closing the incidental account, at 30th September 1859	76 7 4	
– Board of Fisheries, proportion of rates and taxes, year ended 30th September 1859	£. s. d. 206 14 10	
– Ditto, proportion of office repairs, 1859–60	243 13 4	
	450 8 2	
– Royal Scottish Academy's proportion of National Gallery doorkeeper's salary, from 1st February to 15th May 1860	17 5 2	
– Ditto, cleaning allowance, ditto	1 3 –	
	18 8 2	
– Interest allowed by the Royal Bank on the Board's Account, year ended 30th September 1860	65 11 11	
		610 15 7
TOTAL Receipts £.		9,040 16 2

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1860.

EXPENDITURE

For the Year, from 30 September 1859 to 30 September 1860.

Board.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries:						
By Honourable B. F. Primrose, secretary, salary charged on the Board under the Consolidated Establishment of the Boards of Manufactures and Fisheries, and Treasury Minute of 25th January 1858 - - - - - - - - - -	300	–	–			
				300	–	–
Pensions:						
By Charles Blair, stampmaster, Dunkeld, compensation allowance for the loss of office by the repeal of the Linen Laws, for the year ended 24th June 1860 - - - - - - -	1	15	1			
– Hugh Stodart, flax surveyor, Carnwath, for the year ended 24th June 1859, not drawn that year - - - - -	16	13	4			
– Ditto, year ended 24th June 1860 - - - - - -	16	13	4			
– David Blair, retired stampmaster, Dundee, ditto - - -	36	3	2			
– William Smith, ditto, Colinsburgh, ditto - - - - -	3	1	8			
				74	6	7
Cleaning Allowances:						
By George Bayliss, curator, cleaning allowance for the School of Art, and official apartments, from 17th September 1859 to 30th June 1860 - - - - - - - - - -	32	19	8			
– Ditto, for ticket office and library, ditto - - - - -	4	14	3			
	37	13	11			
Deduct,—One-half, charged against the School of Art -	18	16	11½			
				18	16	11½
Incidents—Stationery:						
By Stationery Office, for stationery stores, year ended 31st March 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	52	13	2			
– Small stores and carriage of stationery boxes - - -	2	2	9			
				54	15	11
Incidents—Postages:						
By Postages, &c., for the year, to 30th September 1860 - -	10	18	10			
				10	18	10
Incidents—Miscellaneous:						
By Telegram to Board of Trade - - - - - - -	–	4	–			
– Gratuity for flags on Volunteer Review day - - - -	–	7	6			
– Wm. Sinclair, interim porter, 10 days, 25*s.*; Jas. Baird, 1 day, 2*s.* 6*d.* - - - - - - - - - -	1	7	6			
– W. & J. Milne, for repairing official despatch case - -	–	–	9			
				1	19	9
Carried forward - - - £.				460	18	–½

EXPENDITURE, 1859-60—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			460 18 -½
Royal Institution.			
Salaries:		£. s. d.	
By John Scott, porter, salary, year ended 30th September 1860 -		75 - -	
- Robert Little, housekeeper, - ditto - - ditto - -		30 - -	
		105 - -	
Salaries, Royal Institution Corporation:	£. s. d.		
By Robert Little, curator and librarian, merged salary, year ended 30th September 1860 -	50 - -		
- William C. Miller, clerk, merged salary for ditto	10 - -		
		60 - -	
		165 - -	
Cleaning Allowance:	£. s. d.		
By John Scott, porter, cleaning allowance for north lobby, year ended 30th September 1860 -	5 - -		
		5 - -	
Rates and Taxes:	£. s. d.		
By Police assessment, from Whit-Sunday 1859 to Whit-Sunday 1860 - - - - - -	106 5 -		
- Poor rates, ditto - ditto - - - -	102 - -		
- Feu duty on Royal Institution building, less tax	120 6 4		
- Water duty, year 1859-60 - - - - -	5 5 -		
- Land tax, ditto - ditto - - - - -	8 17 1		
- Road contribution to City Paving Board, ditto	10 - -		
		352 13 5	
Insurance:	£. s. d.		
By North British Office, on building, to Candlemas 1861 - - - - - - - - -	25 17 6		
- Sun Office, from Lady-day 1860 to Lady-day 1861 - - - - - - - - -	19 7 6		
		45 5 -	
Tradesmen's Accounts:	£. s. d.		
By John Taylor & Son, carpenters, &c., furnishing, year 1859 - - - - - - - - -	106 9 1		
- Hume & Melville, plumbers, their account, ditto	14 13 10		
- Bryden & Son, bellhangers, - ditto - ditto	42 17 3		
- D. R. Hay & Co., painters, - ditto - ditto	11 19 9		
- R. Bryson & Son, clockmakers, ditto - ditto	1 14 -		
- Boog & Rodgers, official pouches, ditto - ditto	1 17 -		
- Sibbald & Son, ironmongers, - ditto - ditto	24 14 4		
£.	204 5 3		
Deduct,—One-half hereof, charged against School of Art - - - - - -	102 2 7½		
		102 2 7½	
Incidents—Fuel and Lighting:	£. s. d.		
By Robert Brown, Scotch coal, year ended 30th September 1860 * - - - - - -	37 - 8		
- James Wishart & Son, English coal, ditto -	4 4 -		
- Maclean & Co., for candles, ditto - - -	1 - -		
- Edinburgh Gaslight Company, for gas, from 19th October to 19th April 1860 - - -	4 10 -		
£.	46 14 8		
* Deduct,—One-half, charged against the School of Art - - - - - -	18 10 4		
		28 4 4	
Carried forward - - - £.		698 5 4½	460 18 -½

EXPENDITURE, 1859-60—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	698 5 4½	460 18 -½
Royal Institution—*continued.*			
Incidents—Miscellaneous:			
By Anthony Lazaroni, repairing statues - -	- 12 6		
- Robert Little, housekeeper, for venetian blinds -	2 18 -		
- Ditto, allowance for lodgings during the painting of his dwelling-house - - - - - -	1 19 -		
- William Dall, caraff and glass for library - -	- 6 1		
- William M'Candlish, for beating carpets - -	1 4 -		
- Thomas Russell, for brushes - - - - -	1 11 6		
- Charles Glen, for sweeping chimneys - -	2 2 -		
- A. Boswell, for brooms - - - - - -	- 14 -		
- Alexander Clapperton & Co., for porters' liveries	14 - -		
- Hugh Ross & Co., for towels - - - - -	- 3 -		
		25 10 1	
Paid for Royal Institution - - - £.			723 15 5½
Royal Institution, Special Repairs:			
		£. s. d.	
By William Ferguson, instalment, plumber work of roof - -		150 - -	
- James Anderson & Son, plaster work, instalment - - -		8 11 4	
- John Watherston & Sons, mason and joiner work, ditto -		171 10 -	
- Wallace & Whyte, in full of chimneypieces - - - -		21 12 2	
- J. Sibbald & Son, in full of ironmongery - - - -		12 14 6	
- D. R. Ray & Co., in full of paint-work - - - - -		4 7 3	
- John Russell, in full of glazier work - - - - -		74 16 1	
- Lithgow & Purdie, in full of their account for paint-work -		125 2 4	
- John Kelly & Son, in full of smith work - - - -		1 9 6	
- James A. Hamilton, architect, fees for works - - - -		87 6 -	
- John Kelly & Sons, smiths, instalment for cupolas, west side -		100 - -	
- John Watherston & Sons, further to mason and joiner work -		450 - -	
- C. & J. Moxon, instalment to paint work - - - - -		150 - -	
- J. & T. Scott, furnishings for Museum of Society of Antiquaries - - - - - - - - - - - -		416 16 6	
- J. Pitbladdo, clerk of works, wages - - - - -		43 - -	
- John Watherston & Sons, further to mason and joiner work -		250 - -	
- John Kelly & Son, smiths, iron safe - - - - - -		15 10 -	
- William Ferguson, plumber, further to plumber work, west side of roof - - - - - - - - - - -		250 - -	
- C. & J. Moxon, further to paint-work - - - - -		90 - -	
- John Kelly & Sons, instalment for smith work - - -		50 - -	
- James Milne & Sons, in full of gas-fittings - - - -		112 13 2	
- James Anderson & Son, further to plaster work in School of Art, west side - - - - - - - - - -		40 - -	
- William Ferguson, further to plumber work, east and south side of roof - - - - - - - - - - - -		350 - -	
- John Watherston & Sons, further to mason and joiner work, east side - - - - - - - - - - -		450 - -	
			3,425 8 10

Note.—Of the foregoing sum of 3,425 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.*, there was paid for the Society of Antiquaries for fitting up their museum in the Royal Institution, the sum of 979 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.*, being portion of the Parliamentary Grant made in 1858 (of 2,033 *l.*) for that purpose.

The Items were—	£. s. d.		
By James Anderson & Son, instalment for plaster work, 1858-59	15 - -		
- Ditto, further to account of ditto - - - - - -	8 11 4		
	23 11 4		
Deduct,—Chargeable on Board - - - - -	10 6 11½		
For Society of Antiquaries - - -	13 4 4½		
Carried forward - - - £.	13 4 4½		4,610 2 4

EXPENDITURE, 1859–60—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	13 4 4½	4,610 2 4
Royal Institution, Special Repairs—*continued.*		
By John Watherston & Sons, instalments for mason and joiner work paid in 1858–59 - - -	£. s. d. 500 – –	
– Ditto, further to account of ditto, as above -	171 10 –	
£.	671 10 –	
Deduct—Chargeable on Board and School of Art - - - - - - -	419 2 7½	
For Society of Antiquaries - -	- - -	252 7 4½
By John Russell, glazier work - - - -	- - -	74 16 1
– Lithgow & Purdie, paint work - - -	- - -	125 2 4
	£. s. d.	
– James A. Hamilton, architect, per preceding page	87 6 –	
Deduct,—Chargeable on board - -	25 4 –	
For Society of Antiquaries - -	- - -	62 2 –
By J. & T. Scott, for Museum cases - - -	- - -	416 16 6
	£. s. d.	
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works - - -	43 – –	
Deduct,—Chargeable on board - -	23 – –	
For Society of Antiquaries - -	- - -	20 – –
By J. Kelly & Son, for iron safe - - -	- - -	15 10 –
TOTAL for Society of Antiquaries - - - £.		979 18 8
School of Art.		
Salaries:		
By William A. Morley, certificated art master from the Department of Science and Art; his proportion of guaranteed salary from 30th September 1859 to 30th June 1860, upon School of Art fees—year of instruction 1859–60 -	£. s. d. 78 15 –	
– Fifteen per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art on the rateable fees of the Central School - - -	£. s. d. 66 3 9	
– Ditto, fees of outside schools taught by him - - - - -	72 10 –	
£.	138 13 9	
Less,—Paid to account of guarantee - - -	78 15 –	
	59 18 9	
		138 13 9
By Susan A. Ashworth, certificated art mistress; her guaranteed salary from 30th September 1859 to 30th June 1860, upon the School of Art fees—year of instruction 1859–60 - -	90 – –	
– Ditto, 30 per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art on the rateable fees of the Central School, for ditto - -	£. s. d. 132 7 6	
– Ditto, fees for outside schools taught by her - - -	65 – –	
£.	197 7 6	
Less,—Salary paid on guarantee, as above - -	90 – –	
	107 7 6	
		197 7 6
By Robert Scott Lauder, director Antique Department, School of of Art, his 5 per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art upon the rateable fees—year of instruction 1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - - -		22 1 3
– Alexander Christie, late director of ornament; paid to his executrix, his 5 per cent. on fees to 5th May 1860, the date of his death - - - - - - - - - - - -		21 10 4
Carried forward - - - £.		379 12 10	4,610 2 4

EXPENDITURE, 1859-60—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		379 12 10	4,610 2 4
School of Art—*continued.*			
Salaries—*continued.*			
By E. W. Dallas, master of ornament, his percentage, from 5th May to 31st July 1860, the end of session - - - -		- 10 11	
- George Walters, late first curator, payment from fees for year of instruction 1858-59 - - - - - - - -		3 17 3	
- George Baylis, first curator, salary from 30th June 1859 to 30th June 1860, as second ditto -	£. s. d. 10 11 11		
- Ditto, as first ditto - - - - - - -	59 5 8		
		69 17 7	
- James Napier, second curator, from 15th September 1859 to 30th June 1860 - - - - - - - - - -		47 8 10	
		* £. 501 7 5	
* *Note.*—Under Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858, payment of the other salaries of the School of Art was transferred to the Department of Science and Art.			
Examples:			
By Chapman & Hall, London, their account for examples supplied, as agents for the Department of Science and Art - - - - -	£. s. d. 3 17 4		
- Domenico Brucciani, London, ditto for casts -	6 16 7		
- George M'Callum, Edinburgh, for repairing casts	- 9 -		
- John Menzies, ditto, "Art Journal," for 1859 -	1 10 -		
- Executrix of the late Alexander Christie, for architectural diagrams - - - - -	10 - -		
		22 12 11	
Cleaning Allowances:			
By George Bayliss, first curator, proportion of cleaning allowance for School of Art ticket office and library, per page 25 - - - -	18 16 11½		
- David Black, porter, cleaning allowance for south lobby, year ended 30th September 1860 -	4 - -		
		22 16 11½	
Tradesmen's Accounts:			
By Tradesmen's accounts charged against the School of Art, page 26 - - - - - - - -	102 2 7½		
		102 2 7½	
Incidents—Fuel and Lighting:			
By Proportion paid for Scotch coal, year 1859-60, per page 26 - - - - - - - -	18 10 4		
- James Wishart & Son, for English coal, year 1859-60 - - - - - - - - -	3 5 6		
- Dalkeith Candle Company, for candles - -	9 13 -		
- Edinburgh Gaslight Company, for gas, from 4th May 1859 to 15th May 1860 - -	44 15 1		
		76 3 11	
Incidents—Miscellaneous:			
By Carriage of Examples from London, and for delivery of prizes to outside schools - -	2 5 11		
- Advertising the classes, year 1859 - - -	22 19 6		
- Artists' stationery and stores supplied for the year, and at the annual examination - - -	3 7 -		
- Attendant at Exhibition of Students' Drawings -	1 10 -		
- Sundries, per James Carneshelli and others -	3 3 3		
- Ditto, by George Bayliss, curator - - -	1 1 4		
		34 7 -	
TOTAL for School of Art - - - £.			759 10 10
National Gallery.			
Salaries:		£. s. d.	
By William B. Johnstone, principal curator and keeper, salary year ended 30th September 1860 - - - - - -		250 - -	
- James Grahame, first assistant curator, ditto - - - -		100 - -	
- James Johnston, attendant, ditto - - - - - -		55 - -	
- George Walters, second assistant curator, ditto - - - -		75 - -	
- Thomas Anderson, first doorkeeper, ditto - - - -		60 - -	
- William M'Neill, second doorkeeper, ditto - - - -		60 - -	
- Robert Hutchison, porter, ditto - - - - - -		52 - -	
- Robert Little, housekeeper, ditto - - - - - -		30 - -	
Carried forward - - - £.		682 - -	5,369 13 2

EXPENDITURE, 1859–1860—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	682 - -	5,369 13 2
National Gallery—*continued.*			
Wages:			
By Thomas Hardie, umbrella-taker, wages at 15 *s.* per week, for 11 months and 2 days - -	36 5 -	36 5 -	
Cleaning Allowances:			
By James Johnston, attendant, cleaning allowance for the Gallery, year ended 30th September 1860 - - - - - - - - -	16 - -		
– Thomas Anderson, first door-keeper for the east lobby, year ended 30th September 1860 - £. s. d. 4 - -			
– Ditto for the east side of the National Gallery, year ended 30th September 1859 - - - 4 - -	8 - -		
– William M'Neill, second door-keeper for east lobby, year ended 30th September 1860 - 4 - -			
– Ditto for the lecture-room, National Gallery, year ended 30th September 1859 - - - 2 - -	6 - -		
		30 - -	
Rates and Taxes:			
By Prison assessment on National Gallery for the year, from Whitsunday 1859 to Whitsunday 1860 - - - - - - -	20 - -		
– Poor rates, ditto - - - - - -	96 - -		
– Water duty, ditto - - - - - -	3 3 -		
– Land-tax or stent, ditto - - - - -	8 6 8		
		127 9 8	
Insurance:			
By North British Insurance Office, insurance on building from Martinmas 1859 to Martinmas 1860 - - - - - - - -	13 10 -		
– Caledonian Office, ditto - - - - - -	15 15 -		
– Scottish Union, ditto - - - - - -	15 15 -		
– North British Office, ditto on Torrie Collection, from Candlemas 1860 to Candlemas 1861 - - - - - - - - -	30 17 10		
– Church of England Office, ditto on Royal Institution pictures and library, from Christmas 1860 to Christmas 1861 - - - -	9 12 6		
		85 10 4	
Tradesmen's Accounts:			
By John Taylor & Son, upholsterers, for furnishings and carpenter work, year 1859 - - -	99 12 1		
– Hume & Melville, plumbers, their account, ditto	4 16 2		
– D. R. Hay & Co., their account for paint-work, 1859 - - - - - - - -	2 14 -		
– Bryden & Son, bellhangers, 1859 - - -	14 18 7		
– J. Sibbald & Sons, for ironmongers' stores, ditto	10 8 7		
– James Milne & Son, for gas-fitting - - -	1 9 3		
– John Russell, glazier, year 1859 - - -	6 - 9		
		139 19 5	
Carried forward - - - £.		1,101 4 5	5,369 13 2

EXPENDITURE, 1859-60—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	1,101 4 5	5,369 13 2
National Gallery—*continued.*			
Incidents—Fuel and Lighting:			
By Robert Brown, for Scotch coal, year to 30th September 1860 - - - - - -	15 13 8		
– Edinburgh Gaslight Company, for gas, from 4th May 1859 to 15th May 1860 - - -	48 11 1		
– Ditto for coke, from 19th October 1859 to 19th April 1860 - - - - - - -	14 12 –		
		78 16 9	
Incidents—Miscellaneous:			
By W. & A. K. Johnston, their account for printing engravings for catalogues - - -	17 3 4		
– William Forrest, Edinburgh, his account for etching landscape, by Ruysdael, for ditto -	7 – –		
– William M'Taggart, his account for etching portrait by Gainsborough, for ditto - -	6 – –		
– William B. Johnstone, principal curator and keeper, travelling expenses to and from London in relation to the Beaucousin Collection, and other pictures - - - - - -	10 16 6		
– Carriage, from London, of picture, by Garofalo, out of the Beaucousin Collection - - -	1 4 7		
– Robert Sclater & Son, their account for metal checks - - - - - - - - -	3 3 –		
– Cay & Black, newsagents, their account for advertising, year 1859-60 - - - - -	8 18 3		
– Extra attendant on New Year's-day, 1860 -	1 12 –		
– Alexander Hill, gold paper for frames of pictures - - - - - - - - -	1 10 –		
– Aston Thornton, labourer, 12 days' work on embankment - - - - - - - - -	1 10 –		
– George Walters, curator, washing dusters, 1859-60 - - - - - - - -	1 – –		
– Sundries, per Peter Lawson & Son, and others -	4 17 4		
– Cab-fares and porterages paid by secretary -	1 13 11		
		66 8 11	
Special Works:			
By James Annan, plasterer, work on life and lecture-room - - - - - - - - -	11 19 3½		
– Hume & Melville, plumber work - - - -	55 10 4		
– John Watherston and Sons, for mason and joiner work, on account - - - - -	169 5 6		
– J. Sibbald & Son, ironmongers' stores - -	37 11 3		
– William Martin, for glazier work - - -	13 16 3		
– D. R. Hay & Co., for paint-work - - -	18 18 6½		
– J. Milne & Son, gas-fitting - - - - -	16 17 10		
– John Kelly & Sons, for smith work - -	– 15 –		
– James A. Hamilton, architect, his professional charges - - - - - - - - -	42 19 –		
– John Kelly & Son, smiths, for locks, bolts, &c. -	9 6 7		
– Edinburgh Water Company, for laying pipes and fire-plug - - - - - - - -	16 19 6		
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, wages - -	32 – –		
– John Watherston & Sons, further to account of mason and joiner work - - - - -	50 – –		
Paid for Special Works - - - £.		475 19 1	
TOTAL for National Gallery - - - £.			1,722 9 2
Carried forward - - - £.			7,092 2 4

EXPENDITURE, 1859–1860—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	7,092 2 4
Society of Antiquaries.			
Salaries:			
By William T. M'Culloch, keeper of the museum, proportion of his salary from 30th June to 30th September 1859 - - - - - -	37 10 -		
– Ditto ditto, year ended 30th September 1860 -	150 – –		
– Robert Paul, assistant keeper, proportion of his salary from 30th June to 30th September 1859	15 – –		
– Ditto ditto, year ended 30th September 1860 -	60 – –		
– John Scott, porter, ditto, proportion of salary from 30th June to 30th September 1859 -	4 – –		
– Ditto ditto, year ended 30th September 1860 -	16 – –		
		282 10 –	
Incidents:			
By John Stuart, secretary, Society of Antiquaries, proportion of surplus grant over salaries, from 1st May 1859 (the date of their commencement) to 30th September 1859 - - -	31 – 5		
– Ditto year ended 30th September 1860 - -	74 – –		
		105 – 5	
TOTAL for Society of Antiquaries - - £.			387 10 5
Expenditure for the year, from 30th September 1859 to 30th September 1860 -			7,479 12 9
Receipts for the same period - - - - - - - - - - - -			9,040 16 2
BALANCE carried forward to next year - £.			1,561 3 5

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1860.

Comp. *J. W.*

RECEIPTS

For the Year from 30 September 1860 to 30 September 1861.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance:		
To Balance of last year's account, brought forward - - -	- - -	1,561 3 5
Parliamentary Grants:		
To Government Annuity, due at 5th July 1861, settled by Act of Parliament in the fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty George 1st, in discharge of the Equivalents due to Scotland by the Treaty of Union, and for the year 1860–61 - -	2,000 – –	
– Annual Government Grant in aid of the gratuitous exhibition of the Torrie Collection, year 1860–61 - - - - -	100 – –	
		2,100 – –
Heritable Bonds:		
To Interest on 4,000 *l.*, lent on Craigpark Estate at 3½ per cent., from Whitsunday to Martinmas 1860, less income-tax -	67 1 8	
Interest on 10,000 *l.*, lent on Leggatston Estate at 3½ per cent., from Whitsunday 1860 to Whitsunday 1861, less income-tax	335 8 4	
		402 10 –
Stock:		
To Dividends on 10,458 *l.* 4*s.* 11 *d.*, remaining in the 3¼ per cent. Bonds, drawn October 1860 and April 1861, less income-tax - - - - - - - - - - -	300 13 6	
		300 13 6
Carried forward - - - £.	- - -	4,364 6 11

RECEIPTS, 1860-1861—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				4,364	6	11
Rent:						
To Royal Society's rent of their premises in the Royal Institution building, for the year ended Whitsunday 1861, less income tax - - - - - - - - - - - -				251	3	2
				251	3	2
Other Investments:						
To Dividend on 800 *l.* in Edinburgh City Bonds, drawn February and August 1861, less income tax - - - - - -				23	1	–
– Interest on 4,000 *l.*, lent on bond to the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company, at 4 per cent., half-year from Martinmas 1860, less income tax - - - - - -				76	4	11
				99	5	11
School of Art:						
To Receipts from admission fees, viz.—						
Autumn and winter session, 1860 - - -	398	17	5			
Spring and summer session, 1861 - - -	277	15	–			
				676	12	5
To Receipts from sale of old stores - - - - - -				2	18	–
Ditto - glass replaced on drawing-frames - - - -				–	2	–
				679	12	5
National Gallery:						
To Receipts from admission fees, year ended 30th September 1861				76	9	6
– Ditto from sale of catalogues - - ditto - - - -				66	4	6
– Ditto - ditto umbrellas, sticks, and parasols left in the hall -				54	9	2
				197	3	2
Miscellaneous:						
To Board of Fisheries' proportion of rates and taxes, for the year ended 30th September 1860 - - - - - - -				201	11	3
– Royal Scottish Academy's proportion of National Gallery doorkeeper's salary, from 1st February to 10th May 1861 - - - - -	16	5	6			
– Ditto, cleaning allowance, ditto - - -	1	1	8			
				17	7	2
– Balance untransferred to National Gallery Building Account on the completion of that building - - - - - - - -	1,500	–	–			
– Balance retransferred from the National Gallery Building Bank Account on closing the same -	365	19	3			
				1,865	19	3
– Interest allowed by the Royal Bank on the Board's General Account for the year ended 30th September 1861 - -				45	10	9
				2,130	8	5
TOTAL Receipts - - - £.				7,722	–	–

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1861.

EXPENDITURE

For the Year, from 30 September 1860 to 30 September 1861.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Board.		
Salary:		
By Honourable B. F. Primrose, secretary, salary charged on the Board under Treasury Letter of 12th November 1839, for consolidation of the establishment of the Boards of Manufactures and Fisheries, and Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858 - - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	300 – –
Pensions:		
By David Blair, retired stampmaster, Dundee, compensation allowance for loss of office by the repeal of the Linen Laws, for the year ended 24th June 1861 - - - - - -	36 3 2	
– Charles Blair, ditto, Dunkeld, ditto - - - - - -	1 15 1	
– Hugh Stodart, retired flax surveyor, Carnwath, ditto - -	16 13 4	
– William Smith, retired stampmaster, Colinsburgh, ditto - -	3 1 8	57 13 3
Cleaning Allowance:		
By George Bayliss, first curator, School of Art, cleaning allowance for the official apartments, for the year ended 30th September 1861 - - - - - - - - - - - -	21 – –	21 – –
Incidents—Stationery:		
By Stationery Office, for stationery stores, as follows, viz. —	£. s. d.	
Stationery, year ended 31st March 1860 -	180 17 4	
Ditto - quarter ended 30th June - -	14 7 5	
Ditto - quarter ended 30th September -	31 6 2	
Ditto - quarter ended 31st December -	13 19 11	
	240 10 10	
– Thomas Constable, printer, special paper supplied - - -	5 18 6	
– Carriage of stationery boxes from London - - - -	– 8 –	246 17 4
Incidents—Miscellaneous:		
By George Waterston, wax candles for Board-room table - -	– 3 –	
– William Blackwood & Son, Acts of Parliament - - -	1 – 9	
– Alexander M'Donald, beating Board's carpets - - -	– 16 –	1 19 9
Incidents—Postages:		
By Postages, &c., year ended 30th September 1861 - - -	9 1 6	9 1 6
TOTAL for Board - - - £.		636 11 10
Royal Institution.		
Salaries:	£. s. d.	
By John Scott, porter, salary for the year ended 30th September 1861 - - - - - - - - - - -	75 – –	
– Robert Little, housekeeper, ditto - - - - - -	30 – –	
Carried forward - - - £.	105 – –	636 11 10

EXPENDITURE, 1860-61—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - - -	- - -	105 - -	636 11 10
Salaries, Royal Institution Corporation:			
By Robert Little, curator, merged salary, for the year ended 30th September 1861 - - -	50 - -		
- William C. Miller, clerk, ditto ditto - -	10 - -		
		60 - -	
Cleaning Allowance:		165 - -	
By John Scott, porter, cleaning allowance for north lobby, year ended 30th September 1861 -	5 - -		
		5 - -	
Rates and Taxes:			
By Prison assessment from Whitsunday 1860 to Whitsunday 1861 - - - - - -	132 9 2		
- Water duty, from ditto to ditto - - - -	5 5 -		
- Feu duty on the Royal Institution building, from ditto to ditto - - - - - -	119 15 10		
- Poor rates, from ditto to ditto - - - -	102 - -		
- Road contribution to City Paving Board, 1860-61	10 - -		
		369 10 -	
Insurance:			
By North British Office, insurance on the Royal Institution building, from Candlemas 1861 to Candlemas 1862 - - - - - -	25 17 6		
- Sun Office, ditto, from Ladyday 1861 to Lady-day 1862 - - - - - - -	19 7 6		
		45 5 -	
Tradesmen's Accounts:			
By John Taylor & Son, carpenters and upholsterers, their account for work done, year 1860 - - - - - - - - -	78 4 11		
- Robert Hume, plumber, ditto - - - -	- 19 8		
- Robert Bryson & Son, regulating clocks, ditto	1 5 -		
- Wallace and White, marble slabs for housekeeper's dwelling-house, ditto - - -	1 3 6		
- Thomas Sibbald & Son, ironmongers, ditto -	12 14 2		
- John Russell, glazier, ditto - - - -	19 6 4		
- John Bryden & Son, bellhanger, ditto - -	3 9 2		
- Edinburgh Gaslight Company, repairing lamps - - - - - - - - -	10 5 3		
	127 8 -		
Deduct, — One-half, charged against School of Art - - - - - -	63 14 -		
		63 14 -	
Incidents—Fuel and Lighting:			
By Robert Brown, Scotch coal, to 30th September 1861 - - - - - - - -	41 - 6		
Deduct,—One-half, chargeable against School of Art - - - - -	20 10 3		
	20 10 3		
- Edinburgh Gaslight Company, gas, from Whitsunday 1860 to Whitsunday 1861 - -	5 2 11		
		25 13 2	
Incidents—Miscellaneous:			
By Charles Glen, sweeping chimneys - - -	3 16 6		
- Andrew Boswell, for brooms - - - -	1 17 -		
- Robert Hutcheson, extra duty as interim porter	- 2 6		
		5 16 -	
TOTAL for Royal Institution - - - £.			679 18 2
Carried forward - - - £.			1,316 10 -

EXPENDITURE, 1860-61—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	1,316 10 –
Special Repairs :		
By John Kelly & Son, smiths, cupolas, east and west sides - -	100 – –	
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, proportion of salary to 30th September 1860, chargeable hereon - - - - - -	62 – –	
– Ditto, proportion of salary, Society of Antiquaries - -	23 – –	
– James A. Hamilton, architect, professional fees to 30th September 1860, chargeable hereon - - - - - -	97 13 6	
– Ditto, professional fees for Society of Antiquaries - - -	20 16 6	
– James Milne & Son, mummy cases and gas-fittings for ditto -	149 14 10	
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, proportion of his wages for quarter ended 30th December 1860 - - - - - -	13 13 –	
– John Bryden & Son, brass rods for museum and library of the Society of Antiquaries - - - - - - - - -	22 – 11	
– J. & T. Scott, upholsterers, ladders, desks, &c., ditto - -	7 – 6	
– John Taylor & Son, carpenters, umbrella-stand, ditto - -	12 5 –	
– J. Sibbald & Son, ironmongers, coal depôt, ditto - - -	3 4 –	
– James Milne & Son, gasfitters, meters, &c., ditto - - -	2 2 –	
– James A. Hamilton, architect, in full of charges, ditto - -	11 18 6	
– John Watherston & Sons, mason and joiner work, ditto - -	27 1 7	
– John Kelly & Sons, smiths, ironwork, east and south cupolas -	60 – –	
– James Anderson, plasterer, for work on south and east sides -	15 3 3	
– John Russell, instalment to glazier work - - - - -	100 – –	
– Ditto in full for ditto, west side - - - - - - -	81 7 8	
– James Milne & Son, gasfitters, their account for work - -	38 2 3	
– William Fergusson, plumber, balance east and south sides -	142 9 1	
– Ditto - - ditto - ditto - west side - -	61 2 –	
– John Kelly & Sons, smiths, west and north divisions - -	13 16 6	
– Ditto - - ditto, south and east ditto - - -	2 8 10	
– Ditto - - ditto, jobbing account - - - -	2 16 3	
– John Watherston & Sons, carpenters and masons, for south and east divisions - - - - - - - - - -	160 – –	
– Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - pavements	200 – –	
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, salary from 30th December 1860 to 30th March 1861 - - - - - - -	27 6 –	
– James A. Hamilton, architect, to account of fees - - -	50 – –	
– Laurence and Black, surveyors, for measurements - - -	13 18 –	
– John Bryden & Sons, ventilators and blinds, Statue Gallery -	88 11 –	
– Ditto - - - - - ditto - - School of Art -	15 – 6	
– Ditto - - - - - ditto - - west side - -	5 11 4	
– James Milne & Son, pendants for Statue Gallery - - -	9 2 6	
		1,639 5 6
Note.—Of the foregoing sum of 1,639*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, there was paid for the Society of Antiquaries, for fitting up their museum, the sum of 279*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, being further on account of the Parliamentary Grant made in 1858 (of 2,033*l.*) for that purpose.		
The items were—	£. s. d.	
– James A. Hamilton, architect, professional fees - - -	20 16 6	
– James Milne & Son, mummy cases and gas-fittings - -	149 14 10	
– John Bryden & Son, brass rods for museum - - - - -	22 – 11	
– J. & T. Scott, upholsterers, ladders, desks, &c. - - -	7 – 6	
– John Taylor & Son, umbrella-stand - - - - -	12 5 –	
– J. Sibbald & Son, ironmongers, coal depôt, &c. - - -	3 4 –	
– James Milne & Son, gasfitters, meters - - - -	2 2 –	
– James A Hamilton, architect, in full of charges - - -	11 18 6	
– John Watherston & Sons, mason and joiner work - - -	27 1 7	
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, proportion of wages - -	23 – –	
	279 3 10	
Carried forward - - - £.		2,955 15 6

EXPENDITURE, 1860–61—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	2,955 15 6
School of Art.			
Salaries:			
By William A. Morley, certificated art master, from the Department of Science and Art, his proportion of guaranteed salary, from 30th September 1860 to 30th June 1861, upon School of Art fees, year of instruction 1860–61 - - - -		78 15 –	
– Ditto, 15 per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art, on the rateable fees of the Central School - - - -	78 14 6		
– Ditto, fees for outside schools taught by him in the year of instruction 1860–61 - - -	90 – –		
	168 14 6		
Less,— Salary paid on guarantee as above - -	78 15 –		
		89 19 6	
		168 14 6	
By Susan A. Ashworth, certificated art mistress, her guaranteed salary, from 30th September 1860 to 30th June 1861 - - - - -	90 – –		
– Ditto, 30 per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art upon the rateable fees of the school (central) - -	£. s. d. 157 9 –		
– Ditto, fees for outside schools -	61 15 –		
	219 4 –		
Less,— Salary paid on guarantee as above	90 – –		
	129 4 –		
		219 4 –	
– Robert Scott Lauder, director Antique Department, School of Art, his 5 per cent., as appointed by the Department of Science and Art, upon the rateable fees of Central School- year of instruction 1860–61 - - - - - -		26 4 10	
– E. W. Dallas, master, Ornamental Department, ditto ditto-		26 4 10	
– Isabella Byres, art pupil-teacher, special gratuity out of School of Art fees, as recommended by the certificated art mistress		5 – –	
– George Bayliss, first curator, salary for the year ended 30th September 1861 - - - - - - - -		72 – –	
– James Napier, second curator, ditto ditto - - - -		60 – –	
		577 8 2	
Examples:			
By John Arthur, janitor, Edinburgh College, anatomical furnishings for Professor Miller's lectures	£. s. d. 6 – –		
– Domenico Brucciani, London, agent for the Department of Science and Art, for casts, 1st and 26th November and 13th December 1860	28 17 6		
– Chapman & Hall, London, agents for the Department of Science and Art, for examples, 27th November and 24th December 1860 -	2 9 7		
– Department of Science and Art, price of framed set of drawings; course of instruction - -	6 1 6		
– John Menzies, for the "Art Journal," 1860 -	1 10 –		
– P. & D. Colnaghi, London, Parts No. 16 and 17 of engravings from the Corregio Frescoes	4 4 –		
– James Carneshelli, repairing casts - - -	2 – –		
		51 2 7	
Carried forward - - - £.		628 10 9	2,955 15 6

EXPENDITURE, 1860-61—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	628 10 9	2,955 15 6
School of Art—*continued.*			
Incidents—Fuel and Lighting:			
By M'Lean & Co., for candles and wax-lights -	1 4 -		
– R. & J. Thomson, for composite candles - -	7 16 -		
– Edinburgh Gas Company, gas supplied from Whitsunday 1860 to Whitsunday 1861 -	44 15 2		
– Proportion of Scotch coal, year 1860-61, as per page 35 - - - - - - - - -	20 10 3		
		74 5 5	
Incidents—Miscellaneous:			
By Carriage of examples and casts from London, per Caledonian Railway - - - -	9 19 7		
– Ditto, North British Railway Company - -	1 4 1		
– Cay & Black, for advertising the classes, year 1860-61 - - - - - - - -	10 3 -		
– Henderson & Bisset, for binding and repairing library books, year 1860 - - - -	2 8 -		
– James Carneshelli, repairing casts - - -	1 13 6		
– Artists' stationery and stores supplied for the year, and at examination - - - -	3 13 5		
– Honourable B. F. Primrose, secretary, travelling expenses to and from London, on reorganization School of Art - - - - - -	10 15 -		
– Sundries, per George Bayliss, first curator, year 1860-61 - - - - - - - -	2 16 8		
– Irvine Brothers, feather dusters and plant basket	1 8 9		
– William Martin, re-glazing frames of example cases broken by students - - - -	1 - 2		
– Sundries, William Dall and another - -	1 10 3		
		46 12 5	
Cleaning Allowances:			
By George Bayliss, first curator, cleaning allowance for School of Art for year ended 30th September 1861 - - - - - - - -	21 - -		
– Ditto for ticket office and library, for ditto -	6 - -		
– David Black, porter, south lobby, his cleaning allowance for ditto ditto - - - - -	4 - -		
		31 - -	
Tradesmen's Accounts:			
By Proportion of tradesmen's accounts chargeable against the School of Art for 1860-61, per page 35 - - - - - - - - -	63 14 -		
		63 14 -	
Wages:			
By Wages paid to draped life-models, School of Art, in the year of instruction 1860-61 -	7 18 6		
– Wages paid to interim curators, between 7th May and 30th September 1861, during the illness of James Napier, deceased - -	19 6 4		
		27 4 10	
TOTAL for School of Art - - - - £.			871 7 5
Carried forward - - - £.			3,827 2 11

EXPENDITURE, 1860-61—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	3,827	2	11

National Gallery.

Salaries:

	£.	s.	d.
By William B. Johnstone, principal curator and keeper, salary for the year ended 30th September 1861 - - - -	250	–	–
– James Grahame, first assistant curator, ditto ditto - - -	109	4	2
– James Johnston, attendant, ditto, ditto - - - - -	64	7	3
– George Walters, second assistant curator, ditto ditto - -	84	5	11
– Thomas Anderson, first doorkeeper, ditto ditto - - -	60	–	–
– William M'Neill, second doorkeeper, ditto ditto - - -	60	–	–
– Robert Hutcheson, porter, ditto ditto - - - - -	52	–	–
– Robert Little, housekeeper, ditto ditto - - - - -	30	–	–
	709	17	4

Wages:

	£.	s.	d.			
By James Hardie, umbrella-taker, wages (at 18 *s.* per week) from 1st October 1860 to 20th July 1861, less the month of November - - -	33	15	–			
– Ditto - - ditto, from 20th July to 28th September 1861, at 21 *s.* 6 *d.* per week - - - -	10	15	–			
				44	10	–

Cleaning Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.			
By James Johnston, attendant, cleaning allowance for gallery, year ended 30th September 1861 -	16	–	–			
– Ditto, special ditto, for south octagon when not occupied by the Royal Scottish Academy, 1859-60 - - - - - - - - -	1	6	8			
– Thomas Anderson, first doorkeeper, ditto, for east side, ditto, 1859-60	4	–	–			
– Ditto, ditto, for east lobby, for year 1860-61 - - - - - -	4	–	–			
	8	–	–			
– William M'Neill, second doorkeeper, ditto for lecture-room, 1859-60 -	2	–	–			
– Ditto, ditto, for west lobby, 1860-61	4	–	–			
	6	–	–			
				31	6	8

Rates and Taxes:

	£.	s.	d.			
By Prison assessments, from Whitsunday 1860 to Whitsunday 1861 - - - - - -	10	–	–			
– Water duty, ditto ditto - - - - - -	3	3	–			
– Poor rates, ditto ditto - - - - - -	96	–	–			
				109	3	–

Insurance:

	£.	s.	d.			
By "North British" Office, insurance on the building from Martinmas 1860 to Martinmas 1861 - - - - - - - -	13	10	–			
– "Scottish Union" Office, insurance on the building from Martinmas 1860 to Martinmas 1861 - - - - - - - -	15	15	–			
– "Caledonian," ditto, ditto - - - - -	15	15	–			
– "Church of England," on Royal Institution pictures and library, from Christmas 1860 to Christmas 1861 - - - - - -	9	12	6			
– "North British" Office, on Torrie Collection, from Candlemas 1860 to Candlemas 1861 -	30	17	10			
				85	10	4
Carried forward - - - £.				980	7	4	3,827	2	11

EXPENDITURE, 1860–61—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-		980	7	4	3,827	2	11
Tradesmen's Accounts:									
By John Taylor & Son, cabinetmakers and upholsterers, hire of carpet, 1860–61 - - -	40	–	–						
– Ditto - - ditto, 1861–62 - - - -	40	–	–						
– Ditto, carpenter work and furnishings, year 1860 - - - - - - - -	68	2	7						
– Robert Hume, plumber work, ditto - - -	10	15	2						
– Cay & Black, advertising, ditto - - -	1	9	9						
– John Russell, glazier work, ditto - - -	8	–	2						
– John Kelly & Sons, locks, keys, &c. ditto -	1	6	4						
– Thomas Sibbald & Sons, ironmongers, ditto -	10	3	6						
– John Clapperton & Co., livery for porters, ditto	14	–	–						
– John Bryden & Son, bells, &c., ditto - -	–	6	3						
– H. Purnell, cleaning heating apparatus - -	7	11	3						
				201	15	–			
Incidents – Fuel and Lighting:									
By Robert Brown, for Scotch coal, year ended 30th September 1861 - - - - - - -	15	6	4						
– Edinburgh Gaslight Company, for gas from Whitsunday 1860 to Whitsunday 1861	38	6	4						
– Ditto, for coke, from 19th April 1860 to 12th April 1861 - - - - - - -	11	–	–						
				64	12	8			
Incidents—Miscellaneous:									
By George Walters, second assistant curator, for washing dusters, &c., 1860–61 - - -	1	6	6						
– Charles Glen, sweeping chimneys, ditto - -	–	12	–						
– William B. Johnstone, principal curator and keeper, travelling account to and from London (Tassie gems) - - - - - - - -	13	9	4						
– Caledonian Railway Company, carriage of ditto	7	12	11						
– Ditto - - ditto, return cases, ditto - -	1	5	5						
– W. & A. K. Johnston, engravings for catalogues	5	15	–						
– W. Farrer, London, backing "Paul Veronese" -	1	12	–						
– Extra attendants: Queen's birthday and New Year's-day - - - - - - - -	1	18	6						
– William M'Gill, compost for embankment -	2	2	–						
– Joseph Green, London, packing Tassie Collection - - - - - - - - -	21	14	5						
– Henry Laing, Edinburgh, cleaning Tassie gems	16	14	–						
– J. & J. Cunningham, manure account - -	1	–	6						
– James Douglas, lining and repairing Glengary portrait - - (£. 8 – –)									
– Ditto, varnishing eight other pictures - - - - - - (£. 4 11 –)									
	12	11	–						
– Sundries, per Alexander Hill and others - -	5	8	9						
				93	2	4			
Special Works:									
By James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, proportion of wages chargeable hereon - - - - -	20	–	–						
– James A. Hamilton, architect, professional fees -	2	–	–						
– James Annan, in full of plaster work - -	50	15	3						
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, proportion of salary from 30th September to 31st December 1860 - - - - - - - - -	13	13	–						
– John Kelly & Son, smiths, ironwork - -	7	19	–						
– John Watherston & Sons, masons and carpenters, for life-room - - - - - - -	260	–	–						
– Ditto, pavements - - - - - - -	50	–	–						
– John Kelly & Son, smiths, ironwork, life-room -	20	6	6						
Carried forward - - £.	424	13	9	1,339	17	4	3,827	2	11

EXPENDITURE, 1860-61—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	424 13 9	1,339 17 4	3,827 2 11
Special Works—*continued.*			
By Laurence & Black, measurements of work for life room, &c. - - - - - - - -	5 15 6		
– John Bryden & Son, ventilators and bells, ditto	11 5 2		
– Ditto, ventilators, exhibition room (west side) -	29 – 1		
		470 14 6	
TOTAL for National Gallery - - - £.			1,810 11 10
Society of Antiquaries.			
Salaries:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
By William T. McCullock, keeper of museum, salary year ended 30th September 1861 - - -	150 – –		
– Robert Paul, assistant keeper, salary, ditto -	60 – –		
– John Scott, porter - - - - ditto - -	16 – –		
	226 – –		
Incidents:			
By John Stuart, secretary, balance of the grant remaining after payment of salaries, and paid over to him to meet the incidental expenses of the society for the year ended 30th September 1861 - - - - - - - - - -	74 – –		
		300 – –	
			300 – –
Art Treasures' Exhibition.			
Transfer:			
By transfer to special deposit account opened at the Royal bank for the Art Treasures' Exhibition of 1861, per Board's minutes of 15th January and 1st February 1861 - -		100 – –	
TOTAL for Art Treasures - - - £.			100 – –
EXPENDITURE for the Year from 30th September 1860 to 30th September 1861 - - - - - - - - -			6,037 14 9
RECEIPTS for the same period - - - - - -			7,722 – –
BALANCE carried forward to next Year - - - £.			1,684 5 3

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh, 30 September 1861.

Comp., *J. W.*

RECEIPTS

For the Year from 30 September 1861 to 30 September 1862.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance brought from last Year's Account - - -	-		-	1,684	5	3
Parliamentary Grants:						
Government Annuity due at 5th July 1862, settled by Act of Parliament in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty George the First, in discharge of the equivalents due to Scotland by the Treaty of Union, and for the year 1861–62 - - - - -	2,000	–	–			
Annual Government Grant in aid of the gratuitous exhibition of the Torries Collection, for the year 1861–62 - - - - -	100	–	–			
				2,100	–	–
Heritable Bonds:						
Interest on 10,000 *l.*, lent on Leggetson Estate, at 3½ per cent., from Whitsunday 1861 to Whitsunday 1862, less income tax - -	336	17	6	336	17	6
Stock:						
Dividend on 10,458 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* of 3 per cent. Consols, for October 1861 and April 1862, less income tax - - - - - -	301	19	8	301	19	8
Rent:						
Rent of the Royal Society of their premises in the Royal Institution Building, for the year ending Whitsunday 1862, less income tax - - - - - - - - - - - -	252	5	–	252	5	–
Other Investments:						
Dividend on 800 *l.* in Edinburgh City Bonds, less income tax -	23	2	–			
Interest on 4,000 *l.* lent on Bond to the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company at 4 per cent.; year ended Whitsunday 1862, less income tax - - - - - -	154	–	–			
				177	2	–
School of Art:						
Receipts from Admission Fees, viz:						
Autumn and Winter Session, 1861–62 - - - - - -	360	12	–			
Spring and Summer Session, 1862 - - - - - -	300	13	6			
	661	5	6			
Receipt from sale of old drawing boards - - - - -	–	9	6			
				661	15	–
National Gallery:						
Receipts from admission fees, year ended 30th September 1862 -	60	14	6			
Ditto - sale of catalogues - - - - - - - -	51	18	6			
Ditto - umbrellas, sticks, &c., left in hall - - - - -	50	–	3			
				162	13	3
Carried forward - - - £.	-		-	5,676	17	8

RECEIPTS, 1861-62—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- -	5,676 17 8
Statue Gallery:		
Receipts from admission fees, year ended 30th September 1862 -	6 9 –	
Ditto, sale of catalogues - - - - - - - - -	1 14 4	
Ditto, umbrellas, sticks, &c., left in hall - - - - - -	37 19 9	
		46 3 1
Miscellaneous:		
Proportion of Board of Fisheries' taxes, &c., for the year ended 30th September 1861 - - - - - - - - -	205 10 1	
National Gallery, doorkeeper's salary from 1st February to 10th May 1862, repaid by the Royal Scottish Academy - - - - - - - (£ s. d. 16 8 8)		
Ditto, cleaning allowances for the same period - (1 2 7)		
	18 1 3	
Balance remaining on the Art Treasures' Exhibition account, re-transferred on closing the same, this year - - - - -	245 15 7	
Interest allowed by the Royal Bank on the Board's general account for the year ended 30th September 1862 - - -	21 1 –	
		490 7 11
TOTAL Receipts - - £.		6,213 8 8

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30th September, 1862.

EXPENDITURE

For the Year from 30 September 1861 to 30 September 1862.

	£. s. d.	
Board.		
Salary:		
By the Honourable B. F. Primrose, secretary, salary charged on the Board under Treasury Letter of 12th November 1839, for consolidation of the Boards of Manufactures and Fisheries, and Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858 - - -	300 – –	
		300 – –
Pensions:		
By David Blair, retired stampmaster, Dundee, compensation allowance for loss of office by the repeal of the Linen Laws, for the year ended 24th June 1862 - - - - -	36 3 2	
– Charles Blair-ditto, Dunkeld-ditto - - - - -	1 15 1	
– Hugh Stodart, retired flax surveyor, Carnwath, ditto-ditto -	16 13 4	
		54 11 7
Cleaning allowance:		
By George Bayliss, first curator, School of Art, cleaning allowance for official apartments, year ended 30th September 1862 -	21 – –	
		21 – –
Carried forward - - - £.		375 11 7

EXPENDITURE, 1861-62—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- -	375 11 7
Board—continued.		
Incidents—Stationery:		
By Stationery Office, for Stationery Stores, as follow, viz.:		
Supplementary stores, quarter ended 31st December 1860 -	4 9 11	
Stores, quarter ended 31st March 1861 - - - -	8 12 4	
Ditto - - ditto - - 30th June 1861 - - -	30 - 2	
Ditto - - ditto - - 30th September 1861 - -	27 4 5	
Ditto - - ditto - - 31st December 1861 - - -	85 12 10	
Ditto - - ditto - - 31st March 1862 - - -	16 8 4	
Carriage of cases, per Caledonian Railwa - - - -	- 1 9	
Ditto - - - per Pickford & Co. - - - - -	- 8 3	
		172 16 -
Incidents—Postages:		
By postages and petty incidents paid in the year ended 30th September 1862 - - - - - - - - - -	8 14 9	
		8 14 9
Incidents—Miscellaneous:		
By Mathew Hall, wages as interim messenger during press of duty, caused by the Art Treasures Exhibition - - - -	3 - -	
- Edinburgh Gas Light Company, gas from 14th May 1861 to 12th April 1862 - - - - - - - - -	5 8 4	
- Alexander McDonald, for beating board-room carpet - -	1 5 -	
- Cowan & Company, for extra large cloth linen envelopes -	- 17 -	
- Caledonian Railway Company, carriage of boxes from London -	- 4 10	
- Robert Blair, sperm candles for board table - - - -	- 2 -	
- Kennington & Jenner, canvas for cash bags - - - -	- 3 6	
- Irvine, Brothers, for coal gloves - - - - - -	- 2 -	
		11 2 8
TOTAL for Board - - - £.		568 7 -
Royal Institution.		
Salaries:		
By John Scott, porter, salary for the year ended 30th September 1862	75 - -	
- Robert Little, housekeeper - - ditto - - ditto - -	30 - -	
£.	105 - -	
Salaries, Royal Institution Corporation:		
£. s. d.		
By Robert Little, curator, merged salary - - 50 - -		
- William C. Miller, clerk - ditto - - - 10 - -		
	60 - -	
Cleaning allowance:		
By John Scott, porter, cleaning allowance for north lobby, year ended 30th September 1862 - - - - - -	5 - -	
Carried forward - - - £.	170 - -	568 7 -

EXPENDITURE, 1861-62—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				170	–	–	568	7	–
Royal Institution—continued.									
Rates:									
By Company's assessment for water duty, from Whitsunday 1861 to Whitsunday 1862 -	5	5	–						
– Ditto for flushing pipe, from 19th March to 15th May 1862 - - - - - - - - -	–	10	6						
– Feu duty on Royal Institution Building, from Whitsunday 1861 to Whitsunday 1862, less income tax - - - - - - - -	120	6	4						
– City Paving Board, maintaining roads around the Royal Institution Building, year 1861-62	10	–	–						
				136	1	10			
Insurance:									
By Insurance in North British Office on the Royal Institution Building, from Candlemas 1862 to Candlemas 1863 - - - - - -	25	17	6						
– Sun Office, for ditto, from Lady Day 1862 to Lady Day 1863 - - - - - - -	19	7	6						
				45	5	–			
Tradesmen's Accounts:									
By John Taylor & Sons, carpenters and upholsterers, their account for work done, year 1861 - -	89	12	9						
– John Russell, glazier, for ditto, ditto - -	7	5	10						
– John Bryden & Son, for ventilators, bells, &c., ditto	8	3	3						
– Robert Hume & Co., plumbers, for work done, ditto	4	16	8						
– J. Sibbald & Sons, smiths, &c., ditto - - -	9	10	2						
– Robert Bryson & Son, repairing clocks, ditto -	1	18	6						
– James Milne & Son, gasfitters, ditto - -	8	14	2						
– John Clapperton & Co., livery for porters, supplied biennially - - - - - - -	14	–	–						
– James Milne & Son, gasfitters, account for half-year ended 30th June 1862 - - - -	3	–	11						
	147	2	3						
Deduct—One-half charged against the School of Art - - -	73	11	1½						
				73	11	1½			
Incidents—Fuel and Lighting:									
By Robert Brown, Scotch coal, to 30th September 1862	34	8	10						
Deduct—One-half charged against the School of Art - - -	17	4	5						
				17	4	5			
Incidents—Miscellaneous:									
By Charles Glen, sweeping chimnies - - -	2	13	–						
– Andrew Boswell, brushes and brooms - -	1	9	–						
– David Lewis, thigh boots for gardener - -	1	12	–						
				5	14	–			
Paid for Royal Institution - - - £.							447	16	4½
Special Repairs:				£.	s.	d.			
By James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, salary from 30th March to 30th June 1861 - - - - - - - - -				27	6	–			
– C. & J. Moxon, instalment to account of paint work - -				130	–	–			
– James Pitbladdo, salary from 30th June to 30th September 1861				27	6	–			
– James A. Hamilton, architect, in full of professional charges, year ended 30th September 1861 - - - - -				21	10	1			
– D. & T. Stevenson, engineers, account for reporting upon Mound sewer - - - - - - - - - -				33	1	–			
Carried forward - - - £.				239	3	1	1,016	3	4½

EXPENDITURE, 1861–62—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		239 3 1	1,016 3 4½
Royal Institution—continued.			
Special Repairs—*continued.*	£. s. d.		
By John Watherston & Son, carpenters, balance on abstract of day bills, 1859–60 - - -	24 9 2		
– Ditto, balance of day bills, 1860–61 - -	102 15 3		
– Ditto ditto on account of pavements, as per measurements - - - - - -	85 13 5		
		212 17 10	
– C. & J. Moxon, painters, balance due on first estimate, as per measurements - - -	2 19 7		
– Ditto, amount of second estimate - - -	111 1 2		
		114 – 9	
– John Russell, glazier, balance of his account - - -		18 17 6	
– John Bryden & Son, ventilators in School of Art - - -		56 5 –	
– James Anderson, plaster work, ditto - - - - -		6 6 1	
– James Annan - ditto ditto - - - - -		2 4 –	
– M'Pherson & Syme, printing day bills, for men's time - -		1 15 –	
– John Kelly & Son, smith work, School of Art - - -		1 15 6	
– John Ness, marble work and chimney pieces - - - -		3 2 6	
– John Hately, mason work - - - - - - - - -		41 10 9	
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, proportion of salary from 30th September 1861 to 3d April 1862 - - - - -		16 2 –	
– William Ferguson's estate, for plumber work, per architect's certificate of 7th July - - - - - - - -		1 7 –	
TOTAL for Special Repairs - - - - -			715 7 –
TOTAL for Royal Institution - - - £.			1,731 10 4½
School of Art.			
Salaries:			
By Charles D. Hodder, head master, his guaranteed salary for the period from 7th September 1861 when it commenced, to 30th June 1862, at the rate of 300 *l.* per annum, made up as follows, viz.:			
Fifty per cent. upon the gross fees of the male classes of the Central School (174 *l.* 15 *s.*) as appointed by the Department of Science and Art, and by Board Minute of 15th October 1861	£. s. d. 87 7 6	£. s. d.	
Fee for outside schools taught by him - -	44 – –		
Per centage on Fees - - - -	131 7 6		
Balance supplied by the Board to make up the deficiency between the amount of per-centage on fees and his guaranteed salary - -	113 3 10		
		244 11 4	
By William A. Morley, second master, his guaranteed salary of 150 *l.* per annum for the year of instruction 1861–62, as thus made up, viz.:			
Twenty-five per cent. upon the gross fees of the male class of the Central School (174 *l.* 15 *s.*), as appointed by the Department of Science and Art, and by Board Minute of 15th October 1861 - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 43 13 9		
Fees of outside schools taught by him - -	80 – –		
	123 13 9		
Balance supplied by the Board to make up the deficiency between the amount of per centages on fees, and his guaranteed salary - -	26 6 3		
		150 – –	
By Miss Susan A. Ashworth, certificated art mistress, per centage payments made to her from School of Art fees, for the year of instruction 1861–62, viz:			
Fifty per cent. upon the gross fees of the female classes of the Central School (286 *l.* – *s.* 6 *d.*), as appointed by the Department of Science and Art, and by Board Minute of 15th October 1861 - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 143 – 3		
Fees of outside schools taught by her - -	76 10 –		
		219 10 3	
Carried forward - - - £.		614 1 7	1,731 10 4½

EXPENDITURE, 1861-62—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				614	1	7	1,731	10	4½
School of Art—continued.									
Salaries—*continued.*									
By George Bayliss, first curator, salary for the year ended 30th September 1862 - - - - - - - - - -				72	–	–			
– Representatives of James Napier, second curator, deceased, salary due to him from 30th June to 22d July 1861, the date of his decease - - - - - - - - -				3	11	9			
– Wm. Roy, second curator, salary from 12th October 1861 to 30th June 1862 - - - - - - - - -				43	–	10			
– Margaret Taylor, art pupil teacher, special allowance for teaching - - - - - - - - - - - - -				1	10	–			
				734	4	2			
Examples:									
By James Carnishelli, modeller, for repairing casts and statues in School of Art and Statue Gallery - - - - - - - -	3	11	6						
– Department of Science and Art, price of frames for drawings, "Course of Instruction" -	6	1	6						
– Domenico Brucciani, London, agent for Department of Science and Art, for casts supplied by him - - - - - - - - -	4	9	3						
– James Menzies, Art Journal for 1861 - -	1	10	–						
				15	12	3			
Prizes:									
By Special prizes granted by the Board to the students of the School of Art, for the year of instruction 1861-62, as follows; viz.:									
Male Section.									
Antique Department:									
First Prize - Wm. Small, shaded drawing and anatomical figure - - -	3	10	–						
Second „ - Alex. Rhind, model - - -	3	–	–						
Third „ - Ebenezer Simpson, monochrome from the cast - - - -	2	–	–						
Fourth „ - John Dun, elementary monochrome	1	10	–						
Ornamental Department:									
First Prize - Alex. Stewart, shading from cast in monochrome - - - -	2	10	–						
Second „ - Robert Gibb, ditto, chalk - -	2	–	–						
Third „ - Alex. Kemp, ditto, ditto - -	1	10	–						
First „ - Robt. Kirkwood, outline from cast and nature - - - - -	2	–	–						
Second „ - John Thomas Reid, ditto, ditto -	1	–	–						
Third „ - Philip A. Reekie, ditto, ditto -	1	–	–						
Female Section.									
First Prize - Isabella Byres, for design - -	3	10	–						
Second „ - Agnes Boyd, studies of ornament and design - - - - -	3	–	–						
Third „ - Caroline Dundas, study and group from nature - - - - -	2	–	–						
Fourth „ - Margaret Taylor, shading in chalk, &c., from nature - - -	1	10	–						
				30	–	–			
Cleaning Allowances:									
By George Bayliss, first curator, cleaning allowance for School of Art, year ended 30th September 1862 - - - - - - - - -	21	–	–						
– Ditto for ticket office and library, ditto - -	6	–	–						
– David Black, porter, south lobby, cleaning allowance for ditto - - - - - - -	4	–	–						
				31	–	–			
Tradesmen's Accounts:									
By Proportion of tradesmen's accounts, chargeable against the School of Art for 1861-62, per page 45 - - - - - - - -	73	11	1½						
– Cay & Black, for advertising, year of instruction 1860-61 - - - - - - - - -	33	1	9						
Carried forward - - - £.	106	12	10½	810	16	5	1,731	10	4½

EXPENDITURE, 1861-62—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - -	106 12 10½	810 16 5	1,731 10 4½
School of Art—continued.			
Tradesmen's Accounts—*continued.*			
By Cay and Black, advertising, year of instruction 1861-62 - - - - - - - -	2 13 9		
– Henderson and Bissett, book-binding for Art Library, 1861 - - - - - - -	1 10 –		
– George Waterston, tinted cards for tickets -	2 11 1		
– William Martin, re-glazing frames of examples cases - - - - - - - - - -	1 7 7		
– Irvine Brothers, feather dusters for statue gallery	– 19 –		
– Blackwood & Sons, copies of Science and Art Department Report - - - - -	– 10 –		
– Blind Asylum, waste paper basket - - -	– 2 6		
– M'Niven and Cameron, white tissue paper -	– 2 4		
		116 9 1½	
Incidents—Fuel and Lighting:			
By Proportion of Scotch coal consumed, year 1861-1862, as per page 45 - - - - -	17 4 5		
– Edinburgh Gas Light Company, gas from 14th May 1861 to 12th April 1862 - - -	31 15 7		
– Maclean & Sons, tallow candles and wax tapers	2 11 6		
		51 11 6	
Incidents—Miscellaneous:			
By C. D. Hodder, travelling expenses removing from Hanley to Edinburgh - - - - -	21 11 1		
– Francis H. B. Mair, price of ticket for day class for assistance rendered by her in class - -	1 10 –		
– George Bayliss, curator, petty incidents, year ended 30th September 1862 - - -	1 14 2		
– Caledonian Railway Company, carriage of casts and examples - - - - - -	1 5 7		
– North British Railway Company, carriage of casts and examples - - - - - -	– 9 8		
– David Black and George Bayliss, delivering prizes, years of instruction 1861 and 1862 -	– 12 6		
– James Baird, wages as extra attendant at the exhibition of students' drawings, 1861-62 -	1 4 –		
– Telegram to Science and Art Department, London, during examination of school - -	– 9 –		
– John Miller, Murray and Gibb, and others, for sundries, 1861-62 - - - - - -	1 12 7		
		30 8 7	
Wages:			
By William Roy and Mathew Hall, wages as interim curators, in October and December 1861	3 – 2		
– James Drummond, wages as draped life model, four days - - - - - - - - -	– 10 –		
– Helen Walters, ditto 17 days - - - -	1 5 6		
		4 15 8	
TOTAL School of Art - - - £.			1,014 1 3½
National Gallery.			
Salaries:		£. s. d.	
By William B. Johnstone, principal curator and keeper, salary, year ended 30th September 1862 - - - - - -		250 – –	
– James Graham, first assistant curator, ditto - - - - -		112 6 2	
– George Walters, second ditto, ditto - - - - -		87 6 2	
– James Johnston, attendant, ditto - - - - - -		67 6 2	
– Thomas Anderson, first doorkeeper, ditto - - - - -		60 – –	
– William M'Neil, second ditto, ditto - - - - -		60 – –	
– Robert Little, housekeeper, ditto - - - - - -		30 – –	
– Robert Hutchison, porter, ditto - - - - - -		52 – –	
Carried forward - - - £.		718 18 6	2,745 11 8

EXPENDITURE, 1861-62—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		718 18 6	2,745 11 8
National Gallery—continued.			
Wages:			
By Thomas Hardie, umbrella taker, wages at 21*s.* 6*d.* per week from 1st October 1861 to 30th September 1862, less part of November - - - - - - - - - - -		54 5 9	
Cleaning Allowances:			
By James Johnston, attendant, cleaning allowance for gallery, year ended 30th September 1862 -	16 – –		
– Ditto, special cleaning allowance for cleaning south octagon when not occupied by the Royal Scottish Academy, 1861-62 - - -	1 10 3		
– Thomas Anderson, first doorkeeper, allowance for cleaning east range of galleries when not occupied by the Royal Scottish Academy, 1861-62 - - - - - - - -	4 – –		
– Ditto, for cleaning north-east lobby, year 1861-62 - - - - - - - - -	4 – –		
– William M'Neill, second doorkeeper, for cleaning north-west lobby, ditto - - - -	4 – –		
– Ditto, ditto, lecture room, ditto - - -	2 – –		
		31 10 3	
Rates and Taxes:			
By Water duty from Whitsunday 1861 to Whitsunday 1862 - - - - - - -	3 3 –		
		3 3 –	
Insurance:			
By Insurance of the National Gallery building in the North British Office, from Martinmas 1861 to Martinmas 1862 - - - - -	13 10 –		
– Ditto, Scottish Union Office, ditto to ditto -	15 15 –		
– Ditto, Caledonian Office, ditto to ditto - -	15 15 –		
– Insurance of the collection of the Royal Institution pictures and library in the Church of England Office, from Christmas 1861 to Christmas 1862 - - - - - - - -	9 12 6		
– Ditto of the Torrie Collection of Pictures, &c., in the North British Office, from Candlemas 1861 to Candlemas 1862 - - - -	30 17 10		
		85 10 4	
Tradesmen's Accounts:			
By John Taylor & Sons, carpenters and upholsterers, account for work done, year 1861 - -	50 4 7		
– Ditto, hire of carpet, 1862-63, as per estimate - - - - £. 35 – –			
– Ditto, ditto, for additional octagon 5 – –			
	40 – –		
– James Smith, for removing Burns' statute from the college, and placing it in the gallery -	10 10 –		
– James Milne & Son, gas-fitters, for work done, year 1861 - - - - - - - -	24 13 6		
– Ditto, for brass fence to turnstile, ditto - -	11 7 6		
– John Kelly & Sons, smiths, account for work done, year 1861 - - - - - -	2 1 6		
– J. Sibbald & Son, ironmongers, ditto - -	4 3 9		
– John Russell, glazier, ditto - - - -	4 6 5		
– Thomas Graham, slater, ditto - - - -	1 18 1		
– Robert Hume & Co., plumbers, ditto - -	9 5 11		
– Cay & Black, for advertising, half-year ended 31st December 1861 - - - - -	2 17 3		
		161 8 6	
Carried forward - - - £.		1,054 16 4	2,745 11 8

EXPENDITURE, 1861-62—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	1,054 16 4	2,745 11 8
National Gallery—continued.			
Incidents—Fuel and Lighting:			
By Robert Brown, for Scotch coal, year ended 30th September 1862 - - - - - - -	13 11 4		
– Edinburgh Gaslight Company, for gas, from Whitsunday 1861 to Whitsunday 1862 -	42 7 11		
– Ditto for coke, from ditto to ditto - - -	10 10 –		
– Innes & Greive, for wax tapers - - -	– 8 –		
		66 17 3	
Incidents—Miscellaneous:			
By Wm. B. Johnstone, principal curator and keeper, travelling expenses to and from London, for surplus pictures from National Gallery there - - - - - - - -	10 – –		
– Pickford & Co. carriage of pictures from ditto -	2 11 6		
– James Douglas, cleaning Lizars' picture of "The Wedding" - - - - - -	4 10 –		
– Alex. Hill, gold paper for frames - - -	1 10 –		
– Bryden & Son, bolts, locks, &c. - - -	2 9 –		
– Irvine, Brothers, feather dusters, chamois skins, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	1 4 –		
– Cay and Black, advertising, year 1861-62 -	4 7 3		
– George Walters, second assistant curator, washing dusters, &c. - - - - - - -	1 – –		
– Extra attendants on New Year's day and Queen's birth-day, 1862 - - - - - - -	1 16 –		
– London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, freight of picture from London - - -	– 17 6		
– Sundries, per Peter Lawson and others - -	4 7 9		
		34 13 –	
Special Works:			
By James A. Hamilton, architect, professional fees for 1860-61 - - - - - - -	19 10 9		
– Robert Hume & Co. plumbers, for materials and work, 1860-61 - (£. s. d. 94 15 8)			
– Jobbing account - - - - - (16 3 2)			
(110 18 10)			
Less value of old lead - - (50 – 8)			
	60 18 2		
By John Watherston & Sons, builders, balance due on abstract of day bills for mason and joiner work, for 1859-60 - - - - (29 14 7½)			
– Ditto, for 1860-61 - - - (21 17 10½)			
– Ditto, pavements, per measurements, on account - - - - (94 10 3)			
	146 2 9		
– C. & J. Moxon, painters, account as per ditto -	79 12 –		
– John Bryden & Son, repairing ventilators -	3 3 –		
– Thomas Graham, slater, slater work - -	3 19 –		
– James Annan, for plaster work - - -	1 2 6		
– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, salary from 30th September 1861 to 3d April 1862 -	10 – –		
– John Kelly & Son, for smithwork - - -	2 9 1		
		326 17 3	
TOTAL for National Gallery - - - £.			1,483 3 10
Statue Gallery.			
Wages:			
By John Rodger, umbrella taker, wages at 1*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per week, from 30 September 1861, to 30th September 1862 -		59 16 6	
Cleaning Allowances:			
By George Bayliss, first curator, Statue Gallery, cleaning allowance, from 1st October 1861 to 30th June 1862 - - - -		9 – –	
Carried forward - - - £.		68 16 6	4,228 15 6

EXPENDITURE, 1861–62—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	68 16 6	4,228 15 6
Statue Gallery—continued.		
Miscellaneous:	£. s. d.	
By Wm. B. Johnstone, for making catalogue of statues - - - - - - - -	15 – –	
– Robert Sclater & Son, metal checks for visitors	1 – –	
– Cay & Black, for advertising, year 1861–62 -	2 8 9	
– Irvine Brothers, feather dusters - - -	– 19 –	
– Extra attendants, New Year's Day, 1862 -	– 8 –	
– David Doull & Co., refreshments supplied for ditto - - - - - - - -	– 8 1	
	20 3 10	
TOTAL, Statue Gallery - - - £.		89 – 4
Society of Antiquaries.		
Salaries:	£. s. d.	
By Wm. T. M'Culloch, keeper of museum, salary year ended 30th September 1862 - -	150 – –	
– Robert Paul, assistant ditto, ditto - - -	60 – –	
– John Scott, porter, ditto - - - -	16 – –	
	226 – –	
Incidents:		
By John Stuart, secretary, balance of the Treasury Grant of 300 *l.* per annum, remaining after payment of salaries, and paid over to him to meet the expenses of cleaning, lighting, heating, &c., &c., of the museum of the society, ditto - -	74 – –	
TOTAL, Society of Antiquaries - - - £.		300 – –
Art Treasures Exhibition.		
By Transfer to special deposit account, opened at the Royal Bank for the Art Treasures Exhibition of 1861, per Board's Minutes of 15th January and 1st February 1861, being further to account - - - - - - -		*200 – –
– Expenditure for the year, from 30th September 1861 to 30th September 1862		4,817 15 10
– Receipts for the same period - - - - - - - - - -		6,213 8 8
Balance carried forward to next Account - - - £.		1,395 12 10

ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.

Note.—The following is the Account of the said Exhibition.

Dr.	£. s. d.	*Cr.*	£. s. d.
To Transfer for preliminary expenses, per last Year's Account - - - - -	100 – –	By Advertising - - -	64 9 10
– Ditto, made further in this year, as above* - -	200 – –	– Carriage - - - -	132 15 1
TOTAL Transfers - £.	300 – –	– Catalogue - - - -	109 5 1
– Receipts from the Exhibition by sale of tickets, admission at the doors, &c. -	1,008 7 4	– Furnishings - - -	262 10 3½
		– Gas and coals - - -	88 – 3
		– Miscellaneous - - -	19 9 2
		– Pay and wages - - -	275 – 6
		– Police - - - -	26 11 –
		– Postages and incidents -	14 1 6
		– Printing and stationery -	38 18 6
		– Travelling expenses - -	31 10 6
		£.	1,062 11 8½
		– Balance remaining out of the Total Transfers of 300 *l.*, now re-transferred from this Account to the Board's ordinary Account, showing therefore a loss of 54 *l.* 4 *s.* 4½ *d.* upon the Exhibition - - - -	245 15 7½
TOTAL - - - £.	1,308 7 4	TOTAL - - - £.	1,308 7 4

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1862.

Comp., *J. W.*

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure by the Board of Manufactures for the Building of the National Gallery, *Edinburgh*, carried forward from 5 April 1855 to the final completion of the Building, being continuation from the Year 1855 of Supplement to Return of the Board's Receipt and Expenditure from 5 April 1855 to 30 September 1862 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, Session 1856.)

Dr.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1855, April 5	To Amount of last Return brought forward			39,266 2 9
1855-56	To Her Majesty's Treasury in full of the additional Grant by Parliament to finish the building		5,000 – –	
„	– Drawn from the Board's General Account, being in full of its original contribution of 15,000 *l.*	1,500 – –		
1856-57	– Drawn from the Board's General Account, being First instalment of the Board's additional contribution of 5,000 *l.* to meet the above additional Grant from Parliament to finish the building	1,000 – –		
„	– Ditto, second instalment of ditto	1,500 – –		
1857-58	– Ditto, third ditto ditto	1,000 – –		
1858-59	– Cost of furniture supplied to the building, being Fourth ditto ditto ditto	369 13 5		
„	– Construction of life and lecture rooms in ditto, being Fifth ditto ditto ditto	550 2 3		
1859-60	– Enlargement of the life room in ditto, being Sixth ditto ditto ditto	475 19 1		
	– Bank interest on deposits, as follows, viz.:			
	From 5th April 1855 to 5th April 1856	36 15 –		
	From 5th April 1856 to 30th September 1857	57 17 6		
	From 30th September 1857 to 30th September 1858	18 2 3		
	From 30th September 1858 to 30th September 1859	7 1 6		
	From 30th September 1859 to 30th September 1860	7 5 4		
	From 30th September 1860 to 30th June 1861, when the account closed	7 14 9		
		134 16 4	6,530 11 1	
				11,530 11 1
			Total £.	50,796 13 10

Cr.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1855, April 5	By amount of expenditure upon the works of the National Gallery, per last Return, brought forward			38,243 16 8
1855-56	– Expended in this year upon the works of the building		3,514 11 9	
1856-57	– Ditto ditto in this year		5,394 11 8	
1857-58	– Ditto, from 5th April to 30th September 1857	660 4 1		
	– Ditto, from 30th September 1857 to 30th September 1858	1,176 12 5		
			1,836 16 6	
1858-59	– Ditto ditto ditto		964 18 11	
1859-60	– Ditto ditto ditto		475 19 1	
				12,186 17 11
				50,430 14 7
1861, June 30	Balance re-transferred to the Board's general account upon closing the National Gallery bank account			365 19 3
			Total £.	50,796 13 10

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1861.

Compd., *J. W.*

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE of the PARLIAMENTARY GRANT, made in Session 1858, to the BOARD of MANUFACTURES for receiving the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of *Scotland* into the ROYAL INSTITUTION, and supplying them there with a MUSEUM and COUNCIL ROOM fitted and furnished.

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.
1858 -	To Parliamentary Grant, in Session 1858, for converting the picture galleries in the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, into a museum and council room for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,033	–	–
1860 -	To deficiency upon the Parliamentary Grant, and which has been paid by the Board of Manufactures - - - - -	3	18	9
	TOTAL - - - £.	2,036	18	9

Cr.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Alterations upon the Royal Institution:									
1858 -	By John Kelly & Sons, iron work of cupolas - - - - - - - - - -	67	9	–						
	– – – Ditto - day work in connexion with ditto - - - - - -	38	3	–						
	– Wm. Ferguson, plumber's work - - - - - - - - - - - -	19	9	1						
	Alterations, on account - - - - - - £.				125	1	1			
	Furnishings (Museum Cases and Fittings):	£.	s.	d.						
	By J. & T. Scott, upholsterers, contract for museum cases - - - - - - -	478	15	–						
	– – – Ditto - - extra work, and gutta percha tubing - - - -	5	15	–						
	– – – Ditto - - book cases in council room - - - - - -	124	14	–						
	– – – Ditto - - extra work on museum and book cases - - - -	43	11	2						
	Furnishing, &c., on account - - - - - £.				652	15	2			
	Payments in 1858, on account - - - - - - -				–	–	–	777	16	3
	Alterations upon the Royal Institution:	£.	s.	d.						
1859 -	By James Anderson, plasterer, on account - - - - - - - - -	15	–	–						
	– – – Ditto - - in full - - - - - - - - -	8	11	4						
		23	11	4						
	Deduct work not for the Society of Antiquaries	10	6	11½						
	For Society of Antiquaries - - - - - £.				13	4	4½			
	– John Watherstone & Sons, mason and joiner's work for the society - - - - - - -				252	7	4½			
	– John Russell, glazier's work for ditto - - - - - - - - - -				74	16	1			
	– Lithgow & Purdie, paintwork for ditto - - - - - - - - -				125	2	4			
	– J. A. Hamilton, architect, professional charges upon work executed - - - - -				29	10	–			
	– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, wages - - - - - - - - -				20	–	–			
	– John Kelly & Son, for iron safe - - - - - - - - - - -				15	10	–			
	Alterations, further on account - - - - - £.				530	10	2			
	Furnishings (Museum Cases and Fittings):	£.	s.	d.						
	By J. & T. Scott, upholsterers, contract for fittings - - - - - - -	416	16	6						
	– J. A. Hamilton, architect, professional fees for plans for museum and cases - -	32	12	–						
	Furnishings, &c., further to account - - - - £.				449	8	6			
	Payments in 1859, on account - - - - - -				–	–	–	979	18	8
	Alterations upon the Royal Institution:	£.	s.	d.						
1860 -	By John Watherstone & Sons, jobbing account for mason and joiner's work - - -	27	1	7						
	Alterations, in full - - - - - - - £.				27	1	7			
	Furnishings (Museum Cases and Fittings):	£.	s.	d.						
	By J. A. Hamilton, architect, professional charges upon work executed - - - -	20	16	6						
	– James Milne & Son, for mummy cases - - - - - - - - -	149	14	10						
	– John Bryden & Son, for brass rods - - - - - - - - - -	22	–	11						
	– J. & T. Scott, oak desk, ladders, &c. - - - - - - - - -	7	–	6						
	– John Taylor & Son, for oak umbrella stand - - - - - - - -	12	5	–						
	– Thomas Sibbald, for coal depôts - - - - - - - - - -	3	4	–						
	– James Milne & Son, gasfitters, brackets, pipes, &c. - - - - - - -	2	2	–						
	– James A. Hamilton, architect, fees and charges for drawings - - - - -	11	18	6						
	– James Pitbladdo, clerk of works, wages - - - - - - - - -	23	–	–						
	Furnishings, &c., in full - - - - - £.				252	2	3			
	Payments in 1860, and in full - - - - - -				–	–	–	279	3	10
	TOTAL - - - £.							2,036	18	9

Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh,
30 September 1861.

Comp., *J. W.*

RETURN of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD of TRADE and MANUFACTURES in *Scotland*, for the Years 1855 to 1862, both inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, of Session 1856).

(*Mr. Crum-Ewing.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *June* 1863.

[*Price* 7*d.*]

380.

Under 8 *oz.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (METROPOLIS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 June 1862;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of PERSONS convicted, within the POLICE DISTRICT of the METROPOLIS, of using false or unjust WEIGHTS, MEASURES, or BALANCES, for the year ending on the 25th day of March 1862; showing the Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy, and the Business carried on by the Offender, together with the Amount of the Penalty and Costs imposed; also, by whom such Informations were laid, and to whom the said Penalties and Costs were paid, distinguishing between Offences committed in 'any Shop, Stores, Warehouse, Stall, Yard, or Place,' and those committed 'on any Open Ground, or in any Public Street, Lane, Thoroughfare, or other Open Place.'"

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1863.

LIST OF RETURNS.

	Number of Convictions.	Page.
METROPOLIS POLICE DISTRICT:		
Holborn Division	30	3
Kensington Division	18	4
Newington Division	166	5
Paddington Division	Nil.	6
St. George, Hanover Square, Division	Nil.	6
St. Marylebone Division	42	7
St. Pancras Division	25	8
Tower Division	13	8
Westminster Division	334	9
Wandsworth Division	27	17
Beacontree Half Hundred Division	15	18
Blackheath Division	17	19
Brentford Division	40	19
Cheshunt Division	Nil.	21
Dartford Division	2	21
Edmonton Division	21	22
Epsom Division	7	22
Gore Hundred, or Edgware Division	5	23
Hampstead Division	Nil.	23
Kingston and Elmbridge Division	8	23
Borough of Kington-upon-Thames Division	5	24
Richmond Division	5	24
Spelthorne Division	2	24
Uxbridge Division	14	25
Waltham Abbey Division	Nil.	25
TOTAL	796	

LIST of DIVISIONS in Default, from which no Returns have been made.

Finsbury.	Croydon.
St. Anne, Soho.	Enfield.
Strand.	Highgate.
Barnet.	South Mimms.
Bromley.	

A RETURN of the Number of PERSONS convicted within the POLICE DISTRICT of the METROPOLIS, of using false or unjust WEIGHTS, MEASURES, or BALANCES, for the Year ending on the 25th day of March 1862; showing the Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy, and the Business carried on by the Offender, together with the Amount of the penalty and costs imposed; also, by whom such Informations were laid, and to whom the said Penalties and costs were paid, distinguishing between Offences committed in "any Shop, Stores, Warehouse, Stall, Yard, or Place," and those committed "on any open Ground, or in any Public Street, Lane, Thoroughfare, or other open Place."

HOLBORN DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	7 lb. weight, 15 drams light	Coal dealer	– 10 –	none	In a shop.
2	Weights:—4 lb. 7 drams light; 1 lb., ½ dram light; ½ lb., ½ dram light; 2 oz., ½ dram light; 2 oz., nearly ½ dram light; 1 oz., ½ dram light.	Butterman	3 – –	none	ditto.
3	4 lb. weight, 3½ drams light	Chandler	– 10 –	none	ditto.
4	Weighing machine, ¼ oz. against the purchaser.	Grocer	1 – –	none	ditto.
5	1 lb. weight, 5 drams light	Eating-house keeper	– 10 –	none	ditto.
6	Weights:—2 oz., ½ dram light; 1 oz., ½ dram, nearly.	Leatherseller	– 10 –	none	ditto.
7	7 lb. weight, 13 drams light	Coal dealer	– 5 –	none	ditto.
8	Weights:—7 lb., 9 drams light; ¼ lb. ½ dram light; 2 oz. and 1 oz. light.	Dairyman	1 – –	none	ditto.
9	Two weighing machines, ¼ oz. each against the purchaser.	Chandler	(a)4 – –	none	ditto.
10	2 lb. weight, 7 drams light	ditto	(a)– 5 –	none	ditto.
11	Weighing machine, 3 drams against the purchaser.	Grocer	2 – –	none	ditto.
12	Weights:—7 lb., ½ oz. light; 1 lb., ¼ oz. over weight.	Baker	– 10 –	none	ditto.
13	Weights:—4 lb., ¼ oz. light; 2 lb. ¼ oz., light; 2 lb. 3 drams light.	Grocer	– 15 –	none	ditto.
14	4 lb. weight, 6 drams light	Potato dealer	– 5 –	none	ditto.
15	Weighing machine, 1 lb. 2 oz. against the purchaser.	Coal and potato dealer.	(b)1 – –	none	ditto.
16	Weighing machine, 14 drams against the purchaser.	Victualler	2 – –	none	ditto.
17	Measures:—quart, 1¼ oz. short; 2 pints, ½ oz. each short; pint, ½ oz. nearly.	ditto	1 5 –	none	ditto.
18	Measures:—quart, 1½ oz. short; pint, ½ oz. short.	Victuallers	1 10 –	none	ditto.
	Weighing machines:—				
19	2 lb. against the purchaser	Coal dealer	1 – –	none	ditto.
20	6 drams against the purchaser	Chandler	2 – –	none	ditto.
21	6 drams against the purchaser	Dairyman	1 – –	none	ditto.
22	Weights:—2 lb., 5 drams, light; 2 lb., 2 drams light; 1 lb., 1 dram nearly.	Chandler	– 15 –	none	ditto.
	Weighing machines:—				
23	¼ oz. against the purchaser	Oilman	– 10 –	none	ditto.
24	6 drams against the purchaser	Butterman	– 15 –	none	ditto.
25	1 lb. 2 oz. against the purchaser	Coal dealer	– 7 6	none	ditto.
26	Weights:—1 lb., 1½ dram light; 1 lb., 1 dram light; ¼ lb., ½ dram light.	Coal and potato dealer.	– 7 6	none	ditto.
27	Weights:—7 lb., 13 drams light; 4 lb. 1¼ oz. light; 2 lb., 10 drams light; 1 lb., 7 drams light; 1 lb., 5 drams light; ½ lb., each 2½ drams light; ¼ lb., 1 dram light.	Oilman and grocer	1 – –	none	ditto.
28	Weights:—1 lb., 2 drams light; ½ lb., 1½ drams light; ¼ lb., ½ dram light.	Butcher	– 7 6	none	ditto.
29	Measures:—quart, 1¼ oz. short; pint, 5 drams short; pint, 3 drams short.	Victualler	– 15 –	none	ditto.
30	Measures:—quart, 1¾ oz. short; quart, 1½ short; quart, 1 oz short.	ditto	– 7 6	none	ditto.

Informations laid by the Inspector of Weights and Measures.
One half the penalties paid to the County Treasurer, and one half to the informant.

(a) Gone away, not known where. (b) No goods whereon to levy.

Charles Wright,
Clerk to the Justices.

KENSINGTON DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty. £. s. d.	Costs. £. s. d.	Where Offence Committed.
1	6 unjust weights, viz.:—2 lb. 1 dram light; ½ lb. 1 dram light; ½ lb. ½ dram light; ½ lb. ½ dram light; ½ lb. ½ dram light; 1 ounce nearly ½ dram light.	Grocer	1 – –	– 6 6	In his shop.
2	9 unjust measures, viz.:—4 quarts each 1 oz. short; 1 pint ¾ oz. short; 4 pints each ½ oz. short.	Licensed victualler	2 5 –	– 6 6	ditto.
3	An unjust balance, ¼ oz. against the purchaser.	Grocer	– 15 –	– 6 6	ditto.
4	An unjust balance 3½ drams aginst the purchaser.	Grocer	– 10 –	– 6 6	ditto.
5	An unjust steelyard, from 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. 3 ozs. too heavy; 28 lbs. ½ lb. too heavy; 56 lbs. 1½ lb. too heavy.	Butcher	– 5 –	– 6 6	ditto.
6	An unjust balance 7½ drams against the purchaser.	Butcher	– 10 –	– 6 6	ditto.
7	3 unjust weights: 4 lbs. 4 drams light; 4 lbs. 1½ drams light; 2 lbs. 1 dram light.	Baker	– 7 6	– 6 6	ditto.
8	An unjust beam and scales, ¾ of an ounce against the purchaser; 2 unjust weights, ½ lb. 3 drams light; 2 oz. 3 drams light.	Butcher	– 15 –	– 6 6	ditto.
9	3 unjust measures:—1 quart 7 drams short; 1 pint ½ oz. short; ½ pint 3 drams short.	Licensed victualler	– 15 –	– 6 6	At his house.
10	An unjust beam and scales, 10 drams against the purchaser.	Butcher	– 5 –	– 6 6	In his shop.
11	An unjust beam and scales, ½ an ounce against the purchaser, but 2 drams when the scale plate was cleaned.	Grocer	– 15 –	– 6 6	ditto.
12	An unjust weighing machine, 9 oz. against the purchaser; but the machine was correct when swept.	Coal-dealer	– 5 –	– 6 6	ditto.
13	Unjust beam and scales, ½ oz. against the purchaser.	Baker	– 5 –	– 6 6	ditto.
14	Unjust beam and scales, ½ oz. against the purchaser; but ¼ of an ounce when the scale plate was cleaned.	Chandler	– 5 –	– 6 6	ditto.
15	Unjust beam and scales, 5½ oz. in favour of dealer, caused by two pieces of lead in scale plate; but it was correct without the lead.	Marine storedealer	– 5 –	– 6 6	ditto.
16	2 unjust weights:—2 lb. weight, 6 oz, 6 drams over weight; 2 lb. 3 oz. 13 drams over weight.	Marine storedealer	– 10 –	– 6 6	ditto.
17	A four ounce weight unjust, being 1 oz. light.	Potato salesman	Neither the penalty nor the costs were paid, the offender having absconded.	– –	ditto.
18	3 unjust weights:—7 lb. weight 6 drams light; 2 lbs. 3 drams light; 2¾ drams light.	Green grocer	– 10 6	– 6 6	ditto.

Nos. 1 to 7.—Informations laid by James Gregg, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the 4th District of the County.

Nos. 8 to 18.—Informations laid by Edward Morrison, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the 3d District of the County.

One-half the penalty to the County Treasurer, and half to the Informant. The costs are paid to the Clerk.

20 June 1862.

Samuel Cornell,
Clerk to the Justices.

NEWINGTON DIVISION—COUNTY OF SURREY.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Business carried on by Offender.	Weights, Measures, and Balances.	Penalties. £.	s.	d.
1	Retailer of beer	3 measures	–	15	–
2	- ditto -	4 ditto -	1	–	–
3	Victualler	3 ditto -	1	5	–
4	Retailer of beer	2 ditto -	–	10	–
5	- ditto	3 ditto -	2	–	–
6	Grocer and cheese-monger.	2 balances	2	–	–
7	Marine store dealer	1 balance	–	10	–
8	- ditto	1 weight	–	5	–
9	Cheesemonger	2 balances	3	–	–
10	Baker	1 balance	–	5	–
11	Sausage-maker	4 weights	–	10	–
12	Coal-dealer	1 weight	–	5	–
13	Grocer and cheese-monger.	2 balances	3	–	–
14	Chandler	1 balance	1	–	–
15	Coal and potato-dealer.	1 ditto -	1	–	–
16	Butcher	1 ditto -	1	–	–
17	Victualler	7 measures	1	15	–
18	ditto	4 ditto -	1	5	–
19	ditto	1 ditto -	–	10	–
20	ditto	2 measures	1	–	–
21	ditto	1 measure	–	10	–
22	ditto	2 measures	1	–	–
23	Retailer of beer	1 measure	1	–	–
24	Victualler	2 measures	1	–	–
25	ditto	2 ditto -	–	15	–
26	ditto	1 measure	1	–	–
27	Retailer of beer	4 measures	1	–	–
28	ditto	2 ditto -	–	10	–
29	ditto	1 measure	–	10	–
30	Guano merchants	1 weight	–	5	–
31	Baker	5 weights	2	10	–
32	Chandler	1 balance	2	–	–
33	Greengrocer	1 ditto -	1	–	–
34	Baker	1 ditto -	2	–	–
35	Butcher	1 ditto -	2	–	–
36	Victualler	1 measure	–	5	–
37	Retailer of beer	1 ditto -	–	5	–
38	ditto	3 measures	–	15	–
39	ditto	4 measures	1	5	–
40	Victualler	1 measure	–	10	–
41	Retailer of beer	3 measures	1	10	–
42	ditto	2 ditto -	–	10	–
43	ditto	4 ditto -	1	–	–
44	Chandler	1 balance	1	10	–
45	ditto	1 ditto -	1	10	–
46	Corn-chandler and coal-dealer.	1 ditto -	–	10	–
47	Chandler	1 ditto -	2	–	–
48	Butcher	1 ditto -	5	–	–
49	Fruiterer and coal-dealer.	1 weight	–	5	–
50	Greengrocer	4 weights	1	–	–
51	Fruiterer	1 balance	–	5	–
52	Costermonger	1 ditto -	–	5	–
53	Chandler	1 ditto -	1	–	–
54	Fruiterer and coal-dealer.	6 weights	2	10	–
55	Butcher	1 balance	2	10	–
56	Grocer	1 ditto -	1	–	–
57	Greengrocer	2 weights	1	–	–
58	Pork-butcher	1 balance	1	–	–
59	Butcher	1 balance	1	–	–
60	Cheesemonger	2 balances	2	–	–
61	Fishmonger	3 weights	–	15	–
62	Victualler	2 measures	1	–	–
63	Victualler	1 measure	–	10	–
64	Retailer of beer	3 measures	–	15	–
65	Victualler	3 ditto -	–	15	–
66	ditto	1 measure	–	5	–
67	ditto	2 measures	–	15	–
68	ditto	4 measures	1	–	–
69	ditto	1 measure	–	10	–
70	ditto	7 measures	2	–	–
71	Retailer of beer	2 measures	1	–	–
72	Fruiterer and green-grocer.	4 measures	1	10	–
73	- - ditto	9 weights	3	10	–
74	Chandler	1 balance	1	–	–
75	Baker	1 ditto -	3	–	–
76	ditto	4 weights	2	–	–
77	Cheesemonger	9 ditto -	2	5	–
78	Grocer and cheese-monger.	1 balance	1	–	–
79	- - ditto	1 ditto -	1	–	–
80	- - ditto	1 ditto -	1	–	–
81	- - ditto	1 ditto -	1	–	–
82	Baker	2 weights	–	5	–
83	Cheesemonger	1 balance	1	–	–
84	Baker	1 ditto -	1	–	–
85	Butcher	1 ditto -	1	–	–
86	Victualler	2 measures	1	–	–
87	Retailer of beer	1 measure	–	5	–
88	Victualler	7 measures	3	10	–
89	ditto	2 ditto -	1	–	–
90	Retailer of beer	6 ditto -	3	–	–
91	Victualler	2 ditto -	–	10	–
92	ditto	2 ditto -	–	10	–
93	Retailer of beer	2 ditto -	1	–	–
94	ditto	1 measure	–	5	–
95	ditto	1 ditto -	–	5	–
96	ditto	1 ditto -	–	5	–
97	Victualler	1 ditto -	–	5	–
98	ditto	1 ditto -	–	10	–
99	Grocer and cheese-monger.	1 balance	–	10	–
100	Butcher	1 ditto -	–	10	–
101	Baker	1 ditto -	1	10	–
102	Fruiterer	3 weights	–	10	–
103	Grocer and Cheese-monger.	1 balance	1	10	–
104	- - ditto	3 weights	–	15	–
105	Fruiterer	2 ditto -	–	5	–
106	Greengrocer and coal-dealer.	7 ditto -	1	–	–
107	- - ditto	1 balance	–	10	–
108	Grocer and cheese-monger.	1 ditto -	–	10	–
109	Victualler	1 measure	–	10	–
110	ditto	2 measures	–	10	–
111	ditto	2 ditto -	1	5	–
112	ditto	1 measure	–	10	–
113	ditto	4 measures	1	10	–
114	ditto	2 ditto -	2	–	–
115	ditto	1 measure	–	5	–
116	ditto	2 measures	–	15	–
117	ditto	1 measure	–	10	–
118	Victualler	1 ditto -	–	5	–
119	ditto	2 measures	–	15	–
120	Marine store-dealer	6 weights	1	10	–
121	Chandler	1 balance	1	–	–
122	Grocer and cheese-monger.	1 ditto -	2	10	–

NEWINGTON DIVISION—COUNTY OF SURREY—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Business carried on by Offender.	Weights, Measures, and Balances.	Penalties. £. s. d.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Business carried on by Offender.	Weights, Measures, and Balances.	Penalties. £. s. d.
123	Chandler and coal-dealer.	9 weights -	1 – –	145	Baker - - -	1 balance -	2 10 –
124	Baker - - -	1 balance -	1 – –	146	Marine store dealer -	3 weights -	– 15 –
125	Coal and potato-dealer.	2 ditto - -	1 – –	147	Coal and potato dealer.	1 balance -	– 10 –
126	Butcher - - -	1 ditto - -	1 – –	148	Butcher - - -	1 ditto - -	2 – –
127	Coal and potato-dealer.	2 ditto - -	2 – –	149	Chandler - -	1 ditto - -	1 – –
128	Baker - - -	1 ditto - -	2 10 –	150	Eating-house keeper	1 ditto - -	2 – –
129	Butcher - - -	1 ditto - -	– 5 –	151	Greengrocer - -	3 weights -	– 7 6
130	Victualler - -	1 measure -	– 5 –	152	Chandler - -	2 balances -	2 – –
131	Ditto - - -	2 ditto - -	– 15 –	153	ditto - - -	1 ditto - -	– 5 –
132	Ditto - - -	1 ditto - -	1 – –	154	Victualler - -	2 ditto - -	– 15 –
133	Ditto - - -	3 ditto - -	1 10 –	155	Ditto - - -	2 ditto - -	– 15 –
134	Ditto - - -	4 ditto - -	2 – –	156	Ditto - - -	2 ditto - -	– 15 –
135	Retailer of beer -	2 ditto - -	– 10 –	157	Ditto - - -	6 ditto - -	3 – –
136	Victualler - -	1 ditto - -	– 10 –	158	Tallow chandler -	6 weights -	3 – –
137	Ditto - - -	1 ditto - -	– 10 –	159	Coal and potato dealer.	4 ditto - -	1 – –
138	Ditto - - -	1 ditto - -	– 10 –	160	- - Ditto - -	1 balance -	1 – –
139	Retailer of beer -	5 ditto - -	2 – –	161	Coal dealer - -	2 weights -	– 5 –
140	Victualler - -	1 ditto - -	– 10 –	162	Potato dealer - -	4 ditto - -	1 – –
141	Retailer of beer -	2 ditto - -	2 – –	163	Ditto - - -	1 balance -	2 – –
142	Oilman - - -	1 ditto - -	– 5 –	164	Eating-house keeper	1 ditto - -	2 10 –
143	Retailer of beer -	1 ditto - -	– 10 –	165	Coal and potato dealer.	7 weights -	2 10 –
144	Baker - - -	1 balance -	2 10 –	166	Baker - - -	1 balance -	2 – –

No costs were imposed.

The information in each case was laid by John Creswell Wade, the inspector of the division, to whom one moiety of the penalty was ordered to be paid, the other moiety being payable to the treasurer of the county of Surrey.

No record is kept of the nature or extent of the inaccuracy in the weights, measures or balances.

No convictions have taken place within the Newington division against any persons for using false or unjust weights, measures, or balances.

Geo. Ware,
Clerk to the Justices.

PADDINGTON DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

— Nil. —

Board Room, Mount-street, W.
27 May 1862.

Chas. Wright,
Clerk to the Justices.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

— Nil. —

Sessions House, Clerkenwell,
27 September 1862.

J. B. Chappell,
Clerk.

ST. MARYLEBONE DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty. £. s. d.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
1	Quart measure, ⅓ gill defective	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	Shop.
2	Balance, defective	Cheesemonger	1 – –	none	ditto.
3	6 weights, defective	Oilman	– 10 –	none	ditto.
4	Balance, 1 lb. defective	Coal-dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
5	4 weights, defective	Baker	– 10 –	none	ditto.
6	2 balances, each ¼ oz. defective; 9 defective weights.	General dealer	– 10 –	none	Open ground.
7	Balance, ¼ oz. defective	Butcher	– 10 –	none	Shop.
8	Balance, ¾ oz. defective	ditto	– 10 –	none	ditto.
9	2 balances, ½ oz. defective	General dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
10	Balances, defective	Baker	– 10 –	none	ditto.
11	Weights:—14 lb., ¾ oz.; 7 lb., 1 oz.; 1 lb., 1 oz.; 1 lb., 10 drams; 1 lb., 1 dram; ½ lb., 3 drams; ¼ lb., 1 dram; all defective.	General dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
12	Balance, ½ oz. defective	Butcher	– 10 –	none	ditto.
13	Balance, ¼ oz. defective	General dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
14	Balance, defective	Coal-dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
15	Balance, ¼ oz. defective	Oilman	– 10 –	none	ditto.
16	Balance, defective	Coal-dealer	1 – –	none	ditto.
17	Ditto - ditto	Marine-store dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
18	Balance, 6 drams defective	Eating-house keeper	1 – –	none	ditto.
19	Weights:—4 lb., ¼ oz.; ½ lb., 6 drams; 1 lb., 1 dram; 2 lb., 2 drams; 2 lb., 14 drams; all defective.	Marine-store dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
20	Balance, 10 drams defective	General dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
21	Balance, defective	Coal-dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
22	Balance, ¼ oz. defective	Grocer	1 – –	none	ditto.
23	Balance, 2 drams defective	Tobacconist	– 10 –	none	ditto.
24	Balance, 2 oz. defective	Marine-store dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
25	Balance, ¼ oz. defective	Grocer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
26	Ditto - ditto	Butterman	– 10 –	none	ditto.
27	4 weights defective	Coal-dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
28	Balance, ½ oz. defective	Butcher	– 10 –	none	ditto.
29	Balance, 8 oz. defective	Greengrocer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
30	2 measures, defective	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	ditto.
31	Balance, ½ oz. defective	Butcher	– 10 –	none	ditto.
32	Balance, defective; 1 lb. weight, defective	General dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
33	Balance, 5 drams defective	Eating-house keeper	– 10 –	none	ditto.
34	Balance, 7 drams defective	Butcher	– 10 –	none	ditto.
35	Balance, ½ oz. defective	ditto	– 10 –	none	ditto.
36	Balance, 6 oz. defective	ditto	– 10 –	none	ditto.
37	Balance, 1 oz. defective. Weights:—4 lb., 8 oz.; 2 lb., ¼ oz.; ½ lb., ½ oz.; 2 lb., 1 oz.; all defective.	Baker	– 10 –	none	ditto.
38	Balance, ⅓ lb. defective	General dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
39	Balance, ½ lb. defective	ditto	– 10 –	none	ditto.
40	Ditto - ditto	ditto	– 10 –	none	ditto.
41	Balance, ¾ oz. defective	Butcher	– 10 –	none	ditto.
42	Balance, ½ oz., defective; quart measure, defective.	Eating-house keeper	1 – –	none	ditto.

The Informations were laid by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

The Penalties were paid to the Vestry.

22 September 1862. *W. E. Greenwell*, Vestry Clerk.

PANCRAS DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Penalty and Costs.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Penalty and Costs.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1	Balance, 2 oz. against purchaser	– 10 –	14	Three unjust measures	– 10 –
2	Unjust balance	– 5 –	15	Unjust balance	– 10 –
3	Balance, ¼ oz. against purchaser	– 2 6	16	Two defective balances	1 – –
4	Three unjust measures	– 5 –	17	Weights defective:—4 lb., ¼ lb. short; 1 lb., 1 ½ oz. short; 2 lb., 2 oz. short.	– 5 –
5	Balance, ½ lb. against purchaser	– 10 –			
6	Balance, 2 oz. against purchaser	– 10 –	18	Unjust balance	– 5 –
7	Unjust balance	– 5 –	19	Ditto	– 2 6
8	Ditto	– 2 6	20	Ditto	– 10 –
9	Ditto	– 15 –	21	Ditto	– 10 –
10	Ditto	– 10 –	22	Ditto	– 10 –
11	Ditto	– 5 –	23	Two pound weight hung under scale	– 10 –
12	Coal scale, draught against the purchaser, and a loose piece of iron under scale.	– 5 –	24	Potatoe scale unjust, ½ lb. against purchaser; and coal scale, 2 lb. against purchaser.	1 – –
13	Unjust balance	– 2 6	25	Several weights deficient in weight	– 5 –

The several persons were amerced by the Inspectors of Balances, Weights, and Measures, appointed in pursuance of the St. Pancras Local Act, 59 Geo. 3, c. 39.

Penalties and costs were paid to the account of the Directors of the Poor, in aid of the poor-rate, pursuant to the St. Pancras Local Act, 59 Geo. 3, c. 39.

The whole of the offences in this Return were committed in open shops, stores, &c.

Fras. Plaw,
Clerk to the Directors of the Poor.

TOWER DIVISION.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
	Weights:—		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb., 2 oz., all light	Eating-house keeper	– 5 –	– 3 –	Shop.
2	1 oz. light	Grocer	– 5 –	– 3 –	ditto.
3	2 oz. light	Oilman	– 5 –	– 3 –	ditto.
4	2 oz., 1 oz., light	Grocer	– 5 –	– 3 –	ditto.
5	28 lb., 2 ½ oz., light	Coal dealer	– 10 –	– 3 –	ditto.
6	¼ lb., 1 oz., light	Dairy and tobacconist.	– 15 –	– 3 –	ditto.
7	2 oz., 1 oz., light	Butcher	1 – –	– 3 –	ditto.
8	4 lb., 2 lb., 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb., 2 oz., 1 oz., ½ oz., all light.	Beer retailer, tobacconist, dealer in bread, cheese, &c.	1 – –	– 3 –	Canteen.
9	1 oz., ½ oz., light	Grocer and chandler.	– 5 –	– 3 –	Shop.
10	2 lb., ½ lb., light	Potato dealer	– 15 –	– 3 –	ditto.
11	¼ lb., 2 oz., light	Tobacconist	– 5 –	– 3 –	ditto.
12	1 oz., very bad	ditto	– 5 –	– 3 –	ditto.
13	two ¼ lb., one 2 oz., light	Chandler	– 7 6	– 3 –	ditto.

Half Liberty Rate, half Inspector, in all cases.
Information laid by Thomas Reynolds, inspector for the Liberty, in all cases.

1 August 1861.

Bertie Williams Wynn,
Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

Court of Burgesses, Westminster.

RETURN so far as relates to the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, and the Presentments of the Annoyance Juries, under the Acts of 29 and 31 Geo. 2, and the Informations of the Inspectors appointed by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 78, for the year ending 25 March 1862.

By the Acts of 29 Geo. 2, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 78, the High Bailiff is entitled to, and receives for his own use, one moiety or half part of the Amerciaments and fines recovered, and the other moiety is applied by the Court of Burgesses towards the necessary charges and expenses attending the execution of the said Acts.

Presentments of Annoyance Juries under 29 and 31 Geo. 2.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty. £. s. d.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
1	8 measures correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	Licensed victualler	– 1 –	none	In the bar.
2	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient - -	Dairyman - -	– 2 6	none	Open shop.
3	14 weights correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	General dealer -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
4	4 weights correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Butcher - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
5	7 weights and 3 measures, wrongly stamped	General dealer -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
6	3 weights and 2 measures, wrongly stamped	Greengrocer -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
7	5 weights, wrongly stamped - - -	ditto - - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
8	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
9	7 weights, wrongly stamped - - -	Chemist - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
10	5 weights, wrongly stamped - - -	Greengrocer -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
11	Counter scale, 6 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
12	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against purchaser.	Porkman - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
13	6 measures, wrongly stamped - - -	Licensed victualler	– 1 –	none	In the bar.
14	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against purchaser, and 2 weights wrongly stamped	Grocer - -	– 5 –	none	Open shop.
15	Coal scale, ¼ lb. deficient against purchaser, and 2 weights wrongly stamped.	Coal dealer - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
16	1 quartern measure, deficient - - -	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	In the bar.
17	Coal scale, very defective, and 3 coke measures very defective.	Coal dealer - -	1 – –	none	Open shop.
18	5 measures, wrongly stamped - - -	Licensed victualler	– 1 –	none	In the bar.
19	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 2 6	none	Open shop.
20	5 weights, wrongly stamped - - -	Confectioner -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
21	2 pair of scales; 1 pair 1 oz. and 6 drams against purchaser, and 1 pair 1 oz. against seller.	Potato salesman -	1 10 –	none	ditto.
22	6 weights correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	General dealer -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
23	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 15 –	none	ditto.
24	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	Chandler - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
25	Counter scale, 6 drams deficient against purchaser.	Tripe dealer - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
26	Corn measure, deficient, and 2 corn measures, wrongly stamped.	Corn chandler -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
27	6 spirit measures, correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	Licensed victualler	– 2 6	none	In the bar.
28	1 spirit measure, deficient - - -	Ditto - ditto -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
29	4 spirit measures, deficient, and 3 wrongly stamped.	Ditto - ditto -	1 – –	none	ditto.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER—Court of Burgesses, Westminster—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
	Presentments of Annoyance Juries—*continued.*		£. s. d.		
30	Counter, ½ oz. against purchaser	Marine storedealer	– 2 6	none	Open shop.
31	5 weights correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Dining rooms	– 2 –	none.	
32	¼ lb. weight, 3½ drams, deficient	General dealer	– 2 6	none	ditto.
33	1 weight correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Tea dealer	– 1 –	none	ditto.
34	14 lb. weight; 1½ oz. deficient in weight, and marked; and 1 weight correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Marine storedealer	– 5 –	none	ditto.
35	1 quart pot deficient	Licensed victualler	– 2 6	none	In bar.
36	Coal scale, defectively adjusted, by 3½ lbs. pieces of iron as shifting balance.	Coal dealer	– 10 –	none	Shop.
37	2 weights, 14 lb., 4 oz. deficient, and 7 lb., 1½ oz. deficient; condemned before.	Cheesemonger	2 – –	none	ditto.
38	1 pot deficient, and 1 measure wrongly stamped.	Licensed victualler	– 3 6	none	Bar.
39	7 weights correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Butcher	– 1 –	none	Shop.
40	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient against the purchaser.	ditto	– 2 6	none	ditto.
41	3 measures correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	Licensed victualler	– 1 –	none	Bar.
42	10 grain weights, wrongly stamped	Jeweller	– 2 6	none	Shop.
43	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against the purchaser, and 2 weights correct in weight, but unstamped.	Tripe seller	– 2 6	none	ditto.
44	Small scale very defective	Dairyman	– 2 6	none	ditto.
45	8 measures correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	Licensed victualler	– 2 6	none	In the bar.
46	6 pair of scales, deficient against the purchaser.	Greengrocer	– 2 6	none	Shop.
47	4 pots, very deficient	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	In the bar.
48	12 measures, correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	ditto	– 2 6	none	ditto.
49	4 weights, wrongly stamped	Tobacconist	– 1 –	none	Shop.
50	Potato scale, in a very imperfect state	Potato dealer	– 7 6	none	ditto.
51	3 measuring, and 3 plain measures, deficient.	Licensed victualler	1 – –	none	In the bar.
52	1 spirit measure, deficient	ditto	– 5 –	none	ditto.
53	3 spirit measures, wrongly stamped	ditto	– 1 –	none	ditto.
54	1 spirit measure, deficient	ditto	– 5 –	none	ditto.
55	4 pots, deficient	ditto	1 – –	none	ditto.
56	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher	– 5 –	none	Shop.
57	4 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	ditto	– 1 –	none	ditto.
58	2 measuring pots, slightly deficient	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	In the house.
59	A pint measuring pot, deficient	ditto	– 5 –	none	ditto.
60	2 weights, wrongly stamped	Grocer	– 1 –	none	Shop.
61	Coal scale, 1 lb. against purchaser, and in a very imperfect condition; and 2 weights wrongly stamped.	Greengrocer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
62	Potato scale, 3¼ oz. deficient, and coal scale in defective state.	ditto	– 2 6	none	ditto.
63	2 measuring pots, deficient	Licensed victualler	– 7 6	none	In the bar.
64	2 measuring pots, and 5 plain pots, deficient.	ditto	1 – –	none	ditto.
65	1 measuring pot, deficient	ditto	– 5 –	none	ditto.
66	5 measuring pots, deficient	ditto	– 10 –	none	ditto.
67	2 measuring pots, deficient	ditto	2 – –	none	ditto.
68	½ gallon oil can, deficient	Oilman	– 5 –	none	Shop.
69	1 pint measuring pot, deficient	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.
70	2 measuring pots, deficient	ditto	– 7 6	none	ditto.
71	Counter scale, 6 drams deficient against purchaser, and 3 weights wrongly stamped.	Butcher	– 6 –	none	Shop.
72	Counter scale ½ oz., deficient against purchaser, and scale hung to give an undue draught.	ditto	– 10 –	none	ditto.
73	Quart measuring pot, deficient	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.—Court of Burgesses, Westminster—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
	Presentments of Annoyance Juries—*continued.*		£. s. d.		
74	Counter scale, ½ oz. deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 10 –	none	Shop.
75	Pint measure, deficient - - - -	Greengrocer -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
76	3 pewter measures and 3 copper measuring cans, wrongly stamped.	Licensed victualler	– 2 6	none	Bar.
77	Counter scale, ¾ oz. deficient against purchaser.	Tripe dealer -	– 2 6	none	Shop.
78	21 troy weights wrongly stamped - -	Dealer in gold and silver.	– 2 6	none	ditto.
79	Quartern dry measure very defective -	Corn chandler -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
80	Counter scale, 5 drams deficient against purchaser, with brass ball as shifting balance.	General dealer -	1 – –	none	ditto.
81	Pint measure wrongly stamped - -	Licensed victualler	– 1 –	none	Bar.
82	2 measures deficient - - - - -	Greengrocer -	– 5 –	none	Shop.
83	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against purchaser, and 1 weight unstamped.	Baker - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
84	Peck measure very defective - - -	Coal and potato dealer.	– 5 –	none	ditto.
85	2 measures deficient - - - - -	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	Bar.
86	2 measures wrongly stamped - - -	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
87	½ pint measure deficient - - - -	- ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
88	Counter scale, 6 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 5 –	none	Shop.
89	2 measuring pots deficient - - -	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	Bar.
90	Counter scale, ¼ oz. deficient against purchaser, and 4 weights wrongly stamped.	General dealer -	– 5 –	none	Shop.
91	Quart measuring pot deficient - - -	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.
92	3 pots deficient - - - - - -	- ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
93	2 pots wrongly stamped - - - -	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
94	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against purchaser.	Provision dealer -	– 2 6	none	Shop.
95	2 measuring pots deficient - - -	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	Bar.
96	Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	- ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
97	Potato scale, ½ oz. deficient against purchaser, and 1 weight wrongly stamped.	Greengrocer -	– 2 –	none	Shop.
98	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against purchaser, and 1 vinegar measure very deficient.	Grocer - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
99	Machine scale, ½ lb. against themselves -	Coal merchants -	– 2 6	none	Wharf.
100	Counter scale, ¼ oz. against purchaser -	General dealer -	– 2 6	none	Shop.
101	Counter scale, 2 drams against purchaser, and milk measure unstamped.	Dairyman - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
102	Counter scale, ¼ oz. deficient against purchaser.	General dealer -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
103	2 oz. weight, condemned before - -	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
104	Counter scale, ½ oz. deficient against purchaser; fined for same offence last month.	Butcher - -	1 10 –	none	ditto.
105	Counter scale, 5 drams deficient against purchaser, with brass ball as shifting balance.	ditto - - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
106	Coal scale, 10 oz. against purchaser; a 28 lb. weight, 7½ oz. deficient; and 4 lb. weight, 1½ oz. deficient.	Coal dealer - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
107	Counter scale, 6 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
108	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient, and scale hung to give an undue weight.	Baker - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
109	Counter scale, 3 weights deficient, and 4 weights wrongly stamped.	Grocer - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
110	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against purchaser.	Cheesemonger -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
111	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient against purchaser.	Oilman - - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
112	2 spirit measures wrongly, and unstamped	Licensed victualler	– 1 –	none	Bar.
113	Quart pot wrongly stamped - - -	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
114	6 weights wrongly stamped - - -	Refreshment rooms	– 2 6	none.	
115	¼ lb. weight, 3 drams deficient, and 8 weights wrongly stamped.	Theatrical ornament maker.	– 5 –	none	Shop.
116	1 pot deficient - - - - - -	Licensed victualler	– 2 6	none	Bar.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.—Court of Burgesses, Westminster—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty. £. s. d.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
	Presentments of Annoyance Juries—*continued.*				
117	2 half pint pots deficient - - - -	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.
118	1 measure correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
119	2 pots correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
120	Quart pot very deficient - - - -	Oyster shop - -	– 2 6	none.	
121	Pint measuring pot deficient - - -	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.
122	Quart measuring pot deficient - - -	- ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
123	Coal scale, 3¼ lbs. against purchaser -	Chandler, &c. -	1 – –	none	Shop.
124	Quart measuring pot deficient - - -	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.
125	2 pots, deficient - - - - - -	- ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
126	Coal scale, ¼ lb. deficient against purchaser	Coal dealer - -	– 2 6	none	Shop.
127	Counter scale, 1 oz. against customer -	Marine store dealer	– 2 6	none	ditto.
128	2 pair of scales; 1 pair, 2 drams; and 1 pair, 3 drams, deficient against purchaser.	General dealer -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
129	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against purchaser.	Cheesemonger -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
130	½ quartern spirit measure, deficient - -	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.
131	Counter scale, 6 drams deficient - -	Fishmonger - -	– 10 –	none	Shop.
132	3 pint measures, very deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
133	2 measures, deficient - - - -	Licensed victualler	– 7 6	none	Bar.
134	Dry measure, defective - - - -	Greengrocer -	– 2 6	none	Shop.
135	2 measures, very defective - - -	Fruiterer - -	– 2 –	none	ditto.
136	3 pewter measures correct in measure, but unstamped.	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
137	2 pewter measures, very deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
138	Counter scale, 6 drams deficient against purchaser.	- ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
139	5 weights correct in weight, but unstamped	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
140	2 pair of scales; 1 pair, 6 drams against himself, and the other very defective with bits of loose chain attached.	Greengrocer -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
141	3 pewter measures very deficient - -	Shell fishmonger -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
142	2 pair of scales; 2 drams each deficient against purchaser, and much out of order.	Chandler - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
143	Counter scale; 2 drams deficient, 7 weights and 1 pewter measure wrongly stamped.	Shell fishmonger -	1 – –	none	ditto.
144	2 pots, very deficient - - - - -	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.
145	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient, and another scale deficient by a farthing stuck on the beam.	Cheesemonger -	2 – –	none	Shop.
146	Potato scale, ¼ oz. deficient caused by loose lead on scale.	Greengrocer -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
147	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient against the purchaser.	Cheesemonger -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
148	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against the purchaser.	Baker - - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
149	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient against the purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
150	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
151	9 yard measures correct in length, but wrongly stamped.	Haberdasher -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
152	3 measuring pots, deficient - - -	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	Bar.
153	Pair of counter scales, 4 drams deficient against the purchaser.	Grocer - -	– 5 –	none	Shop.
154	Counter scale, 7 drams deficient against purchaser; very bad case.	Fishmonger - -	2 – –	none	ditto.
155	16 weights correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Baker - - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
156	1 weight very deficient, and 1 weight unstamped.	Greengrocer -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
157	Counter scale, ¼ oz. deficient against purchaser.	Eating house keeper	– 2 6	none	ditto.
158	Counter scale, ½ oz. incorrect against customer, and 1 weight correct in weight, but unstamped.	Marine store dealer	– 5 –	none	ditto.
159	Coal scale, 10 oz. deficient, fined before for same offence.	Coal dealer - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.—Court of Burgesses, Westminster.—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty. £. s. d.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
	Presentments of Annoyance Juries—*continued.*				
160	½ pint pot, deficient	Licensed victualler	– 2 6	none	Bar.
161	2 coke measures, defective	Coal dealer	– 2 6	none	Shop.
162	Counter scale, 5 drams deficient against purchaser.	Pork butcher	– 5 –	none	ditto.
163	1 pair counter scales, 3 drams deficient against purchaser; and 1 pair, 2 drams deficient against purchaser, caused by fat under scale.	General dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
164	5 milk measures, unstamped	Dairyman	– 2 6	none	ditto.
165	Counter scale, ½ oz. against customer	Marine-store dealer	– 1 –	none	ditto.
166	3 vinegar measures, correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	Oilshop	– 1 –	none.	
167	2 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Eating-house keeper	– 1 –	none	Shop.
168	1 quart pot, deficient; and 1 quart pot unstamped.	Licensed victualler	– 3 6	none	Bar.
169	2 dry measures, very imperfect; and 2 vinegar measures, unstamped.	Oilman	– 5 –	none	Shop.
170	Counter scale 2 drams deficient	Baker	– 7 6	none	ditto.
171	Counter scale 2½ drams deficient; and 1 vinegar measure, wrongly stamped.	Oilman	– 10 –	none	ditto.
172	2 dry measures deficient	Coal dealer	– 5 –	none	ditto.
173	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against purchaser; and 3 weights, correct in weight, but unstamped.	Eating-house keeper	– 7 6	none	ditto.
174	Peck measure very defective	Corn chandler	– 2 6	none	ditto.
175	4 weights wrongly stamped	Tobacconist	– 1 –	none	ditto.
176	5 weights deficient	Coal dealer	– 10 –	none	ditto.
177	Quart measure deficient	Licensed victualler	– 1 –	none	Bar.
178	7 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Fishmonger	– 2 6	none	Shop.
179	3 pewter measures, and 1 dry measure wrongly stamped.	Coal dealer	– 1 –	none	ditto.
180	2 weights wrongly stamped	Tobacconist	– 1 –	none	ditto.
181	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient, against purchaser.	General dealer	– 5 –	none	ditto.
182	2 pots deficient, and 8 measures correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	Licensed victualler	– 7 6	none	Bar.
183	2 measures wrongly stamped	ditto	– 1 –	none	ditto.
184	4 weights wrongly stamped	Chandler	– 1 –	none	Shop.
185	2 weights wrongly stamped	ditto	– 1 –	none	ditto.
186	36 pots wrongly stamped	Licensed victualler	– 2 6	none	Bar.
187	2 pair counter scales, slightly deficient	Grocer	– 10 –	none	Shop.
188	5 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Poulterer	– 1 –	none	ditto.
189	4½ dozen pots correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	Licensed victualler	– 3 6	none	Bar.
190	2 weights, wrongly stamped	General dealer	– 1 –	none	Shop.
191	3 weights, wrongly stamped; and 2 pair of small scales; 1 pair 1 dram against purchaser, and the other defective.	ditto	– 5 –	none	ditto.
192	Pair of counter scales, 3 drams against purchaser; and 2 weights wrongly stamped.	Chandler	– 7 6	none	ditto.
193	Counter scale, 1 dram deficient, and 4 weights correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Baker	– 10 –	none	ditto.
194	Counter scale, 1 dram deficient against purchaser.	Butterman	– 2 6	none	ditto.
195	2 measuring pots deficient	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	Bar.
196	2 pots deficient	ditto	– 5 –	none	ditto.
197	Small, ½ dram deficient against purchaser, caused by a piece of paper under scale.	Italian warehouse-man.	– 5 –	none	Shop.
198	2 pots and 1 spirit measure deficient	Licensed victualler	– 12 6	none	Bar.
199	Ditto ditto	ditto	– 12 6	none	ditto.
200	2 measuring pots deficient	ditto	– 10 –	none	ditto.
201	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against purchaser; and 1 weight correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	General dealer	– 2 6	none	Shop.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER—Court of Burgesses, Westminster—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy,	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
	Presentments of Annoyance Juries—*continued.*		£. s. d.		
202	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient against purchaser.	Cookshop - -	– 2 6	none.	
203	3 pots deficient - - - - - -	Beerseller - -	– 5 –	none	Bar.
204	2 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Fruiterer - -	– 1 –	none	Shop.
205	4 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Grocer - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
206	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	Baker - - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
207	Pewter measure wrongly stamped, and dry measure imperfect.	Greengrocer - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
208	2 weights, wrongly stamped - - -	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
209	3 weights, wrongly stamped - - -	Tripe dresser -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
210	1 pewter measure, wrongly stamped - -	Fruiterer - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
211	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against the purchaser.	Cheesemonger -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
212	1 weight, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Fishmonger - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
213	Counter scale, with brass ball as shifting balance.	Chandler - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
214	2 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Grocer, &c. - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
215	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
216	2 weights and 2 measures, wrongly stamped	Potato dealer -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
217	8 weights, wrongly stamped; and 2 pair of scales, imperfect.	Grocer - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
218	½-gill spirit measure, deficient - - -	Licensed victualler-	– 5 –	none	Bar.
219	14 pots, correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
220	A counter scale, 5 drams deficient against purchaser; and 3 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Chandler - -	– 5 –	none	Shop.
221	3 weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	Coal dealer - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
222	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against purchaser.	Tripe dealer - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
223	Counter scale, 2 drams deficient against purchaser.	Cheesemonger -	– 2 6	none	ditto.

INFORMATIONS of INSPECTOR appointed by 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 78.

224	2 quart pots, and ½-pint spirit measure, deficient.	Licensed victualler	– 5 –	none	Bar.
225	A quart pot, deficient - - - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
226	- Ditto ditto - - - - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
227	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
228	½-pint spirit measure, deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
229	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- ditto - -	– 1 –	none	ditto.
230	Pint pot, deficient - - - - - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
231	2 pint pots, deficient - - - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
232	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
233	Pint and ½-pint measuring pot, deficient	- ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
234	1 quart and 1 ½-pint measuring, and 2 plain pots, deficient.	- ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
235	Quart measuring pot, deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
236	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
237	½ pint measuring pot, deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
238	Quart pot and 1 pint pot, deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
239	½-pint measuring pot, deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
240	Quart measuring pot, deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
241	½-pint measuring pot, deficient - -	- ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
242	Quart pot, deficient - - - -	- ditto - -	– 3 6	none	ditto.
243	2 ½-pint measuring pots, and 1 pint pot deficient.	- ditto - -	– 12 6	none	ditto.
244	Quart pot and ½-pint measuring pot, very deficient.	- ditto - -	– 12 6	none	ditto.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER—Court of Burgesses, Westminster—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
	Informations of Inspector—*continued.*		£. s. d.		
245	Quart measuring pot, deficient in measure	Licensed victualler	1 – –	none	Bar.
246	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
247	2 pint pots, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
248	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient against the purchaser.	Eating-house keeper	(dead)	none	Shop.
249	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	Oilman - -	– 3 6	none	ditto.
250	½-pint spirit measure, deficient - -	Licensed victualler	– 2 6	none	Bar.
251	Pint pot and ½-pint pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
252	1 pint pot, 1 gill, and 1 half-gill spirit measure, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
253	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
254	Quart measuring pot and 1 quart common pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
255	3 measuring pots, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 15 –	none	ditto.
256	1 quart measuring pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
257	1 half-pint measuring pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	– 15 –	none	ditto.
258	1 half-pint measuring pot and 1 common pint pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
259	1 half-pint measuring pot, deficient -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
260	Quart pot and pint common pot, deficient	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
261	Pint common pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
262	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
263	Quart measuring pot and 1 common pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
264	Pint pot and ½-pint measuring pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
265	Quart pot and pint measuring pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
266	Common quart pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
267	Common pint pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
268	3 half-pint pots, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
269	½-pint measuring pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
270	Quart measuring pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
271	2 common pint pots, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
272	Quart pot, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
273	Pint pot, deficient - - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
274	Quart pot and pint pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
275	½-pint measuring pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
276	½-pint pot, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
277	Pint measuring pot, 1 ½-pint measuring pot, and 1 plain quart pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
278	Measuring quart, 3 common quart pots, and 1 common pint pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 15 –	none	ditto.
279	Quart pot, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
280	Pint pot and ½-pint measuring pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
281	2 measuring pots, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
282	Quart measuring pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
283	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
284	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
285	Measuring pint pot, 1 plain quart pot, and plain pint pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
286	Plain quart pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
287	Plain pint pot, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
288	4 plain quart pots and 5 plain pint pots, deficient.	- - ditto - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
289	Quart pot, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
290	2 plain pint pots, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
291	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
292	Quart measuring pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
293	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
294	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
295	Plain pint pot, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
296	2 plain quart pots, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
297	Measuring pint pot and plain quart pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 12 6	none	ditto.
298	Plain pint pot, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
299	Plain quart pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	- -	none	ditto.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER—Court of Burgesses, Westminster—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
	Informations of Inspector—*continued.*		£. s. d.		
300	Quart measuring pot, pint measuring pot, and 1 plain pint pot, deficient.	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	none	Bar.
301	Measuring quart pot, and measuring pint pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
302	Plain quart pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
303	Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
304	Measuring quart pot, and measuring pint pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
305	Measuring quart pot, 1 measuring pint pot, and 1 plain pint pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	1 5 –	none	ditto.
306	Quart pot, and 4 plain pint pots, deficient	- - ditto - -	– 15 –	none	ditto.
307	Plain quart pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
308	Measuring quart pot, deficient - -	- - ditto - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
309	Measuring quart pot, and 1 plain quart pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
310	2 plain pint pots, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
311	Half-pint measuring pot, and 3 plain pint pots, deficient.	- - ditto - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
312	Plain pint pot, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
313	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
314	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
315	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	Remitted	none	ditto.
316	Pint spirit measure, and plain pint pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 15 –	none	ditto.
317	2 pint pots, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
318	3 pint pots, deficient - - - -	- - ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
319	Quart pot and pint pot, deficient -	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
320	Pint measuring pot, deficient - - -	- - ditto - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
321	Quart measuring pot, and pint measuring pot, deficient.	- - ditto - -	– 15 –	none	ditto.
322	Counter scale, 4 drams deficient against purchaser.	Butcher - -	– 2 6	none	Shop.
323	Counter scale, 3 drams deficient against purchaser, caused by a farthing placed under scale.	Chandler - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
324	Counter scale, 12 drams against himself -	Tripe seller - -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
325	Weights:—Two ½ lb., three ¼ lb., three 2 oz., and two 1 oz., deficient.	Grocer - -	1 – –	none	ditto.
326	Counter scale, 7 drams deficient against purchaser, caused by fat placed under scale.	General dealer -	1 – –	none	ditto.
327	A 7 lbs. weight, 12 drams deficient against purchaser.	Potato dealer -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
328	4 small brass weights deficient - - -	Tobacconist - -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
329	2 oz. weight, deficient - - - -	Greengrocer -	– 2 6	none	ditto.
330	Pair of counter scales 8 drams deficient, and 1 pair of counter scales 6 drams deficient against purchaser, caused by a penny piece under each of the plates.	Cheesemonger -	5 – –	none	ditto.
331	Half pound weight, deficient - - -	Potato dealer -	– 5 –	none	ditto.
332	Counter scale, with broken plate, very defective.	Butcher - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.
333	4 small brass weights, deficient - -	Leather seller -	– 7 6	none	ditto.
334	Ditto - ditto - - ditto - - -	- ditto - -	– 10 –	none	ditto.

N. B.—The only offence committed in any "open ground, public street, lane, thoroughfare, or other open place," is that numbered 135 above.

31, Abingdon-street, Westminster,
30 August 1862.

William Mann Trollope,
Town Clerk of Westminster.

WANDSWORTH DIVISION.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Measures:—Quart, 1 oz.; pint, 1 oz.; ½ pint, ½ oz.	Alehouse-keeper	– 5 –	– 2 –	Shop.
2	Measures:—1 pint, 2 oz.; 2 pints, 1 oz. each.	ditto	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
3	Balance, ¼ oz.	Grocer	– 10 –	– 2 –	ditto.
4	Balance, ¼ oz.	ditto	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
5	Balance, ¼ oz.	ditto	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
6	Balance, 1 oz.	Butcher	1 – –	– 2 –	ditto.
7	Balance, 1 lb.	Coal dealer	1 – –	– 2 –	Cellar.
8	Measures:—4 quarts, 2 oz. each; 3 pints, 2 half pints, 1 oz. each.	Beer retailer	1 2 6	– 2 –	Shop.
9	Weights:—1 lb., 2 drams; ½ lb., 1 dram	Grocer	1 – –	– 2 –	ditto.
10	Balance, ¼ oz.	ditto	2 – –	– 2 –	ditto.
11	Balances:—One, ½ oz.; one, ¼ oz.	—	—	—	—
12	Measures ranging from 1 oz. to 3 oz.	Beer retailer	1 – –	– 2 –	Shop.
13	Measures:—2 quarts, each 2 oz.	Alehouse-keeper	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
14	Measures:—Quart, 2 oz.; pint, 1 oz.	ditto	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
15	Measure, ½ pint, 1½ oz.	Beer retailer	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
16	Weights:—4 lb., 3 drams; 4 lb., 2 drams; 2 lb., 5½ drams; 1 lb., 2½ drams; 1 lb., 1½ dram; ½ lb., 1½ dram; ¼ lb., 1 dram (full).	Baker	– 10 –	– 2 –	ditto.
17	Weights:—14 lb., 6 drams; 7 lb., 3 drams; 4 lb., 1½ dram; 2 lb., 1 dram (over); two 1 lb., ½ dram each; ½ lb., 1 dram; ¼ lb., 1 dram.	Marine store dealer	– 10 –	– 2 –	ditto.
18	Weights:—14 lb., 5 drams; two 7 lb., 2 drams each; 4 lb., 3 drams; 2 lb., 1½ dram; 1 lb., ½ dram (plugged and loaded).	ditto	– 15 –	– 2 –	ditto.
19	Weights:—4 lb., 4 oz.; 2 lb., 3½ drams; 1 lb., 1 dram; ½ lb., ½ dram.	Baker	– 10 –	– 2 –	ditto.
20	Weight, 4 lb., ¼ oz. (plugged)	Fruiterer	– 10 –	– 2 –	ditto.
21	Weights:—4 lb., 3½ drams; 2 lb., ¼ oz.; 1 lb., ½ dram; 1 lb., ½ dram; ½ lb., ½ dram.	Baker	– 10 –	– 2 –	ditto.
22	Weights:—Two ½ lb., 1 dram each; ¼ lb., ½ dram.	Grocer	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
23	Balance, ¼ oz.	—	—	—	—
24	Balances:—One, ½ oz.; one, ¼ oz.	Grocer	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
25	Balance, ½ oz.	Oil and colourman	– 5 –	– 2 –	ditto.
26	Balance, ½ oz.	Grocer	– 10 –	– 2 –	ditto.
27	Balance, ½ oz.	Butcher	– 2 6	– 2 –	ditto.

Informations laid by John Dart, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Croydon District of the County of Surrey.

One moiety of the penalties paid to the Receiver of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, and the remainder, with the costs, to the Informer.

Alfred Tayler,
Chief Clerk.

HALF HUNDRED OF BEACONTREE DIVISION—COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Weights:—one 56 lb., 1 oz. 6 drams light; one 14 lb., 3½ oz. light; one 14 lb., 15 drams light.	Grocer - -	– 5 –	– 7 6	Open shop.
2	Weights:—1 lb., 4½ drams light; ½ lb., 2 drams light; ¼ lb., 2½ drams light; 2 oz., 1 dram light.	ditto - - -	– 2 6	– 7 6	ditto.
3	Weights:—1 lb., 5 drams light; 1 lb., 3 drams light; 1 lb., ½ oz. light; ½ lb., 1 oz. light.	Greengrocer -	– 10 –	– 7 6	ditto.
4	Weights:—1 lb., 2½ drams light; ½ lb., ½ dram light; 2 oz. light.	Oil and colourman	– 10 –	– 7 6	ditto.
5	Weights:—4 lb., 3½ drams light; 2 lb., 2½ drams light; 1 lb., ½ dram light; 1 lb., 1½ dram light; ½ lb., ½ dram light; ¼ lb., light.	Baker - - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	ditto.
6	Measures:—3 quarts, each 1 oz. deficient; 1 quart, 1½ oz. deficient; 3 quarts, each 6 drams deficient; ½ pint, 2½ drams deficient.	Innkeeper - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	Public-house.
7	Measures:—1 quart, 1 oz. and 2 drams deficient; 1 pint, 5 drams deficient.	- ditto - -	1 – –	– 7 6	ditto.
8	Weights:—2 lb. 1⅓ drams light; 1 lb. 1½ drams light.	Shopkeeper - -	– 5 –	– 7 6	Open shop.
9	Weight:—2 lb., 5½ drams light - -	Grocer - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	ditto.
10	Weights:—4 lb., 1 dram light; 2 lb., 1 dram light; 1 lb., 1 dram light; ½ lb., 6 drams light.	Baker - - -	1 – –	– 7 6	ditto.
11	Measures:—1 quart, 5 drams deficient; 1 quart, 6 drams deficient; 1 pint, 2 drams deficient; 1 pint, ½ oz. deficient; 1 pint, 5 drams deficient; 2 pints, each 6 drams deficient; ½ pint, 5 drams deficient; ½ pint, 3 drams deficient.	Innkeeper - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	Public-house.
12	Weights:—2 lb., 1 dram light; ¼ lb., 5 drams light; 2 oz., light.	Baker - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	Open shop.
13	1 lb. weight, 1 oz. 9 drams light - -	Greengrocer -	– 10 –	– 7 6	Public street.
14	Weights:—14 lb., 5 drams light; 7 lb., 9 drams light; 4 lb., 13 drams light; 2 lb., 6 drams light; 1 lb., 2 drams light; ½ lb. 2 drams light; ¼ lb., light; 2 oz., light.	Ship chandler -	2 – –	– 7 6	Open shop.
15	Weights:—4 lb., 4 drams light; 2 lb., 6½ drams light; 2 lb., 3½ drams light; 2 lb., 2½ drams light; 1 lb., ½ dram light; ½ lb., 3 drams light; ¼ lb., ½ dram light.	Greengrocer -	– 10 –	– 7 6	ditto.

The Informations were laid by William Bridges, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The Penalties and Costs were paid to the Receiver of Police and Clerk to Justices.

W. H. Clifton,
Clerk to the Justices.

BLACKHEATH DIVISION—COUNTY OF KENT.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Amount of Penalty Imposed.	Amount of Costs. Justices Clerk's fees.	Amount of Costs. Constables fees.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Measures :—6 quarts, 2½ oz. each; 3 pints, 1¼ oz. each; 2 half-pints, ½ oz. each.	Retail beerseller	5 – –	– 7 6	– 5 –	Open shop.
2	Measures:—2 quarts, 2½ oz. each; 2 quarts, 1¼ oz. each; 3 quarts, 30 drams each; 1 pint, 15 drams; 1 pint, 20 drams; half-pint, ½ oz.	Victualler - -	4 – –	– 7 6	– 5 –	ditto.
3	Balance, 1 oz. - - - - - -	Butcher - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	– 5 –	ditto.
4	Weights :—7 lb., ¾ oz.; 7 lb., ¼ oz.; 1 lb., 5 drams.	Marine store dealer.	– 10 –	– 7 6	– 5 –	ditto.
5	½-peck measure, 16¼ oz. - - - - -	Potato dealer -	– 10 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	Public St.
6	28 lb. weight, 3¼ oz.; balance, 9⅛ oz. -	Coal dealer -	– 1 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	Open shop.
7	28 lb. weight, 1½ oz.: 4 lb. weight, ½ oz. -	Corn dealer -	– 1 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
8	1 lb. weight, 1 oz. 5 drams; balance, 1 lb.	Butcher - -	– 5 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
9	7 lb. weight, 7 drams - - - - -	Baker - -	– 5 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
10	56 lb. weight, 1¾ oz.; 14 lb. weight, 2¼ oz.; 2 balances, ¾ oz. each.	Cheesemonger and grocer.	– 10 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
11	Balance, 1 oz.; balance, ¾ oz. - - -	Grocer and cheesemonger.	– 10 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
12	Weights :—4 lb., 13 drams; 2 lb., 9 drams; 2 lb., 6 drams; 1 lb., 13 drams; ¼ lb., 5 drams.	Grocer - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
13	Weights :—7 lb., ¾ oz.; 2 lb., ¼ oz.; 2 lb., 3 drams; 1 lb., 3 drams; ½ lb., 2 drams.	Grocer - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
14	Balance, 1½ oz. - - - - - -	Butcher - -	1 – –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
15	Balance, ½ oz.; balance, ¾ oz. - - -	Eating house keeper.	2 – –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
16	Balance, ½ oz. - - - - - -	Grocer - -	– 10 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.
17	Balance, ½ oz. - - - - - -	Butcher - -	– 1 –	– 7 6	– 2 6	ditto.

The Informations were laid by John William Farmer, Inspector of Weights and Measures.
The Penalties were paid to the Treasurer of the County of Kent; and the Costs to the Clerks to the Justices, and Constable respectively.

Croom's Hill, Greenwich,
30 May 1862.

Smith & Tucker,
Clerks to the Justices.

BRENTFORD DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Unjust balance, 7¼ lbs. against purchaser, and one 56 lbs. weight 1 oz. light, and not stamped.	Farmer - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	Stackyard.
2	Unjust balance, 4½ lbs. against purchaser, and one 56 lbs. weight 2½ oz. light, and not stamped.	same - - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
3	Unjust balance, ½ lb. against purchaser; 4 unjust weights, ½ cwt. 1½ oz. light; ½ cwt. 1 oz. light; 7 lbs. ¾ oz. light; 7 lbs. 1½ oz. light, and not stamped.	Coal merchant -	– 12 –	– 8 –	Open yard.
4	9 measures: 1 quart 2 oz.; 5 quarts 1 oz. each; 3 pints ½ oz. each short.	Beer seller and grocer.	– 12 –	– 8 –	House.
5	1 weight ¼ lb. 6 drams light - - -	Eating-house keeper	– 2 –	– 8 –	Shop.
6	3 weights: 4 lbs. 2 drams light; 4 lbs. 1 dram light; 1 lb. ½ dram light, and not stamped; and 7 measures, 1 quart 2½ oz. short; 2 quarts 1½ oz. each short; 1 quart 1 oz. short; 1 pint 1 oz. short; 2 pints ¾ oz. short each.	Grocer and beer seller.	– 10 –	– 8 –	ditto.

BRENTFORD DIVISION—County of Middlesex—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty. £. s. d.	Costs. £. s. d.	Where Offence Committed.
7	Unjust balance, 3½ lbs. against purchaser -	Coal dealer - -	– 10 –	– 8 –	Shop.
8	Unjust balance, 2 drams against purchaser	Tea dealer - -	– 10 –	– 8 –	ditto.
9	4 measures: 1 quart 1½ oz. short; 1 quart 1 oz. short; 1 pint 1 oz. short; ½ pint ½ oz. short.	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	– 8 –	House.
10	Unjust balance, ½ lb. against purchaser -	Coal dealer - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	Shop.
11	6 measures:—1 quart 2 oz. short; 1 quart 1½ short; 1 quart 1 oz. short; 2 pints 1 oz. short each; 1 pint ½ oz. short.	Licensed victualler	– 10 –	– 8 –	House.
12	Unjust balance, 2 drams against purchaser	Grocer - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	Shop.
13	4 measures:—1 quart, 1 oz. short; 1 pint, ¾ oz. short; 1½ pint, ½ oz. short; 1 gill, ¼ oz. short.	Same - - -	– 10 –	– 8 –	ditto.
14	2 weights:—Two 2 lbs. 3 drams light each; and 2 measures, 1 quart, 2 oz. short; 1 ½ pint, 1 oz. short.	Greengrocer -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
15	10 measures:—1 quart, 2 oz. short; 4 pints, 1 oz. each short; 2 pints, 1 oz. each short; 1 pint, ¾ oz. short; 2 pints, ½ oz. each short.	Beer seller - -	1 – –	– 8 –	House.
16	3 measures:—1 quart, 2 oz. short; 2 pints, 1 oz. short each.	Same - - -	– 1 –	– 8 –	ditto.
17	Unjust balance, 1 oz. against purchaser -	Grocer - -	– 12 –	– 8 –	Shop.
18	Unjust balance, 6 drams against purchaser, and 1 2-lbs. weight, 1½ drams light.	Same - - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
19	6 weights:—7 lb., 1½ dram; 4 lb., 1½ dram; 2 lb., 1½ dram; 1 lb., ½ dram; ½ lb., 1½ dram; 2 oz., ½ dram each; and 5 measures; 2 quarts, 2 oz. each; 2 quarts, 1½ oz. short each; and 1 quart, 1 oz.	Pork butcher and beer seller.	– 12 –	– 8 –	ditto.
20	Unjust balance, ¼ oz. against purchaser -	Grocer - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
21	Unjust balance, 5½ drams against purchaser.	Same - - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
22	6 weights:—1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb., ½ dram light each; and 2 oz., 1 oz., ½ oz., light not according to standard.	Same - - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
23	Unjust balance, ½ oz. against purchaser -	Same - - -	– 12 –	– 8 –	ditto.
24	4 weights, 2 lb., 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb., ½ dram light each; unjust balance, ¼ oz. against purchaser.	Same - - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
25	3 weights, 1 lb., 1½ dram light; 2 1-oz. weights light, not according to standard.	Same - - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
26	1 weight, ½ lb., 1½ dram light - - -	Same - - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	ditto.
27	8 unjust measures, 1 quart, 1½ oz. short; 2 quarts, 1½ oz. each short; 3 quarts, 1 oz. each short; 2 pints, ¾ oz. each short.	Licensed victualler	– 12 –	– 8 –	House.
28	1 weight, ¼ cwt., 2½ oz. light. - - -	Coal dealer - -	– 12 –	– 8 –	Open ground.
29	3 weights:—14 lb., ¼ oz. short; 2 lb., 1½ dram short; 2 lb., ½ dram short.	Grocer - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	Market place, Brentford.
30	4 weights:—One, ½ cwt. 4 oz. light; 1 ½ cwt., 2 oz. light; 1 ½ cwt., 1 oz. light; 1 ¼ cwt., 1¾ oz. light.	Coal merchant -	1 – –	– 8 –	Yard.
31	34 unjust weights:—Two 14 lbs., ½ oz. each light; 7 lb. ½ oz. light; 7 lb. ¼ oz. light; 4 lb., 6 drams each; 4 lb., 5 drams each light; 4 lb., ¾ oz. light; 2 lb., ½ oz. light; 2 lb., ¼ oz. light; 1 lb., ½ oz. light, and all not stamped. One ½ cwt. 3½ oz. light; 3 ½ cwt. 3 oz. each light; 5 ½ cwt., 1½ oz. each short; 3 ½ cwt., 1¼ oz. each; 5 ½ cwt., 1 oz. each; 1 ½ cwt. 3½ oz. light; 1 ¼ cwt., 1½ oz. light; 6 ¼ cwt., 1¼ oz. light; and 4 ¼ cwt. ½ oz. light each; and 1 unjust balance, 10 against purchaser.	Paper maker -	1 18 –	(a) 2 3 6	Paper mills.

(*a*) In this case costs paid to complainant's attorney.

BRENTFORD DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—*continued.*

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
32	Unjust balance, ¾ oz. against purchaser; and 6 weights, 4 lb., 1 dram light; 2 lb., 4½ drams; two 2 lb., 1½ dram each; 1 lb., ½ dram; ½ lb., ½ dram light.	Grocer - -	– 12 –	– 8 –	Shop.
33	2 unjust balances, ½ dram each against purchaser; and 5 weights, 2 lb., ½ dram light; 1 lb., 1 dram; ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 2 oz., ½ dram each light.	ditto - - -	– 12 –	– 8 –	same.
34	3 weights:—4 lb., 2 drams light; ¼ lb., 5 drams light, 2 oz., light, not according to standard.	Fishmonger - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	same.
35	7 measures:—1 quart, 1½ oz. short; 3 quarts, 1 oz. short each; 1 pint, ¾ oz. short; 1 pint, ½ oz. short; ½ pint, ½ oz. short.	Licensed victualler	– 12 –	– 8 –	House.
36	5 measures:—2 quarts, 1½ oz. short; 1 pint, 1½ oz. short; 2 pints, 1 oz. short each.	Beer seller - -	– 12 –	– 8 –	same.
37	3 weights:—7 lb., 2 drams, ½ dram, 2 oz., ½ dram each.	Butcher - -	– 10 –	– 8 –	Shop.
38	8 measures:—2 quarts, 1 oz. each short; 2 pints, ¾ oz. each short; 3 pints, ½ oz. short each; ½ pint, ½ oz.	Beer seller - -	1 – –	– 8 –	House.
39	3 measures not according to standard, and not stamped; 1 weight, ¼ lb., 6 drams light.	Milkman - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	Shop.
40	1 weight, 4 lb., 2 drams light - - -	Grocer - -	– 2 –	– 8 –	same.

The Informations were laid by James Gregg, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The Penalties were paid, half to Informer, and half to Receiver of Police; and the Costs to Clerk to Justices and to Constable for service.

Brentford, 14 June 1862.

Wm. Anson,
Clerk to Justices.

CHESHUNT DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

No convictions have taken place in this Division. Persons from this Division have for some time past been summoned to appear at the Division of Ware, which is totally unconnected with the Division of Cheshunt, and is out of the Metropolitan Police District, and under the control of the County Constabulary.

DARTFORD DIVISION—COUNTY OF KENT.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	One 2 lb. weight, 2 drams light - -	Grocer - -	– 8 –	– 12 –	Open shop.
2	Weights:—7 lb., ¾ oz. light; 14 lb., 1½ oz. light; 28 lbs., 1 oz. light; 28 lb., 1 oz. light.	Coal dealer -	– 1 –	– 12 –	- ditto.

The Informations were laid by John Webb, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

One moiety of the Fines paid to the Informer; the other moiety to the Treasurer of the County of Kent. Costs paid to the Informer.

John Hayward,
Clerk to Justices.

EDMONTON DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	28 lb., 14 lb., and 1 lb., light		– 5 –	– 8 6	In shop.
2	¼ lb., light		– 1 –	– 8 6	ditto.
3	Two ½ lb. and 1 oz. light		– 2 6	– 8 6	ditto.
4	2 oz. and 1 oz., light		– 2 6	– 8 6	ditto.
5	False balance		– 10 –	– 8 6	ditto.
6	- ditto		– 10 –	– 8 6	ditto.
7	- ditto		2 – –	– 8 6	ditto.
8	- ditto		1 10 –	– 8 6	ditto.
9	- ditto		1 10 –	– 8 6	ditto.
10	½ oz., light		– 1 –	– 8 6	ditto.
11	14 lb. and two ¼ lbs. 2 oz. light		– 1 –	– 8 6	ditto.
12	False balance		1 – –	– 8 6	ditto.
13	- ditto		– 5 –	– 8 6	ditto.
14	½ lb., ¼ lb., and two 2 oz., light		1 – –	– 8 6	ditto.
15	4 lb., 2 lb., two 1 lbs., ½ lb., ¼ lb., 2 oz., ½ oz., ¼ oz., light.		1 – –	– 8 6	ditto.
16	¼ lb., 2 oz., and 1 oz., light		– 5 –	– 8 6	ditto.
17	False balance		– 2 6	– 8 6	ditto.
18	2 oz. and 1 oz., light		– 1 –	– 8 6	ditto.
19	False balance		– 5 –	– 8 6	ditto.
20	2 oz. and 1 oz., light		– 2 6	– 8 6	ditto.
21	¼ lb. light		– 1 –	– 8 6	ditto.

The Informations were laid by Thomas Reynolds, Inspector of Weights and Measures. Half the Penalties were paid to the Informer, and the other half are paid to the Metropolitan Police Receiver.

EPSOM DIVISION—COUNTY OF SURREY.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	3 half-pints, each deficient 1 oz.	Beerhouse-keeper	– 7 –	– 7 –	Open shop.
2	Meat-scale inaccurate ¾ oz.	Butcher	– 5 –	– 5 –	ditto.
3	Same	Victualler & dealer in provisions.	– 10 –	– 10 –	ditto.
4	Weighing machine, inaccurate 1 oz.	Grocer	– 5 –	– 10 –	ditto.
5	Weighing machine, incorrect ½ oz.	Butcher	– 10 –	– 10 –	ditto.
6	Weighing machine, inaccurate ¾ oz.	Ditto	– 5 –	– 10 –	ditto.
7	7 lb. weight, deficient 5 drams	Marine-store dealer	– 5 –	– 10 –	ditto.

Information laid by Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district.

In every case half the Penalty paid to the Informer, and the other half to the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police.

Costs paid to magistrate's clerk and to police for exact amount of railway fare (if any) incurred by them in serving the summons and attending to prove service.

Epsom, 29 May 1862.

Henry T. Aveline,
Clerk to the Justices.

HUNDRED OF GORE—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Balance, ¾ lb. against purchaser	Coal dealer	– 2 6	– 7 6	Open shop.
2	Measures:—quart, 1½ oz.; 2 pints, 1 oz. each.	Beershop-keeper	– 2 6	– 7 6	ditto.
3	Measures:—quart, 1 oz.; 5 pints, ¾ oz. each	Licensed victualler	– 15 –	– 7 6	ditto.
4	Weights:—7 lb., 2 drams; two 4 lb., 1½ drams; 1 lb., 1 dram; ½ lb., ½ dram.	Grocer	– 12 6	– 7 6	ditto.
5	Balance, ¼ oz.	Butcher	– 10 –	– 7 6	ditto.

Informations laid by J. Gregg, Inspector of Weights and Measures, appointed by County in Sessions.
One moiety of Penalties paid to Informer; one moiety to Receiver of Metropolitan Police.
Costs paid to the Clerk of Petty Sessions.

HAMPSTEAD DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

— Nil. —

26 May 1862.

Thos. Toller,
Vestry Clerk.

KINGSTON AND ELMBRIDGE DIVISION—COUNTY OF SURREY.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	56 lb. weight, 4½ oz., light	Grocer	– 2 6	– 12 6	Shop.
2	Machine, ¼ lb. against purchaser; 1 lb. weight, 2 drams light; ½ lb. weight, 5 drams light.	Ditto	1 5 –	– 12 6	ditto.
3	2 machines, each 5 lbs. against purchaser; 28 lb. weight, 4 oz. light.	Coal-dealer	1 – –	– 12 6	Coal-store.
4	Machine, 2 oz. against purchaser; weights: 28 lb. ½ oz., light; 14 lb., 1 oz. 14 drams light; 7 lb., ¼ oz. light.	Ditto	– 1 –	– 12 6	ditto.
5	Machine, ½ oz. against purchaser	Grocer	1 – –	– 12 6	Shop.
6	4 balances, 2 lbs. each against purchaser	Coal-dealer	1 – –	– 13 6	Coal-store.
7	2 balances, 4 lbs. each against purchaser	Ditto	– 15 –	– 14 6	ditto.
8	Weights:—28 lb., 1 oz. light; 14 lb., 1 oz. light.	Ditto	– – 6	– 12 6	ditto.

Informations laid by William Cook, Cobham, Inspector; to whom the Fines and Costs are paid.

James Bell,
Clerk to the Justices.

BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES—COUNTY OF SURREY.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Scale, 1 oz. against the purchaser	Baker	– 10 –	– 12 –	Shop.
2	Weights:—4 lb., ½ oz. deficient; and a 2 lb., 5½ drams deficient.	Cheesemonger	– 5 –	– 12 –	Stall in the market.
3	2 lb. weight, ½ oz. deficient	Fishmonger	1 – –	– 12 –	Shop.
4	Weights:—1 lb., 1 dram deficient; ½ lb., ½ lb., and 2 oz., each ½ dram deficient	Cheesemonger	– 2 6	– 12 –	Stall in the market.
5	2 lb. weight, 2 drams deficient	Greengrocer, &c.	– 10 –	– 12 –	ditto.

All the Informations were laid by W. Cook, Inspector of Weights and Measures, in the Borough District, in the county of Surrey.

One moiety of the Penalties were paid to the Informer, and the other moiety to the Treasurer for the County of Surrey. Costs paid to the Clerk to the Justices.

27 May 1862.

Wm. Phillips,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace.

RICHMOND DIVISION—COUNTY OF SURREY.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Scales, 6 oz. against purchaser; 7 lb. weight, 8 oz., and 2 lb. weight, ½ oz. against purchaser.	Butcher	– 5 6	– 14 6	—
2	Weights:—2 lb., 6½ oz. light; 2 lb., 1 oz. light; and 1 lb., 1 oz. light.	Greengrocer	– 10 6	– 14 6	—
3	1 pint measure, 1½ oz. deficient	ditto	– – 6	– 14 6	—
4	Delivering bread in a thoroughfare without weights and scales.	Baker	– – 6	– 4 6	—
5	Similar offence	ditto	– – 6	– 4 6	—

Informations laid by William Cook, Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Fines paid to Messrs. Chapman & Smith, Clerks to the Justices.

6 September 1862.

Chapman & Smith,
Clerks to the Justices.

SPELTHORNE DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business carried on.	Penalty.	Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	- - - - - -	Beer-seller and grocer.	– 12 –	– 8 –	In the shop.
2	- - - - - -	Grocer	– 12 –	– 8 –	ditto.

Information laid by James Gregg, Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Half Penalty paid to Informer, and half to the Receiver of Police. The costs paid to the Clerk to the Magistrates.

Staines,
2 June 1862.

Randolph H. Horne,
Clerk.

UXBRIDGE DIVISION—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Extent of each Inaccuracy.	Business Carried on.	Amount of Penalty and Costs.	Where Offence Committed.
			£. s. d.	
1	6 unjust weights; viz., one 4 lbs., one 2 lbs., one 1 lb., one ½ lb., one ¼ lb., one 2 oz.; and one pint measure.	Beer-house keeper -	1 10 –	Dwelling-house and shop.
2	3 weights; viz., one 4 lbs., one 2 lbs., and one ¼ lb.	Grocer and baker -	– 18 –	Shop.
3	5 weights; viz., 4 lbs., 2 lbs., 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb.; and an unjust balance.	Grocer - - -	1 18 –	ditto.
4	Unjust balance and a two-quart measure -	Baker - - -	1 8 6	ditto.
5	8 weights; viz., two 1 lb., ½ lb., two ¼ lb., 2 oz., 1 oz., and ½ oz.	Grocer - - -	1 8 –	ditto.
6	4 measures; viz., one quart and three pints -	Beer-seller - -	– 18 –	In dwelling-house.
7	4 weights; viz., a 4lbs., 2 lbs., ½ lb., and 1 lb.	Grocer and baker -	– 18 –	In shop.
8	4 pint measures - - - - - - -	Beer-seller - -	– 18 –	In dwelling-house.
9	3 quart and 5 pint measures - - - -	- ditto - - -	1 8 –	- - ditto.
10	2 quart and 4 pint measures - - - -	- ditto - - -	1 3 –	- - ditto.
11	Two 14 lbs., 7 lbs., 2 lbs., and 1 lb. weights -	Corn-dealer - -	1 – 6	In shop.
12	One 4 lbs., two 2 lbs., and 1 lb. weights - -	Grocer - - -	– 18 –	ditto.
13	One 7 lbs., 4 lbs., 2 lbs., 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb. weights.	Chemist - - -	1 3 –	ditto.
14	Unjust balance - - - - - - - -	Butcher - - -	– 18 –	ditto.

Informations laid by James Grigg.

One half of Penalty and the Costs paid to Informer; the other half of Penalty to Police Receiver.

The nature and extent of each inaccuracy cannot be stated, as the evidence was not taken on the subject, in consequence of defendants admitting charges.

1 July 1862.

Woodbridge & Sons,
Clerks to Justices of the Uxbridge Division.

WALTHAM ABBEY DIVISION—COUNTY OF ESSEX.

No convictions have taken place in this Division, as all persons having defective weights have been summoned to Epping, which is the Division at which all special business is transacted. Waltham Abbey is a sub-division.

RETURN of the Number of Persons convicted, within the Police District of the Metropolis, of using false or unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Year ending 25 March 1862; &c.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1863.

Under 4 *oz.*